PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886. Price Two Cents

Vol 5, No. 18.

Centennial Corner

FOR SALE—Bedroom furniture, hat rack, lounge, Jardiniere stand, etc. Apply at 1 Sycamore place.

FRESH COW FOR SALE—Four quarts, three years old, large and gentle. Horse, Plain-field. Apply on premises, one block from Central passenger depot.

A PLEASANT and cheap home to let with board. Also rooms for gentlemen and wife or single gentleman. Apply at West Front street.

TUTOR—Wanted, a tutor, beauty, or Fine Lady Teacher of Timbuktu Grey, P. O. Box 1776.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to do general housework in a small family. A neat person preferred. Call at 1 Sycamore place, Plainfield, one hour o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Rogers.

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. T. Bell.

MORNING MILK at wholesale, delivered at Grant C. E. Sage, corner of Sycamore Street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply at Mrs. P. Dunn, in West Front St. 3 doors of Sycamore.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—The books of the Overseers of the Poor containing a list of all persons liable to work on the highways in the Township of Plainfield, No. 91 Front street, LOUIS F. DRAKE, WM. WORTH, Overseers of Poor.

PROPOSALS FOR MASONRY.—Sealed proposals for the masonry for an iron bridge to be built at Stanton, near Lebanon, in Hunterdon and the County of Union and Somerset will be received at Milford Hotel, Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 22d inst., at 1.30 p. m. Specifications and plans of same may be seen at the office of F. J. Dunham, Warren, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. 15-3

Special Notices.

THE PLAINFIELD ELECTRIC LIGHT Company hereby give notice that lights in North Plainfield will be discontinued after Saturday evening the 24th instant, and that the lights in the other portion of the new electric light station on Madison avenue will be ready. A. P. Wentzel, Engineer in charge. July 19, 1886. 19-2

NOTICE.—Dr. C. B. Halliday, throat and lung specialist, will be at his rooms at Laing's Hotel from this date until Wednesday evening, July 21st. These under his treatment are cured in from one to nine p.m. of that day in order that he may look over their cases, test patients and perhaps make some timely and beneficial suggestions.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Smalley Brothers has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by them at No. 10 North avenue, and all accounts owing to the firm of Smalley Brothers will be collected by them at the same place, and all claims due the firm are to be paid, and by whom the firm's debts will be settled. ALFRED I. SMALLEY. Plainfield, N. J., July 15, 1886. 7-15-2w

WARNER & CO. Plainfield Steam Marble Works. Established 1850. Office 20 e.n. West Front street. Manufacturers of Marble Mantelpieces, Marble Tops, Lavatories, Marble Floors for offices, breweries, stables, etc. Marble Slabs, Marble Walls, Marble Ceilings, Marble Wainscoting, Marble Stairs, Marble Floors, Marble Mosaic, Marble Tiles, Marble Hearths, Marble Mantels, Marble Tables, Marble Bedsteads, Marble Washstands, Marble Wardrobes, Marble Shelves, Marble Brackets, Marble Fonts, Marble Tablets, Marble Monuments, Marble Headstones, Marble Footstones, Marble Curbs, Marble Copings, Marble Vaults, Marble Tombs, Marble Cemetery Work, Marble Mosaic Walks

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office: Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 5.32, 6.32, 7.00, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.26, 8.40, 9.20; 10.27, 11.00 a. m.; 12.02, 1.31, 2.25, 3.37, 4.31, 5.30, 6.08, 6.32, 7.02, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 3.32, 6.01, 8.57, 10.35, 11.34 a. m.; 1.37, 3.36, 5.31, 7.30, 7.35, 9.33 p. m.

Leave New York for Plainfield, Leave Liberty Street at 3.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.45, 8.20, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 3.30, 3.40, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.; Sunday 4.00, 5.45, 8.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 6.32, 7.03, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.40, 9.20, 10.27, 11.00, a. m.; 12.02, 1.36, 2.25, 3.37, 5.31, 6.08, 6.32, 7.02, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.35, 11.34, a. m.; 3.37, 5.30, 7.30, 9.33 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.20, 7.05, 7.45, 8.25, 9.25, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.50, 3.40, 5.20, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.25, 9.35, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 5.45, 8.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.50, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Westfield.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 8.35, 11.14 a. m.; 1.06, 3.15, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.21, 9.02, 9.38, 10.38 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 11.05 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.38, 7.00, (.22, 7.36, 8.15, 8.35, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.35, 4.40, 5.40, 6.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 6.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.25 a. m.; 3.05, 3.16, 4.56, 5.05, 6.25, 8.06, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 8.06 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

7.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

1.36 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

7.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Scranton, etc.

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

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.27, 10.27 8.02, 11.08 4.21, 8.51, 6.08, 10.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.28, 5.10*, 8.32, 10.18, 11.44 a. m. 2.08*, 4.32*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 3.32, 5.10, 8.17 a. m. 6.08 p. m.

RETURNING:

Leave Philadelphia, Reading and Green Streets, at 3.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 2.45, 5.30, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks streets, at 5.10, 6.32, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 5.30, 6.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 6.05, 6.20,* 9.05, 10.05, 11.35 a. m. 4.25, 6.25, 7.05 p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 6.15, 6.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

* Passenger trains by trains marked thus.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEO. DEAN, G. P. & T. AGENT.
W. W. STEARNS, SUPT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886.

A Man Who Knew Hawthorne.

One pleasant morning while in Boston, I rode out to Bunker Hill monument. A number of visitors and idlers were siring themselves on the seats at the base of the monument, and among the number was a rather talkative gentleman of whom I asked the question:

"Did you ever know Nathaniel Hawthorne?"

"Know Nat Hawthorne? Why of course I did. Leastways, he and my brother was great cronies."

"I suppose, then, that you know something about his early works."

"My brother's Hawthorne's worthiest fay, was he any relation to you? Not—Well, then, just let me tell you something 'bout Nat Hawthorne. He was the confoundedest, lazy-est critter ever drawed breath. Why, I jest seen that fellow day after day settin' around the fields and woods suppin' and wishin' like a sloppy toad. He never would do any thing but wish. Pleasant Pierce, he was a kind of friend of Nat's and got him a job in the custom house. After that I believe he had some sort of a place in England or some other foreign country."

"But don't you know that he wrote some very beautiful books?"

"Why, I remember 'bout his great hobby for writin', and mind ye that's about all he ever would do' done it is bad's bout for Frank Pierce."—New York Letter.

Starting by an Alarm Clock.

A pudding party in the shop William Henry once with a "slight accident" on the river a few days ago. The leading spirits of the day's cruise were Bob Williamson and Mike Sweeney. Thomas B. Boone catered for the party and furnished the boat, which a lot of beer, five dozen deviled crabs, as many sandwiches and other refreshments. As none of the crowd was an expert sailor, it was decided to be safe and have a pilot to steer and cheer to steer by. Failing to procure the compass, Red O'Mahoney kindly loaned them a little Waltham clock, which he said would do just as well. Everything went along nicely until they started back. Soon after leaving for Baltimore the clock somehow didn't point the boat's bow exactly right, and she struck Amos Snowden "on trout" and half her mast knocked out. The leg of beer rolled overboard and the party were left in a sad plight. After the crew had sobered up they hauled a drag and dragged up. They have concluded that an alarm clock is not exactly the thing to steer a boat by, and as the mast cruise they will have to go back to the Baltimore Herald.

A Sudden Cure for Anxiety.

"Hannah, you read the other day that a man died of doing nothing?"

"Yes, dear." Hubby went to work his level best. Hannah was thrown into the tub to keep it cheap."

"Science is thus the handmaid of our daily life."—Philadelphia Call.

OVERLOADED WALLS.

A Big Warehouse Suddenly Tumbles Down.

NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

Flour Takes a Sudden Fall—But Not in Price.

Six Hundred Tons of Stored Barrels Cause the Old Walls to Give Way. People Hear the Crash in Time to Place Few People Injured.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Hundreds of people in the crowded district back of Roosevelt street were gossiping last night in front of the big warehouse tenements and watching the heavy clouds and the long jagged streaks of lightning when suddenly there was a loud crashing noise, like a thunderclap, like the firing of heavy artillery, then a crash as though an earthquake was shaking down half the city, and then a vast cloud of fine dust towered high in the air and settled down a blinding mist over the whole region.

The excitement produced was intense. Every man thought his own tenement was tumbling down, and the streets were filled with people screaming and rushing wildly about. The five-story brick warehouse of Noah T. Sweney's Son & Co., at the corner of Rose and Dover streets, suddenly collapsed at 9.40 p. m., with upwards of 2,000 barrels of fine flour stored on each floor. The building faces on Dover street, and is about 100 feet long by 50 wide. It came back on Roosevelt 100 feet and is numbered 126 and 128. It was the latter portion only that collapsed, and under the circumstances it was good for that of this portion a party of young men and women were seen just before the crash. They were passing the time away singing merry songs.

Some old men were under the awning smoking their pipes and a crowd of merry children had been seen there at play. The awning fell, and the walls, which were of many tons of brick, floor beams and debris immediately piled themselves upon it.

Officer Thomas Wade, who was patrolling his beat at the time, heard the crash and rushed down Roosevelt street through the stifling dust, sounding the alarm with his club in hopes that some one would summon the fire department. Roundsman Leonard, who was on duty in the neighborhood, rushed to his assistance and Officer Cregan sounded the alarm.

An appalling sight met the eyes of these officers. William Evans lay in the street, bleeding from many wounds and crying at the top of his lungs. Around him were debris groans and shouts were heard. The streets were full of half-crazed mothers and crazed fathers, calling upon their missing children and declaring that they had been killed.

Two trucks came tearing down the street at full speed the moment the alarm followed closely by engine No. 12. As the latter was rounding the corner of Roosevelt and Cherry streets the nut came off the rear right hand wheel, and the truck fell over upon its side and seriously injuring all the men upon it.

The police to the number of 100, under command of Capt. Walsh, of the Fourth precinct, were straightway at the scene, and the fire lines were put up. Ambulance calls were sent out and the firemen began the work of rescue.

Following the sounds of the groans the brave laddies speedily cleared away the brick and mortar, and finally brought out the form of Richard Tuch. He was instantly laid down beside Evans. Then there was a shout as the insensible form of Matthias Sweeney was found. He was placed upon the ambulance came up and the three wounded men were put in it and taken to the Chambers Street hospital.

"Air! Gimme air!" shouted out as a watchman by Mr. Sweeney, was standing at the corner of Front street in full view of the building when the crash came. He turned to the police station and telegraphed to Mr. Sweney at his residence, a statement of the disaster.

"It sounded like a volley from a seventy-four gun ship," said he in describing the collapse.

Mrs. Mack, who with her sister-in-law was passing the building at the time, had narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the wooden awning, said that it fell straight down as though every nail in the place had given away at once.

"I had just left my store on Roosevelt street," said Mr. Donald Barns, "when I heard the ominous cracking sound. The top of the building seemed to lift up bodily, and though all the doors in it had given away. Then the walls fell straight down like a pile of children's blocks.

"My brother had a narrow escape, Mr. F. J. Gallagher, who lives opposite, and he, beneath the awning smoking his pipe. He heard the warning cracks and seeing the awning was falling he turned and ran right into the danger by entering the alley which which adjoins the Sweeny building. His course through the alley was stopped by a locked door, and, blinded by the dust, he clambered through the falling brick and timber into the Roosevelt street. He was not scratched and had the pipe which he was smoking had not gone out.

A crowd of frolicking children who were at play under the fatal awning would surely have been crushed to death. Jim Mc Fatman, who lives opposite, and who saw their danger, called them to her. Their prompt obedience when they realized the nature of their danger was all that saved them.

It was a sad thing to see the hundreds of parents gazing at the lofty piles of bricks, barrels, timber and dust and moaning for their truant children, who might for all they knew be lying dead and dying in that the overwhelming mass. Capt. Webb himself wore a very serious look. He lives directly opposite, and his two boys were safe in bed. A great number who had been out at first to be missing afterward turned up all right. Little Mary Gowen was missing, and her mother was in a dreadful state. Mr. Noah T. Sweney, who occupied it. It is more than fifty years old, but is locked sound from the outside. Eight years ago it was carefully repaired and strengthened by the introduction of iron girders.

The building fell manifestly because it was overloaded. The whole building, with the exception of the special floor of Wilson and Griffin's sail loft in the upper story of No. 128 South street, was filled on each of its five stories with the fine dust of heavy barrels clear up to the ceiling of each story.

The wounded men gave their names as: William Evans, a longshoreman, aged 38, born in England, residing in New York fourteen years; he is suffering from concussion of the body and bruises. Matthias Gonzales, Williamsburg, a cigarmaker, aged 22, born in Cuba and residing in America for two years, suffering from chest; Richard Tuch, aged 40, suffering from a severe scalp wound.

Mr. Sweeny estimated his loss on between $75,000 and $100,000.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

Work of the Forty-ninth Congress Beginning to Close.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Supposing the completion of the river and harbor bill in this week but very little was done by congress last week. The house consumed much of the time in discussing matters outside of what was arranged to occur, and the senate, after a few days of idleness, seems not to have held a very close check upon the guidance of affairs. There is a greater determination, however, for the transaction of unexpected work this week than there was last week. The nearness of the day on which congress will adjourn demand this. It is almost the unanimous opinion of the leaders that adjournment will be reached in about two weeks from to-day, while many men in position to make accurate figures believe adjournment may and will be reached on Saturday, the 31st of July.

There will be a medley in the house all week. Many unlooked for matters are likely to spring up. The intention of the leaders is to have the house ready at the completion of work as to avoid fixing date for adjournment until half a day or two before it actually takes place, in order to cut out the time within which the rules may at any time be suspended for the passage of measures. Already those who have suspended measures to be considered are becoming nervous, and they will rush their pet bills upon the floor at the first possible moment, and from every conceivable committee in the house.

To-day is committee suspension day in the house, and if it is allowed to proceed, Mr. Forney, from the committee on militia, will, when called upon, make an earnest endeavor to have passed the senate bill, as amended by the house committee, increasing from $200,000 to $400,000 the annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

Chairman Nicholas McLar, of the committee on militia, says he does not contemplate any difficulty in securing a two-thirds vote for the bill, as the present appropriation, $200,000 per annum, was fixed in 1808, when there was but one million people, with a population of 8,000,000, and that it needs no argument to establish the fact that the same appropriation is inadequate to supply arms for the eight states, with a population of 50,000,000.

"Besides this," says Mr. Muller, "the chief of ordnance, as shown by our report on the bill, has for many years urged congress to increase the appropriation, and bills for this purpose were favorably reported in the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh congresses, and in the Forty-sixth congress for the attention and time of the house during the week, and it is impossible to arrange at this time the order of their consideration.

The senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill—among them the new steel cruiser provision—are to come up, while land forfeitures, interstate commerce, commerce reports on various bills and the naval reconstruction are among the measures likely to consume time.

The senate will continue consideration of the oleomargarine bill to-day. Many of the senators believe this bill will occupy most of the week. On Tuesday it is to be laid aside for a week in order that consideration may be given to the report of Senator Payne, of Ohio, and continued when the latter are passed upon. The sunday civil appropriation bill is to be discussed also, and there is a little much-to-do about one of the provisions relating to silver certificates. It is intended also that one day during the week is to be devoted to a secret session for work on nominations.

A RED HOT CAMPAIGN.

The Maine Politicians Put Boiling with Excitement.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 19.—Both parties in this state are preparing for a brisk campaign. The Republicans have just completed a second canvass of the state and their opponents assert that it shows that the floating vote holds the balance of power.

The feeling in favor of a straight vote in consequence of the Prohibition party doubts and perplexity in the minds of the leaders than anything else. The vote for Clark, Prohibitionist, will be large. Mr. Blaine will open the campaign for the Republicans at Portland, on Tuesday, August 10, by a speech which he is now preparing. The Democrats propose to put in the stump the headquarters of the committee, which has been established at Waterville, a crew of clerks are constantly engaged in sending out documents and circulars in stilling hope and enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democracy, and speaking on the stump will begin early in August and will be kept up till election day.

Senator Voorhees, Congressmen Collins and Lovering, Gen. McMahon and Col. Fellows, of New York, and other prominent Democrats from out of Maine will be invited to speak, while the leading Democratic speakers in Maine will likewise be heard on stump. The fight will be warm and exciting.

LONDON POLICE IGNORED.

A Socialist Gathering that Would Not Disperse.

LONDON, July 19.—In response to a call issued last week a large body of Socialists met at the junction of Pall Mall and Edgware road yesterday. Williams, the Socialist leader, who was conducted in the Trafalgar square meeting on the preceding Sunday, was conspicuously the head and front of the gathering. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, Williams refused to obey the order and the police charged the crowd. Williams made a speech in which he said that if the police persisted in their policy of dispersing meetings they would drive the Socialists into a secret society, which would be a source of terror to the governing classes. The police apparently uncertain as to the extent of their authority in the premises made no arrests.

The Morrison Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Senator Morrill, the chairman of the commerce and finance committee, reported back from the Morrison's resolution, to pay out the treasury surplus come up for consideration by the committee. He left Washington for home early not to return until the meeting of congress again in December. Treasurer Jordan is expected to be present at the committee meeting on Tuesday to talk against the Morrison resolution. Senator Voorhees, the Morrison resolution will pass the senate, Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the Knights of Labor, has telegraphed to Senator Morrill a request to Mr. Sherman asking the privilege of replying to Mr. Jordan in favor of the resolution.

A Legislator Missing.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Hon. James R. Willing, a member of the legislature, left his home in this city ten days ago and has not been seen or heard of by any of his friends since then. It is feared that financial matters have something to do with his disappearance.

Boston's Aid for Ireland.

BOSTON, July 19.—The 20 particulars fund executive committee has held the first meeting. The total amount raised is $75,000. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Boston. The records of the proceedings of the committee will be transmitted to the municipal leagues, which is to continue the work.

A GANGPLANK BREAKS.

Many Lives Endangered at Rockaway Beach.

AN OVERLOADED BEAM

Suddenly Gives Way and Throws Its Living Freight

Into the Water Beneath—Two People Dead and Others Fatally Hurt—Men, Women and Children in Panic Take a Bath Not on the Bills.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Between 5:30 and 6 o'clock last night a fatal accident and fearful panic occurred on the Columbia pier at Rockaway, resulting in the death of two persons, while a dozen others are not expected to survive their injuries.

From about eighty to one hundred boxes down to the very end of the long steamboat pier, several thousand stood waiting for the steamer Columbia to take them home. She had reached the pier but a couple feet, the gangplank was thrown out and the impatient throng were moving down to the pier head, the whole structure groaning under the weight of it.

There was a large proportion of women in the crowd, many of them with children in their arms. Suddenly them behind heard a cracking of timbers and a great splash. A fearful cry went up as they realized that the old pier was giving way.

The rotten planking of the gangway on the pier head had gone, and the gangplank dropped like lead with its living freight of men, women and children, throwing over forty of them into the water.

Down through the rotten timbers in the pier fell and tumbled half a hundred more. Women and children screamed, men jumped and men prayed overboard from the stage of the pier by the shortest distance, and stood till the water was swarming with human beings.

Capt. Price, of the Columbia, quickly gave orders to his officers and crew to use every available means of rescue, while he himself jumped into a rowboat and began the noble work. A dozen good swimmers had by this time jumped overboard from the steamer and pier and were bravely holding up the drowning women. With the aid of boats, planks and life-preservers all were soon on terra firma.

Some were unconscious, among them several little girls, and while the poor mothers fainted, half dead with fright, and with their drenched garments clinging to them, followed the men who carried their little darlings to the Sandy house, where all in a serious condition were attended by Drs. Brown and K ng.

The Tuscarora-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Brolaski, of Paterson, N. J., was dying, while 5-year-old Carry McCleary and little Tommy Jones, 7 years old, of this city, were both unconscious.

The cars from New York under dockers' care were Frank Finn and wife, and Elizabeth Gallagher, J. Rodpath and wife, Carll Worthington, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Eckl, Noah Bradford, wife and child, Mrs. Kate Lawson, John Harley, wife and child, Mrs. P. Appel and Jennie McNiece, both of Brooklyn.

The gangplank on the steamer after the left the pier was intense, several of the rescued cases were in a very low state, and one baby was dying. In spite of heroic treatment one of the children died on the trip to the city. The mother's life is also despaired of. She is said to be nearly insane from grief.

While the excursionists were waiting for the steamer at Rockaway an officious police man began clubbing the people right and left for crowding. He struck one man on the head so hard that the blood ran down from which the blood poured down his neck and soaked into his Sunday suit. Another received a fearful blow from the club on the chest which cutting a stringed wound. A dozen took the officer's number.

While the excitement was at its height a lighter was started on the upper part of the dock by three refloats. It was checked by Officer Hardy, who placed the three men under arrest. This added to the already intense excitement at the same time it looked as if a number would be pushed from the dock into the bay. It was quelled, however, and the gates shut down, making the crowd off from the dock. Those who had had fallen in had been picked up and taken care of the gate was opened and the Columbia left for home.

"I was right in the centre of the gang plank," said Mr. Finn. "The crowd behind me was pushing, shouting and yelling. Right in front of me was a little girl. I thought would be smothered and I picked him up in my arms to carry him aboard, when I felt the plank give way and I was falling to one. Hardy had I picked him up he fore down went the plank and all of us fell. The little fellow fell with me and across my legs. The water was cold and when I came up I still had hold of the little fellow. Some one pulled him from me. I turned my attention to the women, but they had already been taken. I managed to a pier and climbed up on the dock. I lost my valise and hat.

Captain Pease said the accident was caused by the breaking of a beam, letting the gang plank slip. It was unavoidable.

"I don't think any blame can be attached to the steamboat company," he added.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Another War Between the Trunk Lines Imminent.

CHICAGO, July 19.—In spite of the energetic efforts of Commissioner Blanchard to secure the maintenance of east bound freight rates by the various roads in the Central Traffic association, cuts in rates on freight are continually discovered, and it seems to be only a question of a short time when a general reduction in east bound freight rates will have to be made. The fact is well established that east bound rates are freely cut by lines running east from St. Louis, Peoria and Kansas City junction points. While the Chicago roads are carrying out the arrangement, the St. Louis and Peoria roads are going on as if no agreement existed. The result is that the lines are rates with the lake lines as well as lines of lines for a time past, and thus has been able to do more business than any other line. The other roads have had to be doing a good business by means of cut rates.

An Australian Statesman.

BOSTON, July 19.—Hon. James Service, who has long been premier of Victoria, the richest colony of Australia, has arrived in this city and will be here a few days. Every one remarks this every where he goes, months ago and has spent his time so far seeing as much of its wonders as he could in a hurried visit. He has been through the Yosemite Valley and made a flying visit to New York and Canada. Mr. Service is unlike most of the leading statesmen of Australia, of his country, and is sent to his way in England to receive the honor of knighthood from the queen.

THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

The Post Charges Gunther Delaying the Bell Company.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Post says: "It was that in Washington the people have succeeded in removing Solicitor General Goode, who instituted the suit against Bell's patent, and who, as solicitor general, would prosecute the suit in behalf of the suit, their attention has been turned toward Judge Jackson, the circuit court judge, who is expected to try it. A Post reporter has reliable information that there is a strong but quiet movement on foot, conducted by the Bell people, to exclude Judge Jackson from the trial of that suit. The only way in which this can be done, is to persuade Judge Jackson to retire, or to secure a change of venue from his circuit. No power can compel the judge to retire against his will. If Judge Jackson will not consent to retire from the case, the only way in which the Bell people can accomplish their object is to secure a change of venue. It is said that they have already tried in vain by direct means to persuade Judge Jackson to retire, and now they are concentrating their forces on the idea of a change of venue. The Post says that it has been changed to Massachusetts or Connecticut, or some where else than Columbus, Ohio."

A BIG LUMBER FIRE.

Probable Work of an Incendiary—Loss $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm called the fire department to the foot of Bremen avenue, where are situated the lumber yards of the Knapp Stout Lumber company. The fire ran by this time raging fiercely in the northwest portion of the yards. A general alarm was at once sent in, and the entire available apparatus of the department brought to the spot. Despite all efforts to stay the progress of the flames it was impossible to do so until about twenty-five of the yard had gone. Lumber piled was burned over and about 20,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed. The loss will probably amount to $100,000, partially insured. In one place 10,000 feet of lumber, under control, and subdued with no further loss than above stated. The Knapp Stout is the largest lumber concern in the southwest and will not be affected by the stock consumed cannot be replaced in time for their fall trade, which is very heavy. The opinion is generally entertained that the fire was incendiary, as there were no workmen in the yards.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

A Chinaman Brutally Murders and Robs Two Boston Women.

BOSTON, July 19.—Ding Chong, a celestial, has for some years kept a laundry here. He had accumulated considerable money, and was to sell out and return to China, where he left a wife and child. Saturday night at about 11 o'clock a young Chinaman of some 18 years of age, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, came to have been a stranger to everybody else in the neighborhood, applied to Chong for a night's lodging. Chong gave up his bed to the boy and retired himself to the window sill. About 5 a. m., as near as can be determined, the young man arose and deliberately murdered his benefactor by cutting his throat two times, in his left side, neck, face, leg, chest and abdomen. Chong was found an hour or two later lying dead on the floor in a deep pool of blood. The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 70, and the principal actress in the crime were severed. The wounds were from two to four inches in length and depth. The head had been pounded and about $600 taken. There is no clue to the murderer.

A Long Voyage in a Tub.

BATH, Me., July 19.—Dr. R. D. Bibber, of this city, has agreed to furnish Frederick Chandler with a dory made and fitted and like the one used by the unfortunate John Trayner, provided Chandler will attempt the voyage across the Atlantic in the same. Although Chandler came here for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic only he he will undertake the longer journey. After arriving in England he will go to Norway and Sweden, thence to France, Spain and the Mediterranean, across the Red sea, through the Suez canal, across the Indian ocean and Western Pacific to Australia, thence to Japan and China, and from there by steamer to San Francisco, then overland to the Atlantic, where the dory will be put into the water to row down that river to the gulf and around to New York. Chandler was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1856.

A Message in a Bottle.

SACO, Me., July 19.—The crew of the schooner Lady Thorn, of Cape Porpoise, Capt. G. W. Wakefield, recently picked up off Rockland a bottle containing a ragged slip of paper, which read as follows:

"Run into by ocean steamer in mid-Atlantic, March 19. We will sink in a few minutes. Our hark sailed from London Feb. 18. We have no hope. Please publish this in newspaper."

On the other side could be read the words "Hilgrankin, Capt. Lindsay," and the words, "Two women." The writing is very poor and bears evidence of great haste and nervousness.

Fired at a Dog and Shot a Baby.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—Robert Dougherty, of the Kensington, of Philadelphia, is occupying a cottage on Arctic avenue, near Florida, with his wife and girl baby, Rotie. Saturday evening Mr. Dougherty took the little one out on the beach in a baby carriage. On returning she stopped in front of her residence a moment, when Percy Rose, the negro dog catcher, drew and fired a pistol at a dog. The ball inflicted a dangerous wound in the child's head. Rose, who was arrested, says he was firing at a dog.

The Ball Record.

The present standing of the leagues for the pennant is as follows:

League.	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Detroits	46	18	Philadelphias	31	31
St. Louis	38	18	Washingtons	1	1
New York	38	19	Boston	19	31
Chicago	31	18	Kansas City	18	31

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.					
Louisville	36	18	Metropolitan	28	18
Cincinnati	36	18	Baltimore	18	28
Athletic	32	18	Baltimore	18	28
St. Louis	32	18	Brooklyn	18	32

A Pennsylvania Killed.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Yesterday morning John Pennsylvania was found in a disreputable house on Meridian street, one of the lowest quarters in the city. An unknown man quarreled with one of the inmates and Pennsylvania interposed and was killed by the unknown man was pulling a revolver at the women when Pennsylvania sprang between them. The unknown fired and Pennsylvania was shot in the abdomen. He died fifteen minutes later.

A Challenge to Smith.

BOSTON, July 19.—J. H. St. John, backer of Jacob Gaudaur, champion oarsman of America, has written to The Herald challenging a duel for $500 a side, the money to be to William Smith, to row Gaudaur over the Thames course, the latter part of September, for $5,000 a side and the world's championship. Smith has made inquiries of the challenge and an answer is expected soon.

A VERY SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF HARD BRIGHT-COLORED

BLUE STONE

SUITABLE FOR

ROADS AND WALKS

is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address

G. F. GREGORY,

P. O. BOX 856. TELEPHONE CALL 41.

The Prince Royal

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

$3.50

Equal to any $5.00 Shoe made in Boston. Sale or Congress. Made stylish and cut with machine stitching. Best Calf Leather only cost. Either found or under toes. The best lining, best heating and best shaped shoe in the world.

SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Isaac Brokaw

REAL ESTATE AND Insurance,

18 DUER STREET, North Plainfield

Agent for the following first-class companies: Hartford and Hanover, of New York and Jersey City, of Jersey City. Insurance effected on all kinds of property. Insurance and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on first class mortgages on Real Estate. Rooms rented and collections made. Notary Public. Also agent for North Western Life Insurance Company.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

GAS FIXTURES,

China, Glass, Lamps

AND CHANDELIERS,

REFINISHED.

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 42 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

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Rowe & Westervelt,

PAINTERS,

DECORATORS

& PAPER HANGERS.

Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at wholesale. Most last first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 18 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1288.

W. N. Rowe. C. I. Westervelt.

Vienna Cream Bread,

AT

Voehl's OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY,

15 West Front street.

Headquarters for Bread, Pies, Cake, Pastry, etc.

A FULL LINE OF

Artists' MATERIALS,

Engravings, Etchings, and Picture Frames of all Kinds.

SWAIN'S

28 West Front Street, Plainfield, NEW YORK PRICES.

Seasonable Bargains

At WHITE'S,

18 W. FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL,

FROM THE STEAMER OREGON, 600 yards fine Yorkshire Edging to yd worth 12, 20c Yard. Nainsook Edging to yd worth 12c, 20c. Entire large, 17 1-2c each. Very Wide, Elegant and Lawns to 40c. All our Extra Fine Lawns in Extra, Cream and White at Reduced prices.

Zephyr Gingham, Bunting.

J. E. White & Son.

Last Week of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE,

Boys' Suits formerly	$3.00	now	$1.25
" " "	4.00	"	2.00
" " "	5.00	"	2.50
Youth's " "	10.00	"	5.00
" " "	7.00	"	4.00
Men's " "	18.00	"	10.00
" " "	15.00	"	10.00
" " "	12.00	"	8.00

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants of the customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH,

20 WEST FRONT ST.

New Store.

BARKALEW & DUNN

FINE GROCERIES,

18 NORTH AVENUE

PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Hard-Crackers, sold by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

LADIES'

Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue.

N.B.—No Humbug. Established 17 years.

Lake House,

Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort is now open for visitors, with grounds in thorough order and attractive enough to attract dog and cat.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Only served at the Lake House. Families and parties supplied with Ice Cream at short notice. Three band at

BOATING

will find new, elegant and substantial boats at the Lake House. Entrance on Front street, opposite Cedar street, Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN H. TIER.

ALL THE LATEST

Summer Styles

IN

HATS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Umbrellas, etc.

LOWEST PRICES.

U. B. CRANE,

12 PARK AVE. next to Walker's Bakery.

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PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 19 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 28.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ALBANY'S CELEBRATION

NEW YORK'S CAPITAL CITY IN A BLAZE OF GLORY.

Sunday Devoted to Historic Reminiscences in all the Churches—A Band of Indians in Full Paint Chant Prayers—Old Time Relics.

ALBANY, July 19.—This city, in its 200 years of chartered existence, has never witnessed such a Sunday as yesterday was. Special trains on roads converging here brought at an early hour visitors in large numbers from the surrounding country. Yesterday was devotional day in the bicentennial celebration, and all the churches held special services. Two were singled out by agreement as the places for the delivery of the addresses on the official programme. The city was formally represented at the services in St. Mary's Catholic church and the South Dutch Reformed church at 10:30 yesterday morning.

OLD CITY HALL, 1793.

As hour before the service began all the former streets in its immediate vicinity were rendered impassable by people seeking admission. St. Mary's church was established in 1797. The service was the military mass, which has never been celebrated in Albany and has been celebrated but few times in the United States. It is observed every Sunday at the chapel of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris, and during the bicentennial of Louis XIV. the mass was celebrated every Sunday in the presence of the Papal nuncios.

The city procession formed at the City Hall and entered the church, richly decorated with American flags and the city coat-of-arms, at 10:30. Mayor Thatcher and a deputation of the Common Council, the Bicentennial committee and representatives of the city departments came first. They were followed by the visiting delegates of the Catholic Knights Templars, who changed the silk and broadcloth for aboriginal trappings gorgeous enough to sill the most exacting small boy. Plumes and feathers, variegated blankets, barbaric gold ornaments and deerslayer trousers made up their picturesque accoutrements. The Knights began at 11 o'clock, preceded by the Jesuits, and they were assigned a place within the sanctuary rail. Following them came the Jackson corps in red coats, white trousers, heavy kin shakos and fixed bayonets. They were drawn up in the middle aisle and presented arms while the religious procession of priests, acolytes, cross-bearers and crucifers, followed by Bishop Wadhams, who officiated, swept solemnly by. Then they took position in double line before the sanctuary rail, extending the entire width of the church.

NEW CITY HALL, 1886.

The ceremony was the most picturesque and impressive ever witnessed here, the evolutions of the soldiers supplementing the point in the imposing service of the church, while the painted savages, among but distinct from the richly robed clergy, afforded a striking background. A heavy thunderstorm, which did some damage through the city, broke out in the middle of the services and put the whole church in peril, save the sanctuary, where priests, Indians, soldiers and city authorities were lighted up by the altar candles.

Father Walworth preached on the history of the Catholic church in the city, beginning at 1661, when Dominie Megapensis, the Dutch Reformed pastor, greeted the Fort Orange the Jesuit missionary, Father Jogues, who had escaped from captivity among the Iroquois Indians, where he complained stood within the channel rail. He paid a high tribute to Cardinal McCloskey, who for many years was pastor of St. Mary's church, and at his elevation to the bishopric of Albany made it the first Diocesan cathedral. The service concluded with Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus by orchestra, combined choir and organ, and a Te Deum Laudemus, in gratitude for God's protection over Albany for more than 200 years.

Simultaneously with the military mass at St. Mary's official services were being held at the South Dutch Reformed church. A delegation of the common council, the bicentennial committee and the city departments were in attendance. The interior of the edifice was profusely decorated with flags, and long before the service began the church was crowded to overflowing, and disappointed throngs gathered outside. A chorus of 200 voices produced a fine musical effect. The sermon by Bishop William Croswell Doane, the Episcopal bishop of Albany.

The old Dutch service was in part reproduced as a feature of the exercises. The old vorlaser's desk, brought to this settlement in 1679, was used, and an old Dutch church Bible of very greater antiquity. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Demarest, of N. w Brunswick, N. J., the historian of the Dutch church in this country, and he was a historical sermon of the Dutch Reformed church in this country, dwelling particularly upon the labors of Dominie Megapensis, Lydius Dallius, Nucella and Westerlo, who were pastors in the old Dutch church and in whose honor the city's old streets were named. At the same hour the Lutherans held a special service in their church. It is the oldest Lutheran church in the country, having been organized in 1676. At St. Paul's Episcopal church the Rev. D. W. Bancroft, a descendant of the pastor, who ordained Rennselaer, in 1826, preached a general historical sermon. All the churches in special services and all were crowded to the doors.

It is certain that many people attended religious exercises of one kind or another than on any other one day in our history. In the afternoon a large crowd gathered in the big bicentennial on the site of the old capitol to participate in the non-denominational religious exercises arranged by the Young Christian Association. Thousands of them attached to no church. The same big crowds attended the church exercises at night. The mayor and seven members of the common council were seated in the Episcopal union services at St. Peter's church.

Governor Hill entered the church just as the allied choirs marched up the aisle singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." He was assigned a seat with Mayor Thacher and the ex mayors. The church stands on the site of the First Reformed church, organized in 1715 and built in 1716. Queen Anne presented to it its communion service, and under its altar is buried Lord Howe, who was killed in the attack in 1755 on the French Fort Ticonderoga.

Meanwhile another delegation of the common council Bicentennial committee, etc., were in attendance at the old Dutch church, where the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman preached an historical sermon. The sermon was delivered from the old pulpit and honor-chair which were brought for the First Dutch church in 1657 at Amsterdam with seventy-five beaver skins contributed by the colonists. Both pulpit and pulpit chair are somewhat damaged, and the common council of Amsterdam made good the difference from the city funds.

The Methodist churches held a union service at the First church, at which the Rev. Dr. Mark Trafton, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Merritt Hurlburt, of New York, preached sermons appropriate. The Baptists, too, united at the Tabernacle church in a special service. At St. Mary's the Indians at night rendered the responsive chants in the Iroquois language, and churches holding memorial exercises in the morning held evening musical and praise exercises.

GLADSTONE WILL RESIGN

And Lead an Uncompromising Opposition.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James, who yesterday declined to join a coalition ministry, Lord Salisbury's offer to make the Duke of Argyll premier was contingent upon Lord Hartington's joining the coalition, and, as Hartington is now withdrawn. The Duke of Argyll will probably be made viceroy of Ireland, with Mr. Stanhope as chief secretary.

At an informal meeting of the cabinet on Saturd.y Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of immediate resignation, and was supported by Earl Spencer and Mr. Morley. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Farrer Herschell were in favor of challenging a vote of the house of commons on a motion affirming the change in the land laws for Ireland. Subsequently, at dinner, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had inflexibly decided to resign and to lead an uncompromising opposition. In this decision Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Childers then concurred.

Suspected of Smuggling.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Special Agent Crowley has returned from Bismarck, where he went under orders from the treasury department to look into the objects of Mr. Crowley visit to Bismarck was to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a custom house there. The town is on the Missouri river, at a point where it is crossed by the Northern Pacific railroad, and it is suspected that a considerable portion of the furs and other goods brought into Bismarck from the north are smuggled across the line. Mr. Crowley declines to state his views on the subject until he has reported them to the department.

Springfield Postoffice Troubles.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 19.—Two letter carriers and three clerks in the Springfield postoffice walked out yesterday without giving Postmaster Cheadenle any notice. The reason for this abrupt action was a refusal on the part of Mr. Cheadenle to promise to retain them in their positions for a period of six weeks, and allow them two weeks' vacation, without deducting their pay. Their places were promptly filled with Democrats. The superintendent of carriers, whose successor was appointed a few days ago, has whose salary was to run until Aug. 1, refused to instruct his successor and he was discharged.

Martin Irons Resigns.

HERALIA, Mo., July 19.—Discouraged by 101 months' strike, and unable to prevent any unpleasant consequences Martin Irons, the alleged instigator of the late strike, has sent in his resignation as chairman of the board of arbitration. Mr. Irons says the men have suffered greatly in pocket, spirits and influence on account of the strike.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Local rains followed by fair weather is predicted for the Atlantic coast states.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The beautiful harbor, who threatened to swim the whirlpool rapids in a cork suit, is missing. It is thought he was scared and left the Falls in a hurry.

The Mexican revolution is growing. The ranks of the insurgents are being rapidly augmented.

Several members of the St. Louis house of delegates have been indicted for drunkenness and bribery.

Judge Lawton granted the motion of Attorney General O'Brien to make the injunction in the case of the Broadway railroad permanent.

Commissioner on the part of the United States and the state of Texas are unable to agree as to which branch of the Red river, the south or north branch, is the boundary between Texas and Indian territory.

The Raritan (N. J.) post office was robbed, the thieves opening the safe and securing all the valuables.

A local agent and a beneficiary were held at Waterbury, Conn., for the superior court on a charge of fraudulently procuring insurance on a moribund man.

Three dead bodies have been recovered from the capsized schooner Dan Wills in Allemaste sound.

The trial of the Anarchist murderers in Chicago goes in sensational and dramatic interest as it proceeds. Direct evidence of their connection with the massacre was given by Police Sergt. Bonfield.

A boiler which exploded in Walbridge, O., caused the death of two little children. The boiler, weighing a ton, was thrown 300 feet in the air, and fell some distance from the factory.

The members of the Master Brewers' union, of New York, have decided to discharge their "scabs" employes unless the trade unions order "off" the boycott against Ehret's beer by Wednesday next.

Five thousand New York signwriters celebrated their "blue label" victory by a parade and a picnic.

The moving of a house through Erie street, Jersey City, blocked a street car line for one day. Jumbled up in the house, in addition to the furniture, of a decided character, was a quantity of dynamite, which upset the city's theatric lights.

WEDDING PROCESSION.

ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS FEATURES OF FRENCH LIFE.

Taking the Matrimonial Plunge in the Most Ostentatious Fashion—Coming of the Bride and Groom—A Disregard of Good Manners.

To those who are not accustomed to such sights in their own country, perhaps the most curious feature of French life is the wedding procession in the open air. In the Old French Canadian parishes, they show no shyness over it; on the contrary, they take the plunge in the most ostentatious fashion. They will dress the wedding party in such an entire their houses, and, lest the world should not take any trouble in the matter, they sally forth from the church or mairie dressed in hymeneal garb, and spend the best part of two days promenading in public and attracting all the attention they can to themselves. This custom is general among the peasant of the country, and the higher classes in its medium to say that there is no wedding procession outside of the church, unless it be the procession of carriages.

Those who have not the time of these carriages do noon will have no difficulty in doing so if they are in Paris at this season, which, above all others, is the one in which the mondaine is prone to marry. They have only to spend an afternoon at St. Cloud, Clamart, Meudon or any of the suburban rural retreats, and they will be sure to meet at least one bridal party, may as half a dozen. A modest chariot of tongues tells me that one is coming. A procession of twenty, thirty or fifty people, walking two and two, joins the party, leaded by a young woman dressed in white, with a wreath of orange flowers on her head, and a young man in a "claw-hammer" coat, with a good deal of shirt showing, a white necktie, a tall hat, and with his hands encased in white gloves. A bouquet in the buttonhole completes the inevitable costume of the bridegroom. The rest of the party follow their relative and intimate friends. Among them may often be seen an old couple—the man in a hat of the bygone chimney-pot pattern, and the woman in a bonnet of the same antiquity, and in the art in the way of starching and ironing. They are the parents of the bride or bridegroom, and sometimes there are two such couples. It is a most serious time for the whole party it is that of the bride. She feels that the eye of the world are quizzically fixed upon her, and that everybody is saying "O la belle mariee" as she passes by.

RADIANT WITH SATISFACTION.

As a rule, however, her face, like the bridegroom's, is radiant with satisfaction, and her thrill is heightened when she sees the well-dressed lady in the front row of the party—and it is sure to include one. When she is dancing, buffoonery supplies the place of the bridegroom. Sometimes, after leaving the bride and bridegroom at their lodgings, a feast is being prepared at a restaurant in the vicinity, which displays along the front the words, "Salons pour noces et festins." At about 6 o'clock the procession enters the restaurant, and the rest of the evening is spent in feasting, dancing and rustic amusement. This programme, without the marriage ceremony, is repeated the next day at some other place. But it is the exception for the bride not to promenade in white, but in black silk.

Then wedding processions are not without a certain quaint picturesqueness, and in some out-of-the-way places, I have seen them very much that is pastoral and beautiful in its simplicity; but there is nothing to be said in favor of the custom as it is practised in the neighborhood of Paris and other cities. To a really modest girl the ordeal of being thus paraded before the public gaze cannot be otherwise than painful, for it is quite opposite to the ideal of a bride. I have been invited to a noce of the kind I have been describing considers that he is in duty bound to air his wit. When the well-bred French gentleman wit has not sufficient to indulge his Rabelaisian spirit, which is so characteristic of the Gaul, even in the presence of ladies. When the ill-bred Frenchman tries to be witty, it is generally at the expense of decency. That respect for women which so frequently saps the coarse jokes in the best society in Paris is wanting in the company of decency. That respect for women which so frequently saps the coarse jokes in the best society in Paris is wanting in the company of the ignorant, the vulgar, the coarse and the inconsiderate, is hardly perceptible in Frenchmen who have never felt the refinedling influence of polite society. It may very well be that the women are as much to blame as the men for this state of things; nevertheless, as Frenchmen, I think, would deny that a young woman who has just become a wife, if she has any modesty, had better be dead during the two days of feasting and promenading which are so often the beginning of matrimonial experience in this country.—Paris Cor. Boston Transcript.

Four Pounds of Lead on His Foot.

A surgeon of this city, who makes a specialty of straightening crooked spines and bandy legs, and oiling rusty joints in the old and young, received the other day day two patients from the Bedford hills. They were father and son. The boy, some 14 years old, limped painfully, dragging his right leg like a stick across the room, and when he sat down he sat down it like a prop in front of him.

"What's swelling?" queried the surgeon.

"Lead," said the father. "Dick was thrown down stairs by his nurse when he was a baby, and he hasn't got over it. It seems to be getting worse every day. What can you do for him, doctor?"

The surgeon laid the boy's useless foot, and let it drop with an exclamation of surprise.

"What makes it so heavy?"

"Lead," said the father. "Why that ain't heavy. Only four pounds of lead."

"Four pounds of lead?" An expression of pain and pity settled on the surgeon's face as he turned to the boy and felt his foot again to the father. The latter hastened to explain:

"Why, doctor," he began, "the boy's been wearing that on his foot ever since he could get about, and it hasn't ever done him one bit of good. That leg ain't a quarter of an inch longer than it was a year—two years ago. Dick's getting weaker all the time, and——"

"I should say so—weaker—yes. Wonder he's dead. What put that into your head?"

"The lead!"

"Yes, the lead."

"Why, don't they all wear it?"

"They? No! What do you mean?"

"The cripples—people with white swelling—don't they carry lead weights in their shoes to allow to stretch the leg back to its right length?"

The surgeon was too angry to make reply. He turned his attention to the boy, examined the foot carefully, cut the leg from the shoulder down, and, seeing for a moment the stunned face, and, seeing for a moment the stunned Crippin to take the cripple's measure for the lightest of cork soles. Dick sat in the office till the surgeon came back, and hobbled out with a light heart and a lighter foot.

"That man ought to be made to carry a mill-stone for ten years," muttered the surgeon as he turned to his next patient.—New York Tribune.

Companies that insure against loss by accidents are that being organized in the east.

Established 26 Years.

GREAT Clearing Out Sale

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Carpets and Furniture.

Greatest Bargains ever offered to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, for this reason: I have several styles of Walnut, Ash, Cherry Bed Room Suits, 3 Pieces, which I do not intend to keep any more, and will sell them at cost to close them Out.

FOR INSTANCE:

WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS.

Walnut Bedroom Suits, regular price $100 reduced to $77.03.

Walnut Bedroom Suits, regular price $75, reduced to $62.77.

Walnut Bedroom Suits, regular price $60, reduced to $43.03.

ASH BEDROOM SUITS.

Ash Bedroom Suits, regular price $60, reduced to 42.77.

Ash Bedroom Suits, regular price $50, reduced to 37 03

Ash Bedroom Suits, regular price $40; reduced to $28.77.

CHERRY BEDROOM SUITS.

Cherry Bedroom Suits, regular price $60, reduced to $37.03.

Cherry Bedroom Suits, regular price $50, reduced to $28.77.

These suits are the same make and style that I have been selling all the Spring.

Parlor Suits! Parlor Suits!

150 Parlor Suits, Brown, Walnut and Cherry Frames, covered with Mohair, embossed Plushes, Raw Silks, Bags and Materials, at a reduction of 20 per cent.

Good Parlor Suit, in any of the above-named frames or goods, reduced from $75 to $60, in order to close out the balance of spring stock.

CARPETS—Having bought largely of the late assignee Carpet Sales in New York, consisting of Moquettes, Velvets, Brussels, 3-ply and 5-ply Ingrains, I can undersell any house in the city from 10c to 20c per yard.

Good Velvet Carpet per yard 41.39.

Good Body Brussels Carpet per yard 90c.

Good Tapestry Brussels Carpet per yard 50c.

Good 3-ply Carpet, per yard, 50c.

Good All-wool Ingrain Carpet per yard 25c.

Low Price Ingrain Carpet, per yard 15c.

Heavy reduced from 25c to 12c per yard.

Refrigerators reduced from $10 to $7.

The same reductions have been made in every department of my business, such as Cornices, Marble Top Tables, Mantel and Pier Glasses, Hallstands, Rocking Chairs, Cribs, Baby Jumpers, etc., etc.

I will sell these goods at these prices on credit to all who desire it. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

Amos H. VanHorn,

72 MARKET ST., Newark, N. J.

4-19-3m

RANDOLPH'S

Spring Opening

OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.

12 W. FRONT ST.

Try B. T. B ARNES' Pure Candy Delicious Ice Cream.

NOTICE.

All made on the Premises, Front street, Opp. Post Office.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

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Telephone Call 40. Residence 40 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE

25 NORTH AVE.,

Painters and PAPER HANGERS

Wall Papers,

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1776 4th of July 1886

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Heater Work A Specialty.

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Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

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

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Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

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All day and night wean you out to stand by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM, 25 J. Shaw Draught, Front street.

PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF THE CHIEF SOUTHERN POET.

His Four-Roomed Cottage Among the Sweet Smelling Georgia Pines—His Picturesquely Adorned Study—The Poet and His Books.

A feeling of regret and sadness filled the hearts of those who read recently that Paul H. Hayne, the southern poet, had been suddenly attacked with blood clots on the heart and died next day. Mr. Hayne has long been almost an invalid. He has had slight hemorrhages from the lungs for years. It is only the watchful care of a lovely and loving wife that has kept him able to do any literary work at all.

The whole country will share in the regret at the announcement of Mr. Hayne's death. Gradually he was becoming more and more favorably known as a poet, and his literary contributions were looked for and frequent in the best periodicals of the country.

Paul Hayne's history is rather romantic. He comes of a South Carolina family of good descent. His uncle is wise, Old Robert Y. Hayne, who had the memorable controversy with Daniel Webster in the United Senate, and who, on the occasion when "Black Dan" paused his celebrated encomium on Massachusetts and said: "There she stands, look at her!"

PAUL H. HAYNE.

But he did not have so bad a life of it at first. He was born in Charleston in 1830. His family was well-to-do and he enjoyed all the advantages of wealth and a choice society.

At the time Hayne passed his young manhood there, Charleston was the centre of a literary life which has never since been equaled. It was the home of John C. Calhoun, of Gilmore Simms and of Legare. From these Hayne drew incitements to his young ambition. A good-looking, gallant youth he was, slight and graceful, with piercing black eyes and a clear, dark complexion, whose freshness he retained at the age of 56.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He never pursued his profession. Probably in those days he was too busy inditing "sonnets to his lady's eyebrow" to look after clients. He was married at 22 to his devoted, sunny wife.

He was and is still an ultra-southerner. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate army as a member of Gen. Pickens' staff. His health had never been robust and the exposures of a soldier's life did not help it any. After that, troubles came thick and fast. His mother had been wealthy "before the war." That swept away all. Haynes' future was not promising. He was too much of a poet to enter on a business or professional career and recoup himself from his losses.

COPSE HILL, HAYNE'S HOME.

Under the circumstances, he certainly did the wisest, wholesomest thing. He retired to the lands known as the Copse Hill Farm, sixteen miles from Augusta, Ga. In the midst of the oak and pine trees he built a cottage of four rooms, and there he lived and wrote poetry. He is a lover of nature, and, like Bryant, the poet of nature. But he had printed verses long before this, in his youth, his first volume was published in Boston, when he was 25 years old. Before the war he had printed three volumes. During the years following 1880 he published his most famous poems. Stirred in all the depths of his soul, he wrote war lyrics. "Beyond the Potomac" was the one most widely circulated. He has had two volumes since living in the lonely, sweet-smelling woods at Copse Hill.

THE POET'S LIBRARY.

"Legends and Lyrics," which appeared in 1872, is considered the best collection of his work. He is not technically the equal of his southern poet. His style is characterized both by strength and delicacy of expression. He ought to have lived many years yet, and does he hope to live still.

The family at Copse Hill consists of the father, mother and son. William, the pretty boy of a few years ago, is now a grown man. They have never had any other but poor, yet they are very happy. The way sweet Mrs. Hayne decorates her husband's study is a perfect horror. She patiently cuts pictures after pictures from magazines, from illustrated papers, anywhere she could find them, and pasted them upon the pine wood wall till it was all covered with a hideous variety in his pretty and pathetic monument of a wife's love. A copy of an old church painting of Christ hangs not far from a picture of a horse race.

Mrs. Hayne also, with her own hands, upholstered the chair in which the poet-sire sometimes sits, these even made the pock cases, which was originally a number of pine boxes.

Mr. Haynes' poems are admired and appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic.

COL. GEORGE B. CORKHILL.

Sudden Death at Mount Pleasant, Ia.—His Old Home.

A short paragraph in the crowded columns of the newspapers is given to an obituary notice of a man who eight years ago figured very prominently in them all. Col. George B. Corkhill, to whom is thus assigned belief kindly dispatching to the other world, when the United States prosecuting attorney that combined the trial of Guiteau, Garfield's assassin. In doing this he incurred the enmity of the murderer to a wicked extent. Guiteau accused Corkhill of seeking to have him hanged in cold blood.

COL. CORKHILL.

Col. Corkhill was born in Harrison county, Ohio, forty-eight years ago. His father was a Methodist preacher, and George was like so many other clergyman's sons—bright and pushing, but poor. While he was yet a small boy his family removed to Iowa. The youth was graduated at the age of 21 from the Wesleyan university of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He entered the law school at Harvard. His blood, however, was too ardently patriotic to calmly sit and read law while the war drum was sounding in his country. He threw down his books and hastened back home to Iowa. There he organized a company of volunteers and hastened to the seat of war.

President Hayes appointed him prosecuting attorney of the District of Columbia. He continued to hold this office till the beginning of President Arthur's term. Then he opened a law office in Washington. The name he won during the Guiteau trial easily built up a good business for him.

His wife Washington died. His health and in the best of spirits on Thursday, and on Tuesday he was lying dead out in Iowa.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER

Again the Republican Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When, before the close of the recent Republican convention in Harrisburg, Pa., their nominee came swinging down the aisle with one crutch, and a moment later stood on his solitary leg on the platform, it produced a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, which is only seen at political conventions. Gen. Beaver, the central figure in this scene, is a native of Pennsylvania, and not 50 years of age, though he looks some older, but then he went through enough suffering during the war to have aged any man.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.

Upon the breaking out of the war Beaver entered the service as captain of Company H, Second Pennsylvania infantry, and served during the three months' campaign. He entered the three years' service as lieutenant colonel of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry. He resigned his command on Sept. 4, 1862, to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, recruited in Lycoming county, which went through the body at Chancellorsville, and his wound was supposed to be fatal, but he was sent to Gettysburg and recovered. He then rejoining his regiment he organized and sent to the field the emergency men from Camp Curtin who participated in the battle of Gettysburg. He distinguished himself at Auburn Hill and Bristow Station. At Cold Harbor he was wounded in the hip, and promoted to the command of his brigade. At Petersburg, where, while leading his men, he was struck in the side by a piece of shell, and thus received a severe wound. He then came north and remained until the battle of Hatcher's Run, on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad, on Aug. 24, 1864, in which he lost a leg. This also obliged him to retire from the service, and he returned to Bellefonte and resumed the practice of law, begun before the war. In 1865 he married the daughter of his law preceptor and partner. In 1872 he was elected judge of the office for which he is again a candidate.

The New Bishop of Missouri.

The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle has been recently elected Protestant Episcopal bishop of Missouri. He is a man with a generous looking face and a broad head, and presumably a level one. He is of the strong, sturdy type of man that one would expect to be developed on the western plains. Everything is on the great scale out there.

BISHOP TUTTLE.

Bishop Tuttle is not a born western man, however, though he went to the territories young enough to grow up with the country. He was born in Windham, N. Y., in 1837. At the age of 19 he was graduated at Columbia college in New York city.

Mr. Tuttle finished the course at the general Theological seminary after leaving college, and was ordained a clergyman in Trinity church, New York, in 1860. In 1866 he received the degree of S. T. D., which means "Doctor of Sacred Theology."

He was for years after this, he was first to the far west. He was sent as a missionary bishop to Utah, Idaho and Montana. The necessity of incorporating was performed in Trinity chapel, New York, by Bishops Potter, Hopkins, and others.

The bishop has remarked in with the best of them in his day. As far back as 1869 he was elected bishop of Missouri, but declined to leave his territories at that time. In 1874 he went to Scotland as the delegate from Columbia college to the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of its founding.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPOT FOR SUMMER TOURISTS.

Founded in 1623—Its Early Businesses and Present Conservative Appearance—Its Noble and Noble-Minded Harbor and Comly Navy Yard.

Of all the quaint and picturesque towns which mark the sites chosen by the early settlers of America, one of the most picturesque and conservative in appearance is certainly Portsmouth, N. H. Situated as it is, in an archipelago of fifty islands, it might have been one of the leading ports of entry but for the frequent fogs, which have thrown a wet blanket on it as a commercial port. It certainly got a good start, for when it was settled, in 1623, and no town on the coast possessed greater natural advantages for a settlement. The numerous islands and surrounding coves, the rivers, the deep waters of the innumerable creeks and inlets, swarming their way inland from the sea, were alive with fish.

SPINET IN ROOM OF WENTWORTH HOUSE.

One of the earliest of the blue blood settlers was William Wentworth, a baronet. In 1630 he, with others, signed a "combination for a government at Exeter, N. H.," and from that time until the revolution he or his direct descendants held the political lines of the colony. For long too earlier politically one of the members of the family was beheaded for treason during George III's reign. A portion of the old Wentworth mansion still stands, and it was there that Governor Wentworth and Martha Hilton immortalized by Longfellow in his "Lady Wentworth's" were married. The parlor in which the ceremony took place remains unaltered. Most of the original pieces of furniture are yet in their places. In an interior room, approached by a private passage, stands the massive flintlock blunderbusses and other weapons of early warfare. From here a door opens to the governor's council chamber. The walls of this famous apartment are covered with colonial brio-a-brac, including the ancestral warming pan. Adjoining this apartment is the blue and gold room, in which is the old-fashioned piano, or spinet, as it was then called.

OLD CHURCH, 1701.

This old manse of the Wentworths must be standing, or at least a portion of it, for a century and a half. An earlier settlement, and in fact the first one in Portsmouth was made about nine miles from here on the Isle of Shoals. It was there that Capt. John Smith first set foot in America on his early exploration, and the little seaglirt neighborhood, treeless and almost verdureless, holds many traces of that ambitious man, besides the old little stone-walled structure to his memory. Strange as it may seem, this bleak group of islands, soon after its discovery, became rapidly peopled, and it is affirmed that 600 inhabitants once lived on them. Mr. M. can take record from the shapes resembling graves, rudely marked by the rough hand of nature, the statement can't be verified, but it appears in a different light when we wonder where the 600 found foothold at one and the same time, when now there seems room and not for their graves.

The old stone church, erected in 1701, is one of the most appropriate monuments of the past. It contains records of all the early land grants, the second of which is mention of the struggle to convert and educate the Indians, the perils of the settlers from the Indians, and a touching mention of the struggle to convert and educate the Indians, the perils of