PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 5, No. 25. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886. Price Two Cents

Cash-Account Corner

WANTED—Two or three good men to work on farm; steady employment; good wages. Call at Park avenue, near Grant.

FOR SALE—Or to hire, a horse, buggy and harness in good condition. Call at Mrs. Cornelius Gallagher's, 70 West Front street.

FOR SALE—A girl's silver watch and chain, while walking down Green Brook or going to Lake Nelson Park, yesterday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. Dr. Ayres, Park avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; also a room for a boy. Apply J. F. Boone, No. 9 Front st.

WANTED—Well-rested stable or horse-proof lot; will pay 25 per cent for the time. Inquire at Newman's office, Dunham building, Front st.

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The Evening News,
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.
T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 23, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 8.08, 8.34, 9.06, 9.40, 10.30, 10.57, 11.09 a. m.; 12.31, 1.31, 2.23, 3.37, 3.51, 5.10, 6.08, 6.30, 7.03, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37 a. m., 12.31, 2.23, 5.10, 6.08, 8.40, 10.57, 11.09 a. m.; 12.31, 1.31, 2.23, 3.37, 3.51, 5.10, 6.08, 6.30, 7.03, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37 a. m., 12.31, 2.23, 5.10, 8.40, 10.57, 11.09 a. m.; 1.27, 3.16, 5.12, 7.32, 9.26, 9.28 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 m.; 12.30 night. Sunday, at 8.00 a. m.; 3.15, 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark:

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 7.50, 8.03, 8.40, 9.33, 10.37, 11.06 a. m.; 12.36, 1.31, 2.26, 3.37, 5.11, 6.08, 6.32, 7.02, 7.32, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 10.33, 11.39 a. m.; 1.27, 5.10, 7.32, 9.26, 9.28 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 m.; 12.30 night. Sunday, at 8.00 a. m.; 3.15, 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.50, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.06, 3.15, 5.43, 4.32, 5.02, 6.05, 6.06, 8.55, 10.18, 11.09 p. m. Sunday, at 8.15, 9.57 a. m.; 12.49, 4.45, 7.01 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

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

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

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

11.30 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

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

3.15 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.43 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

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

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 8.40, 11.09 a. m. 12.36, 6.06 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 5.37 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Philadelphia & Port Stanley via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.10, 7.50, 9.25, 10.18, 11.44 a. m. 2.16, 3.05*, 5.02*, 6.17 p. m. Sunday at 7.32, 8.18,* 9.57 a. m. 4.45 p. m.

RETURNING

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.15, 2.45, 3.45, 4.40*, 12.01 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, North Street, at 6.10, 8.30, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.31, 3.50, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Port Jervis and Tuxedo, at Turner Brown, at 1.25, 6.31,* 9.00, 10.06, 11.35 a. m.; 1.45, 3.20, 5.34, 7.35 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * stop at Dunellen and Metuchen.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. STEVENS, SUPT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

Silly Flippancy and Solid Sense.

"It is not a little curious that while very silly little books about the English, treating them in that lively style which is sure of popularity, Nearly at the same time another Frenchman, who resided and made notes, published a volume on the same subject, which, though it contained a few unintentional errors, was on the whole likely to be received and acted on as a trustworthy guide. The flippant little books had an enormous sale; the instructive book had but a moderate circulation. The rule holds good for a paragraph or a newspaper as well as a book. An infect brief paragraph, with a sting in it, has a far better chance of being remembered than a dozen more accurate statements of the truth.—P. G. Hammerton in The Atlantic.

Pattie's Presents to Her Guests.

It is said that at her wedding breakfast, in accordance with an old French custom, presented each of the guests in attendance with a piece of her garter.—Inter-Ocean.

The Small Boy.

Little Johnnie had been mingly familiar with a forbidden jam pot, and had consequently indulged in grief and lamentation when reproached with a lapse and falling. "Don't bawl so, Johnnie," said his sister, in amazing and fearful for a long time in silence broken only by an occasional sob. "Don't be bawl so." Then he looked in his sister's face, and said with emphasis: "Mother, I'm sorry you ever married my pa."—Somerville Journal.

Breathless.

We have seen Tennyson's last poem, and we only wish that it was.—Philadelphia Call.

"Frogs Canadian don't let the fishing schooners alone they catch a smack they will not relish."—Lowell Citizen.

"I do love dress!" exclaimed a young society belle. "I should think you would wear some of it," replied a cynical bachelor.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Chauncey Depew is given as authority for the story that a woman on Long Island died also last week because the cistern that she walked over and fell with the tide.—Utica Herald.

It doesn't take a woman long after she is married to learn that a man can mess up a dozen drawers more in three minutes than she can put in order again after an hour's patient work.—Somerville Journal.

"Are we going to have a yacht club? said a friend to Colonel Cockerill. "Well, I don't know whether we will or not, but we yacht in," replied the commodore, as he sailed on down the street.—Washington Critic.

"And how is the corset" inquired the old Boston lady in search of summer board. "Excellent, first class," said the rather puzzled boarding-house, "we get it from the city regularly every day."—New York Mail and Express.

ROSS RAYMOND AGAIN.

A MAN WITH A REMARKABLE RECORD IN THE TOILS.

Arrested for Passing Worthless Checks in a Troy Hotel Billiard Correspondent Who Has Figured on More Continents Than One.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The eventful career of Ross Raymond, one of the most successful swindlers and hotel beats in the country, was brought up with a round turn again yesterday, and the author of "Hot Shot" is once more long-ish behind the bars of the state prison. Raymond has long figured conspicuously in this country and abroad, living at times like a prince and spending with a generous hand large sums of money, out of which contrite bankers, merchants and hotel proprietors had been victimized.

In street yesterday notices was made by Detective Sergeants Raley and Boland in the Hotel St. George on complaint of Mr. Edmund Kopp, manager for Mrs. Fabbri, who keeps the Brunswick hotel. He had been stopping in the latter hotel for a few days, during which time he had the clerk cash two checks for $20 and $25 respectively. The checks were signed by George Fairfield and were made payable to Ross Raymond. The bankers said no such man as Fairfield has ever had an account with them, nor can such a person be found.

Raymond is 35 years of age, and is a native of London, England. He is nearly six feet in height, and weighs at 200 pounds. He has a round, full face, with sandy hair and small sandy moustache, and has a pleasant manner. In December, 1878, he was arrested and sentenced to state prison for two years by Recorder Hackett for grand larceny, having stolen an overcoat from the Metropolitan Hotel, on Park Avenue hotel. He was then known as Arthur J. Holmes. He served his full term, and since then his career has been as remarkable as it has been successful. The story of his numerous exploits, achieved wholly by the consummate cheek of the man, sounds more like romance than actual life.

For four years after his liberation from prison he was frequently heard of from various parts of the country, in every instance leaving behind him traces of his rascality. During 1879 and 1880 and a portion of the following year he was a reporter on The Herald and he was known as Ross Raymond.

In April, 1882, he was arrested in Philadelphia for swindling Julius Chambers, city editor of The Philadelphia Times, out of $100. Pending the trial of his case Messrs. J. M. Palmer and Stephen G. Porter became his bondsmen in the sum of $2,000, but he jumped his bail and disappeared. On March 27, 1884, Mr. A. V. Dockery, United States consul at Leeds, England, issued a handbill, which was sent to all parts of the continent and the United States. He offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of Ross Raymond, who had been operating extensively in England and France. The circular stated the swindler operated under the names of K. Duncan, Frank Dunscombe, Frank Dunscombe Kelly, etc., and seemed to have a penchant for visiting hotel men and American consuls. He represented himself as being a correspondent for The London Standard and The New York Times and Herald, and once had the temerity to pass himself off as an Egyptian bey.

A few days before his advent in Leeds several letters and telegrams addressed to "F. R. Duncan, of the New York Times" were received at the Leeds post office by swindler, and a forged telegram from Mr. Wood, manager of The Standard, was addressed to Mr. Dockery, speaking in glowing terms of Duncan's ability as a writer of himself and presented the following letter of introduction to the consul:

OFFICE NEW YORK TIMES,
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1884.

A. V. Dockery, esq.

MY DEAR SIR, Should this hastily written note, inscribed on a felon on a finger of the writing hand, reach you, it will introduce Frank Ross Duncan, esq., the head of The Times correspondence staff, and one of the shareholders of the journal. May I commend him to you as, first, a tip top fellow; next, a leading journalist, and thirdly, if that will have attractiveness, as the very good friend of yours, very faithfully,

ROBERT POSTER.

Of course, Mr. Frank Ross Duncan, Esq., was received with open arms by the consul and was dined and wined. The next day he borrowed £20 from the consul with which to pay for an overcoat and long-winded message to his paper, and then decamped. For several months he operated in London, Paris and Continental cities, in which place the American consul and several hotel men fell victims to the oily tongue.

He next turned up in Paris, where he passed off as Raymond Bey and also as an Egyptian pasha. In September, 1884, Mr. C. C. Bearoft, United States consul at Calcutta, wrote a letter giving a brief outline of the swindler's doings there. He had left that city by steamer, for Rangoon, Egypt, that way of the first water, and was in intimate terms with Chinese Gordon. He lived in regal splendor, and at one time had forty-eight servants and of the most gorgeous equipages and liveried attendants.

He was royally entertained at state dinners, and also entertained lots of his friends in the same style. He left Calcutta hotels fought each other to gain the custom of this nobleman, and the latter, thought nothing of ordering a dinner for 40, would run up bills hundreds of dollars. Once he gave a dinner that cost $6,000; but, of course, none of his hotel bills were ever paid.

He left Calcutta in disguise, but for himself he again turned his face westward, and for a year once he has been travelling about Europe, living always on the fat of the land. He has been living off hotels principally, not only beating them out of his regular bills but often swindling them out of nothing less than $1,000 in Apr. 1886, Mr. Plotnus, proprietor of the Hygeia hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., wrote a letter to James Gordon Bennett, asking about Raymond, who had stopped at that house under the name of Robt. Robe Ing, correspondent of The New York Herald. He informed the hotel clerk he had cash to $300 draft on the Baltimore American, but the draft was worthless.

He arrested was arraigned at Jefferson Market police court yesterday afternoon, and remanded until to-day for examination. He was locked up in the detention pen, and a good picture of him was given the Rogues' gallery.

The Last Editor Probably Found.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The body of a man has been found in the water at Coney Island which is thought to be that of Colonel S. S. Conant, editor of Harper's Weekly, who disappeared a year ago. The under clothing on the body found was marked S. S. C. Conant was last seen alive at Coney Island.

Mrs. Conant saw the body last evening and failed to recognize it as that of her husband.

Sealed With Sealed Orders.

PORTLAND, Me., July 30.—The United States sloop-of-war Yantic has sailed with sealed orders, not to be opened for 24 hours.

THE HOTTEST DAY YET.

New Yorkers Sweltering in the Sun Are Overcome.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Ten thousand men in New York yesterday grouped under the shade of whatever humanity that happened against them from early morning until late at night. Twenty thousand bartenders nearly jerked their arms out of their sockets in pulling beer and other cooling drinks on to the bars. A half million soda fountains spattered and fanned all the livelong day.

It was not quite so hot as it was, for the thermometer on top of the Mutual building pointed to 90, while down on the sidewalk, where Hudnut's indicator is located, it broke the mercury in the bulb. It was 78 at 6 o'clock, 78 at 9, 84 at 12 and 91 at 3:30, just 4 degrees above the highest point touched the day before.

The free ambulances never carried larger crowds. Thousands flew out across the bay to Brighton wood; where Buffalo Bill's fireflame were sweating their war paint in the Indian village, and thousands more to the country shade, and Glen Island was so crowded that people sat on the docks and let their feet hang off.

There was a little breeze at eventide, but the heat grew clammy, and in the tenement house district suffering was intense.

The signal service men says it will be almost as hot to-day as yesterday; but local showers may lay the dust a little and purify the atmosphere.

William Conroy, 30 years old, was found suffering from sunstroke.

Michael Gallagher, aged 28, of Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat on the Bowery and was carried to his home.

William Brennan, 30 years old, was found sick from the heat on the steps of No. 21 Park avenue. The police took him to Bellevue hospital.

Joseph Foulder, a boy 10 years old, was overcome by heat yesterday and was sent to Bellevue hospital.

Samuel Cox, aged 10 years, was found at Barclay and Freemont streets prostrated by the heat and was sent to the Chambers Street hospital.

Matthew Arnold, aged 35, was prostrated by the heat while at work.

George Marshall, aged 47, was overcome by the heat.

While at work, Christian Burnes, aged 38, was overcome by heat yesterday and was sent to the Chambers Street hospital.

Daniel Noel was overcome, and an unknown man about 50 years, five feet eight inches tall, was found in front of No. 22 Vesey street and taken to Chambers Street hospital.

James Money, a young man 21 years old, dropped dead at his home yesterday from the heat.

Edward Kearney, president of the Bloomingdale club, was overcome by the heat while attending the funeral of Robert O. Thompson. He was attended by a physician, and recovered sufficiently during the afternoon to return to his country place at Hempstead, L. I. He was still very much prostrated, and anxiety last night over his condition.

BUYING A BRICK.

A Canadian Speculates in Counterfeit Money.

BOSTON, July 30.—A. M. Stewart, of Caledonia, P. E. I., received a circular letter a short time ago from New York, in which the writer stated that he was in a position where he could supply him with any amount of counterfeit money at remarkably low rates. He informed a number of his neighbors of the scheme, and they also became interested in it. Stewart left for Boston one night at which $600 was subscribed, and Stewart was selected to go to New York to purchase the money. Three or four days ago he met the "green goods" merchants, according to agreement, at the Sandford hotel, Third avenue. The New Yorkers gave Stewart a package of bills, signed by Thomas Anderson, of No. 201 East Tenth street.

The next day Stewart went to No. 201 East Tenth street where he was shown how he the goods. After examining the money he agreed to buy $700 worth. The money was counted out and placed in Stewart's valise, which was then locked and left in the hall. One of the sharpers then engaged Stewart in conversation and offered to give him back $20 to spend around town. While Stewart was conversing with the sharper the latter's pal, who was in the next room, opened a panel, took the bag, abstracted the bills, which were good money, substituted a similar package and then returned the valise. At the suggestion of the sharpers Stewart left the valise in Boston by the Adams Express. He arrived in this city and called for the valise. He took the bag and eagerly opened it. There was nothing in it but a brick.

A Succession of Fires.

BOSTON, July 30.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Bridgewater Iron company the liabilities were shown to be $331,979 and assets $106,978. The expert announced that the company was caused by a decline in the price of their manufacturers by reason of close competition. Recent large losses by bad debts, amounting to $100,000 in 1884 and in 1886 to $75,000, and an expensive suit brought against the company for alleged infringement of patents, and finally, as a consequence of all this, the recent strike of workmen for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. The combination of causes led to a refusal of credit, which has for years been extended to the company's paper, to forge final it, and the suspension followed.

American Microscopists.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The arrangements for the meeting of the American Society of Microscopists at Point Pelee, Pelee Island, lake, are completed. The meeting begins Aug. 10, and lasts four or five days. Valuable papers are promised by Professor William A. Rogers, of Cincinnati, Professor J. D. Cox, of Ohio, the Hon. Marshal D. Ewell, of Chicago, Professor Simon H. Gage, of Ithaca, Dr. Frank H. James, of St. Louis, Dr. Monroe, of New Brunswick, and others.

Suffocated in a Tenement.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Fire in a tenement house on Third avenue caused a panic among the occupants of the building and much excitement in the neighborhood. The flames were quickly extinguished by the New York Fire department, and died before the firemen reached her. The fire was soon quished before serious damage was done to the building.

Firemen Struck Out.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.—The eighteen firemen who were discharged by the steamship line of the Providence and Stonington Steamship company, have struck for extra pay for the extra work required on Capt. Allen's boat, in carrying the crowds to the Narragansett bay. Their places were immediately filled and the steamer started on time.

In Honor of the Emperor.

PHILLIS, July 30.—Elaborate preparations are being made for a fitting celebration by the German army of the emperor's 90th birthday, which occurs on Sunday. It is proposed to unite the officers and men of the whole army, and also to found a philanthropic military institution at Berlin.

THE SURPLUS FUNDS

ENGAGES THE TIME AND ATTENTION OF SENATORS.

Trying to Dispose of the Morrison Resolution—Senators Beck, Sherman and Others Express Their Views—Sherman Thinks Our Credit all Right.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on the library a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five senators (the presiding officer to be one) to consider, formulate and report at the next session of congress a plan for the celebration at the capital of the republic the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the constitution, and the 400th anniversary (in 1892) of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus—two historical events fraught with great patriotic interest.

The senate then proceeded to consider the Morrison surplus resolution as amended by the senate. Mr. Allison said the committee on finance believed it wise to have $20,000,000 or a million. Brevity found that could be drawn upon at times when the treasury was depleted, over the $100,000,000 of the Morrison provision. He added that the present administration had been calling in bonds after the contingation given by Senator Beck, and, he had no doubt, would so continue to do.

Mr. Beck favored the resolution as it came from the house. He declared that the resolution, so far from being a reflection on the administration or an embarrassment to the treasury, was a relief to it, and a thing which a wise administration would want, because it turned the responsibility upon congress, whose agent the secretary of the treasury was. Congress, he said, had come to congress and beg, as he (Mr. Beck) had so often begged, that the sinking fund should be stopped, or that excessive taxation should be reduced, and not to bring about a condition which would embarrass the treasury by such a surplus.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the finance committee) advocated the resolution as it came from the house, and expressed the desire that its opponents would agree on the points on which they differed. He stated that the senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) and the representative from New York in the other house (Mr. Hewitt) opposed it for two entirely opposite and irreconcilable reasons.

Mr. Vest also favored the house resolution. He quoted from the London Economist to show how small, proportionately, were the government reserves abroad, giving them as $31,000,000 in England, $29,000,000 in France and $11,000,000 in Germany. In conclusion, he said that the fight was one between gold and silver, between the men who wanted to make money dear and scarce and high and between the men who borrowed money, and unless this trouble was terminated on equitable and fair grounds it would result in a sectional struggle between east and west. That was the plain meaning of the whole thing.

Mr. Jones (Nev.) suggested that half a dozen millionaires in New York could put up the "extraordinary emergency" which would justify the secretary in suspending calls.

Mr. Sherman—If our credit is so weak and so poor as that, half a dozen millionaires can get up a scare. It may be done, but I do not fear it.

Mr. Jones (Nev.)—Did they not do it last summer?

Mr. Sherman—No, sir; they frightened themselves.

Mr. Jones (Nev.)—They frightened the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Sherman—That may be, but nothing will disturb the credit of our financial system unless it be the settled conviction and belief on the part of the people that congress is determined to change the standard of value, and to reduce the value of gold down to a single standard—silver. But it will be congress that will do it, not the secretary. The bankers will take advantage of their opportunities and will help themselves, and the burden of the loss will fall on the people.

Mr. Jones followed with a two hours' speech, in which he contended that contraction was ruining business and that more money was needed to grease the wheels of trade.

In the house a conference was ordered on the deficiency bill, and the Republican filibuster of the Democratic majority to put off roll calls on the vetoed pension bills. Several motions to pass over a veto were voted down, and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Springer, of Illinois, Mr. Reagan the floor after those cases have been decided. An session was passed on private bills.

POWDERLY SUSTAINED.

The Maine Delegates Instructed to His Support.

BATH, Me., July 30.—The Knights of Labor district assembly of Maine, instructed their delegates to the general assembly at Richmond in October.

The following resolution was passed at the afternoon session:

Resolved, That we repose the most complete confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of our worthy master workman, T. V. Powderly; that we fully recognize the great work he has done and is doing for our order, and that we instruct all our delegates in the general assembly to use their influence for his continuance in the office which he so ably fills and to render him all possible assistance in every other way.

The passage of the resolution was greeted with a storm of applause lasting several minutes.

Vermont Greenbackers.

BRIDGE JUNCTION, Vt., July 30.—Twenty agents of Greenbackism met here yesterday and had the fifteen bi-annual convention of the National Greenback labor party. John J. Hinsdale presided. The following candidates were nominated: Governor, T. R. Smith, of Stowe; lieutenant governor, H. A. Rogers, of Cambridge; secretary of state, J. Tarbox, of Rutland; secretary of state, A. J. Merrill, of St. Albans; auditor of accounts, E. B. Bowyer, of Hyde Park. Candidate for congress, first district, T. W. Brown, of Rutland.

Ex-Governor Price Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The New Jersey delegation, headed by Senator McPherson, will present the name of ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of Hoboken, for promotion made vacant by the resignation of Charles D. Jacobs, who had the pugilistic encounter with Dr. Valentine King, his secretary of legation. Ex-Governor Price's appointment would be a popular one.

New York Republicans.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 30.—The state Republican state committee has been called to meet at the Gilsey house in New York August 4.

A Woman Killed by a Rattlesnake.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 30.—While gathering berries with several other ladies near this city yesterday, Mrs. J. Hanson was bitten by a rattlesnake and died in a few hours.

TRANSLATING THE PAPERS.

Secondary Documents Presentedent to Anarchist Papers.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Capt. Schaack produced from a bank several bombs, fuses and casings and a parcel of dynamite, and exposed the documents found under which they were found. His aid Lingg told him he was willing to suffer for what he had done, and would do it again. He spoke of Louise Michel, and said she was a great woman, who had suffered for the cause.

Mr. Foster, in cross-examining the witness, asked him if he gave money to some of the witnesses, and added that he wanted that explained. The state objected, and the court sustained the objection.

E. F. L. Gauss, who has acted as an interpreter in the trial, was put on the stand as a witness. He made a translation of the Arbeiter Zeitung for Friday, and also portions of it for July. The first page was headed: "All government we hate."

The witness read a call to workingmen, in the Arbeiter Zeitung, which he translated down its principles and demanded the overthrow of the present government. On the third page is a poem, urging the readers to be ready for the revolution, which, it was shown, should be the consequence. Another article calls upon all to join the Internationalists and arm themselves the best way they know how.

Eugene Seeger, another translator, was called and read to the jury articles from the Arbeiter Zeitung, which he had translated. Spies and Schwab, which had already been identified, were shown to contain the matter published in The Arbeiter Zeitung and read to the jury.

Mr. Walther then proceeded to read articles from The Alarm. An article published on December 12, 1884, said that it was foolish to expect anarchy would be led into themselves by peaceable methods. It recommended that they resort to arms. Several other articles were read, all of the same character, and the jury seemed to be frequently during the readings and seemed to be greatly amused.

Dr. Ph. Ehrenstein, a surgeon for the Deplaines street station, was the last witness. He said he examined sixty-seven of the wounded policemen, half a dozen of whom were injured by bullets, the remainder by jim bomb.

Mr. Grinnell announced before adjournment that the state was nearly through with its testimony and would rest Monday morning. The attorneys for the defense say they will get their evidence in in about ten days.

WANTED TO BORROW 20 CENTS.

The Fugitive Treasurer of Chautauqua County, New York, Is Caught.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.—A stranger stepped into the office of R. P. Ryand, an Allegheny city lumber dealer, and asked the loan of twenty cents. Mr. Ryand at once recognized the man as Orvin Sperry, the defaulting treasurer of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and telephoned for a detective. The officer arrived and made the capture of a regular.

Upon searching the prisoner, who gave his name as E. W. Morgan, over 300 coupons were found in his pocket, which had been on county bonds, representing almost all the northern states, as far west as Montana, and many of which were signed. He also had checks for $100 on banks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities, besides a bundle of letters from different prominent persons, all addressed to R. P. Sperry, Jamestown, N. Y. He has been travelling through the south, and was on his way to New York, but refused to give any information concerning the articles found on his person. He bears a marked resemblance to the photograph of Sperry. The prisoner will have a hearing to-day; meanwhile the authorities of Chautauqua county are being communicated with.

Street Fever in Massachusetts.

ABINGTON, Mass., July 30.—Hundreds of people are daily visiting the Shaw property, where the bonanza silver mine has been discovered. The inhabitants of this place seem to expect to derive riches from the new mine. Prospectors and capitalists from outside are beginning to arrive. Property adjoining Shaw's is being staked out, and one of the foremen on the waterworks, says that the mine is rich in ore, and says he is ready to give up his mine and Mr. Shaw's hands. Shaw says he is satisfied that he has a bonanza. It is said that Professor Chamberlain's assay shows 41 per cent. of silver, 40 per cent. of lead, and a good showing of copper and arsenic. While a few days silver ore has been found in other parts of the town. Capitalists have already offered to advance money to work the mine, but the people here want a controlling concern.

Additional Cabinet Appointments.

LONDON, July 30.—The following additional ministerial appointments are announced: Mr. Henry Matthews, Q. C., home secretary; Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, secretary for Scotland; Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, postmaster general; Lord John Manners, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; Mr. A. Akers Douglas, secretary of the treasury; Right Hon. Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., attorney general of Ireland; Mr. John Gregory, Q. C., solicitor general of Ireland.

Marriage Was Not Robbed.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The story in the morning papers that Mr. S. Henry Harrison, of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, had been robbed of $1,140 that he was about to deposit in the Prairie State Loan and Trust company bank, Washington boulevard and Sangamon street, was announced by the bank officials to be absurd. The story originated from the fact that an Englishman named Jones was robbed of $40 in that neighborhood.

An Accelerate Death.

BOSTON, July 30.—The South Boston Driving association held its regular meeting at Mystic park yesterday. In the first heat of the 2:30 class, Jim Blaine, owned by Captain Dan Maguire, both ends broke off and the mule dangled about the trotter's heels. After making the circuit in imminent peril, Blaine was caught by the spectators, who, seeing in the horse's back, gradually worked his way up to the animal's back and brought him to a standstill.

Encroaching Upon the Indians.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 30.—Capt. Freeman, of the Texas Rangers, on the boundary between Texas and the Indian territory, says that the evidence taken by the committee of the house of the outlaws to much more terrifying than she has heretofore been conceded, and that the disputed boundary of Greer county should accordingly be moved two degrees eastward.

A Brakeman's Inheritance.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30.—The will of the late Mrs. Amelia Lewis, of Bridgeport, bequeths $3,000 to personal friends, and $40,000 to her adopted daughter, Mrs. R. J. Patton, of Waterbury, wife of a brakeman.

To Run Against Gov. Waters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—The Republican convention yesterday nominated for the Fifth district, held at Franklin, but nominated Lewi J. Chase, a minister, against Mr. Watson, the present member.

GENTLEMEN
You will find a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing goods at
AT EDSALL'S
A full line of White Shirts, Laundried and Unlaundried, Half Hose, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, White and Black Satin Bows, White Lawn and Colored Lawn Bows. A large variety of White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, Gauze Underwear, White and Battenigan, Bicycle Shirts, White and Colored.
AT EDSALL'S.

Great Clearance Sale OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING
Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire stock of Spring and Summer Clothing from present prices:
Men's Briefly All Wool Suits..... $6.00
Men's Cassimere Suits, Fronts trimmed, $5.50 up.
Full line of Boys' Suits warranted fast colors.
Gent's Furnishings, etc. Come early and secure a choice.
Boston Clothing House
22 PARK AVENUE.

Vienna Cream Bread,
AT
Voehl's OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY,
15 West Front street.
Headquarters for Bread, Pies Cake, Pastry, etc

Isaac Brokaw
REAL ESTATE AND Insurance
13 DUER STREET, North Plainfield

Agent for the following first-class companies: Germania and Hanover, of New York; Lancashire and Queen, of England. Business entrusted on all kinds of property for insurance and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on mortgages. Business in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Prompt returns. 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. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING,
P. O. Box 88.

Rowe & Westervelt,
PAINTERS,
DECORATORS
AND
PAPER HANGERS.
Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades. Paper hangers from New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at wholesale. Some last first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 18 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1208.
W. H. ROWE. C. E. WESTERVELT.

A FULL LINE OF
Artists' MATERIALS,
Engravings, Etchings, and Picture Frames of all Kinds.
SWAIN'S
28 West Front Street, Plainfield.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Seersucker Coats
Are in order now. We have a good assortment of them at very low figures. Good and Large Coats in all qualities and prices. A few of the
ALL WOOL MEN'S SUITS, $7,
left. Come early, if you wish to secure the rare bargain yet.
Schwed Bros.,
The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,
No. 17 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Last Rose of Summer
I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which must be sold. Remember
SEE THE SACRIFICE,
Boys' Suits formerly $3.00 now $1.25
" " " 4.00 " 1.50
Youth's " " 10.00 " 6.00
" " " 12.00 " 8.00
Men's " " 13.00 " 10.00
" " " 15.00 " 9.00
" " " 12.00 " 8.00
50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.
JOHN H. FRENCH
20 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging
SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.
Curbing & Crosswalks
All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.
M. POWERS,
Yard, formerly 29 MANNING AVENUE, now at
Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.
P. O. BOX 1227.

REMOVAL.
S. J. NEAL,
THE CARPET WEAVER,
has removed to
38 WEST FRONT ST;
to the lowest cent in the State Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, etc. etc. Also a line of first-class rug moquet, carpets, on hand at the very lowest prices.

Campbell's Comforts
IN THE LINE OF
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have the benefit of twenty twenty years experience manufacturing in the upper part of the same building. We have superior facilities for making all our goods, goods kept for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine sewed. We also have a large variety of repairing done without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid foot can be had, or without the use of any nails and hands quite new.
8 West Front St.

ALL THE LATEST
Summer Styles
IN
HATS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Umbrellas, etc.
LOWEST PRICES.
U. B. CRANE,
12 PARK AVE. — in Walker's Bakery.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
AND
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, Residence and Salesroom No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 107.

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.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

DE LESSEPS SEEKS TO INSPIRE NEW CONFIDENCE IN HIS WORK.

He Assures the Stockholders That the Work Will Be Completed in 1889, and That Results Will Be More Satisfactory in the Future.

PARIS, July 31.—M. De Lesseps read a long report to the Panama canal shareholders. He says that every section has been commenced for, and that the monthly for the past five years was slightly over 3 per cent., which was not excessive. He declared that the opponents of the canal in America have become assured of its completion, have ceased to oppose the scheme, and will thenforth be useful auxiliaries.

He denounced speculators in France for attempting to depreciate the stock, complaining the company to borrow money at extraordinary rates. He cited the opinion of eminent engineers of various countries, among them Admiral Davis and Engineer Kelly, both of whom are Americans, to prove that the results achieved in the canal are equal to a capital of two millards of francs. He referred to the failure of the lottery scheme, explained the new loan, and said that the general recognition of the great merit of the undertaking and the difficulty of its execution had been deliberately overdrawn. It was unfair to judge of the duration of the work by the earlier years. The rate increased with the improvement of methods, machinery, etc. He calculated that by each an increase the work would be completed in June, 1888. It was really unfair to estimate the total cost by the extraordinary rate of 1885.

The heaviest outlay was involved in organization, transport, etc. At Suez the first third of the extraction absorbed two-thirds of the expense. M. de Lesseps pledged himself to open the canal in 1889, within the cost estimated by the congress in 1879. The original plans will be modified if it is necessary, to accomplish this. The consulting commission will meet shortly to consider schemes to modify the plans. The next annual meeting of stockholders will have a full report of the result of the work with the opinion of the commission, when they will be able to judge for themselves. He concluded by stating that the success of the new loan was necessary as a reply to opponents and to maintain the zeal of the staff and strengthen the confidence of the contractors. "We," he said, "reckon on your fidelity as you may reckon on our devotion."

CANADA'S NEW CARDINAL.

The Pallium Conferred Upon Mgr. Duhamel.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 30.—Cardinal Taschereau invested Mgr. Duhamel with the pallium. The proceedings enlarged the basilica, which was profusely decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. Representatives of various religious orders headed the van, and were followed by the cardinal, five archbishops, seventeen bishops and Papal Ablegate Officia.

After the mass the papal bull appointing Mgr. Duhamel archbishop of the diocese of Ottawa was read, and the cardinal placed the pallium upon the shoulders of the newly appointed archbishop, who, turning to the congregation, gave his blessing. An anthem was then sung, and the procession re-formed and returned to the palace, where tables were laid for 300 guests.

The Squire Labor Fight.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.—The 100 men who were working in Squire's peaches inghouse continue, and fifteen men and one oil employe, who, although a Knight of Labor, signed Mr. Squire's agreement, have been asked to quit. Mr. Squire said that he would call up his doors rather than resign the control of his business. Plenty of green hands are offering to work. He may have enough to run all the department. The locked out employes are equally firm. They say Squire cannot afford to hire green hands, as they would do more harm in learning the business than would pay any increase of wages that might be asked for in the years.

A Connecticut Manufacturer Dead.

WATERBURY, July 30.—John C. Booth, president of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing company, formerly of the firm of Holmes, Booth & Haydens, who was one of the best known manufacturers in New England, and probably the wealthiest man in Waterbury, died at his residence, this city, of paralysis, after a two day's illness. He was 78 years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Official Arbitration.

PERTH AMBOY, N. Y., July 31.—The lockout of 1,000 men in the brick yards here is ended, and work has been resumed. This is the result of an agreement between Mr. Dorsey, of the state board of arbitration, and the manufacturers and employes, to refer the dispute to that board for settlement, and to let work go on pending the final decision. The board will meet at Peekskill on Monday to begin the investigation.

Wanted to Go to a Circus.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 30.—Emanuel Chiaro, aged 16, cut off his stepmother's head with an axe while she was sleeping. He says she refused to let him go to the circus, and the devil told him to cut her head off. He is in jail.

The Bull Has Opened.

WILKINSBURG, Pa., July 30.—The 1,200 men at the Hampton mines have struck against a reduction of pay from seventy-one to sixty cents per ton. The mining Scullar trouble at other mines are settled.

Will Represent California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Judge M. Cooney has been elected as delegate from California to the Irish league convention at Chicago.

CONDENSED NEWS.

On Aug. 2 about fifty clergymen will leave New York on special trains for a tour up the Hudson, and to take in the well watering places in the interior of the state.

Rosina, aged but a foot of fat dog at Pittsburg, and seven out of the eight of the canine were afterwards sick with symptoms of poisoning.

Smallpox is said to be increasing at Detroit.

Every indication points to a stormy meeting of the Irish National league at Chicago.

Indians are said to be offering their service to fight Mexico on the Canadian frontier, but it will likely be the same kind of a welcome the Yankee filibusters have waged against Canada, a war of extermination.

A thief captured at Cleveland is claimed to have been identified as the murderer of the Knoch family, near Detroit, some months ago.

West Elizabeth, Pa., is suffering with a fever epidemic which baffles local physicians and the state board of health has taken the matter in hand.

Maud Julien died at Evansville, Ind., of hydrophobia, caused by a dog bite.

A syndicate has been formed with the view of trying to buy and complete the market in Kentucky Bourbon whisky.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Number of Appointments Under the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The president has sent to the senate, in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Ingalls, statements from the heads of the various departments relating to the changes in the classified civil service.

The statement shows that the number of clerks now authorized by the provisions of the civil service act removed from July 16, 1883, to March 4, 1885, were as follows: Postoffice department 8, state department 1, treasury 20, interior 29, justice none, war 29, navy 1.

Number of appointments during the same period (not including those excepted from examination by rule 17, civil service rules): State department 4, treasury 159, interior 204, justice 5, postoffice 41, war 82, navy 10.

The number of clerks embraced within the provisions of the civil service act removed between March 4, 1885, and June 15, 1885, were: State department 2, treasury 191, interior 213, justice 1, postoffice 10, war 40, navy 1.

The number appointed in the same period were: State department 3, treasury 99, interior 135, justice 3, postoffice 40, war 86, navy 2.

The number of chiefs of divisions and chief clerks removed or reduced from March 4, 1885, to June 15, 1885, were: State department 1, treasury 20, interior 9, justice none, postoffice 2, war 1, navy 2.

The number of chiefs of divisions and chief clerks appointed during same period were: State 2, treasury 55, interior 21, justice none, postoffice 8, war 8, navy 2.

A SUCCESSOR TO GOODE.

Pennsylvania Gets the Place—Jenks Will Accept.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—George A. Jenks, who was yesterday nominated for the position of solicitor general of the department of justice, is in the city. He came here several days ago at the request of President Cleveland, who then offered him this position.

Mr. Jenks was at first averse to accepting any government position, but after consulting his client, the heir of John Dobois, of Pennsylvania, that he would take charge of the affairs of the Dobois estate without interfering with his official duties as solicitor general, and therefore decided to accept the place.

Mr. Jenks' nomination will no doubt be promptly confirmed by the senate.

Will Jenks Accept?

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, Pa., nominated as solicitor general by President Cleveland, was in this city a few days ago, and in an interview stated positively that he would under no consideration accept any public office. He had resigned the assistant secretaryship of the interior for the purpose of becoming legal adviser to the heir of John Dubois, the late Clearfield county millionaire, and his entire time would be taken up with the administration of the young millionaire's affairs.

Alleged Mutiny.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Five sailors on the schooner J. K. Scribner, from Bangor, Maine, mutinied while at anchor near Camden, Pennsylvania, and claimed that the day's work should end with the heaving of the anchor. They were locked up for the rest of the night. Captain Ingersoll, of the schooner, was worked by the captain, two mates and the cook. The five men were brought before the court and remanded for trial. They deny the story of mutiny, and claim to have been ill treated and nearly starved.

In the Diamond Field.

At New York—St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
At Staten Island—Pittsburg, 11; Metropolitan, 2.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 3; St. Louis, 10.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; Kansas City, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 2; Chicago, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 0; Louisville, 6.
At Washington—National, 1; Detroit, 113.

A Boiler Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—A saw mill boiler at Tobula, Miss., exploded, totally destroying the mill and killing three negroes and two white men instantly and injuring several others serious. The names are unknown.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—For the Atlantic coast states, light local rains, followed by fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, cooler.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Market Opened Steady, Sold Down and Closed Weak.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money 1 per cent. Exchange firm at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Gov. bds. 12 bds; st. comp. 17 bds; city comp. 118 bds.

The stock market opened steady and higher on the first thirty minutes, followed by a sharp and rapid decline, which was followed by a reaction and advanced 1@2½ per cent. during the first thirty minutes, followed by a sharp and rapid decline, which was followed by a reaction and advanced 1@2½ per cent. The market is now weak, under the lead of the Granger stocks, which were quite freely sold during the hour by Chicago, and the advance is entirely wiped out.

Adams Express	138	Del. & Hudson	90½
Am. Express	72½	Del., Lack. & W.	138½
U. S. Express	64	Denver	21
C. C. C. & I.	61	Erie	32½
New York Central	109½	Kansas and Texas	31½
New Jersey Central	74	Lake Shore	76½
Northern Pacific	18	Mich. Cent.	84
Ohio Central	—	Morris & Essex	—
Pacific Mail	31½	N. Y. & New Haven	213
Northern Pacific	29½	Ont. & West.	19½
Do. pref	60½	Pacific Express	73
Union Pacific	49½	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Western Union	80½	Pacific Mail	31½
Texas Pacific	19½	Rock Island	132
Metropolitan	133	St. Paul	104½
Alton & T. H.	34	St. Paul, pref.	132
Chicago & Alton	142	Sat. & Cotton	18½
Canada Pacific	62½	Ore. Ry & Nav	100½
Chicago & Alton	140½	Oregon Trans	30½
Ches. & Ohio	4½	Wabash	19½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 31.—FLOUR closed nearly but without decided change. Minnesota extra, $2.60@3.10; city mills extra, $3.50@4.00; winter wheat extra, $2.60@3.10 for West Indies south on flour closed at $3.50@4.00 for superfine and extra.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active while prices were lower, closing at a decline from the opening of 2@4 c. Spot lots closed weak, 1c and lgc lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red white at nominal; No. 2 winter at $3.00; No. 2 red, $3.00; No. 3 red, $2.90; winter at $2.90; afloat, and No. 2 at $3.00; No. 2 Chicago, $3.00; No. 3 do, $2.90@2.95.

CORN—Options were fairly active and strong, closing at the best figures. The advance ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent. Spot lots closed firm and 1@1½ higher. Spot sales of mixed at 64c; mixed western, 64@65c; mixed, September, 64@64½c.

OATS—Spot lots were fairly active and firm, closing about steady and ½ to ¾c higher. Spot lots closed strong, mixed grades showing an advance of ½c. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 34c; mixed western, 34@37c; do of ctr, 35c; No. 2 mixed, September, 34@34½c.

RYE—Nominally steady at 65@67c.

BARLEY—Dull.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11.25@11.50; for new.

LARD—Closed firm; prime steam, $6.35; refined, $6.60; refined, September.

BUTTER—Fairly active; Western, 10@21c; western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 6@8½c; western, 7@8½c.

RICE—Quiet; state, 4@4½c; Rangoon, 3½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 4½@4½; refining centrifugal, 96 test, 4½@4½; refined, dull; C, 4@4½; yellow, 4½@5; mixed, 5; white, 5@5½; extra C, 5@5½; white extra, 5@5½; yellow, 5@5½; off A, 5@5½; extra white, 5@5½; extra "C" and 1Ohs, "C" dark yellow, darker.

A Good Thing for the Scribes.

Newspaper men only occasionally get their names in print, and so I will be pardoned for telling this story of George Martimer Rae, of The Enquirer. He was a great friend of the late Col. H—, known well him not.

One day the two were at the fair and Col. H—, who was always asking the local writers on the press to come out to his place in the country and "eat yellow-legged chickens and drink buttermilk," said to him:

"You've been mighty good to me, and do you know I've been intending to send you some, treasuring up for you a large one. Now, give me your address and I'll send the barrel."

But the barrel did not come. A week or two later Mr. Rae met the colonel, who was as pleasant as ever.

"Look here," exclaimed the latter, "I lost your address. Treasuring nobody sorry, because I wanted to send you a half barrel of crab cider. Let me have it again and I'll see that that half barrel is sent."

But the half barrel did not come. Mr. Rae gave it up as a bad job when again he met the colonel.

"By jingo," he said, "forgot about that last. I'll send round a jug to-morrow."

Still no cider came. It was a long time after this that Mr. Rae again met the genial colonel, and this time it was on a train. While they were whizzing by the fields and houses Col. H— turned to his companion, and there was a sad look in his eye as he remarked:

"Mighty sorry this train is going so fast. If we'd only its up somewhere I'd take you out and we'd have a drink of crab cider. Mighty good thing for the system, is crab cider."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Connecticut Paper's Little Fish Story.

There is an old pickerel in the Plainville pond—so old that he cannot make a living in the pickerel way of catching smaller fish, and after several hours of vain pursuit one day last week he saw our lively fishing, so he glided up and bit the line off close to the pole and pulled it around until he caught a little fish, which he ate, and baiting the hook again with part of it proceeded to fish for another. Our apprentice tells this story, and we have decided to make a lawyer of him.—Plainville Journal.

Islands Along the Georgia Coast.

Since northern millionaires have begun to buy islands on the Georgia coast the local papers there contain such items as this: "Sapelo island is held at $100,000."

Three Hundred and Ten Millions.

The number of passengers on surface and elevated roads in New York City is estimated at 310,000,000 a year, two-thirds of whom ride on the surface cars.

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 accidents death by the Fidelity Company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated to be $5,000, and does not depend upon an inquest or any technicality. The premium is $10 for a $10,000 policy, and the company is backed by assets of over $600,000.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been in continual operation ever since; it has paid thousands of claims under its accident policies, and has also steadily increased its assets, and its Reserve Fund was $363,158.72 on Dec. 31st, 1885. The growth of this company's business will more readily appreciated by the statement that in addition to its having established assets amounting to over $30,000, it has paid claims to the policy holders amounting to over $700,000. Full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt,
Opp. Depot.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superio quality of brick. A trial solicited.

ISAAC SCRIBNER,
MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield
P. O. Box, 930.

CAREY'S
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS,
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET

DO NOT
COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!
All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM. R. F. Shaw Druggist, Front street.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

Ladies! See Your Dress at others see it, by using
HALL'S
BAZAR
PORTABLE SKIRT FORM
FOR DRAPING. A long fair want in the household. Every lady knows how frequently she is at the mercy of the dressmaker while this draping process is going on. Not so with the Bazar. Once used the work is finished. The "Bazar" Skirt Form is the best and most convenient article ever yet offered. It can be set down or taken up by any one and can see her dress as others see it, and dispense with inconvenience and fatigue which she has heretofore experienced of. For sale by

Pope Bros.

1776 4th of July 1886
CELEBRATION.
A fine line of all colored Fire Works, Baloons, Fire Crackers, Torpedoes, Bombs. Fresh and New Goods at less than New York prices. At

AT ALLEN'S,
THE STATIONER,
23 EAST FRONT ST.
Look at the Flag.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry
ESTABLISHED 1887
EAST THIRD STREET
A. G. Thorn, Prop.
Laundrying in all its branches.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Custom or Glass Finish.
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LAWN TENNIS,
Racquets, Nets,
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A Full Line of SPRING and SUMMER
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84 W. FRONT STREET.

Seasonable Bargains
At WHITE'S,
18 W. FRONT STREET.
50 Doz. Black Silk Jersey Mitts like worth 50c.
10 " Black Silk Lace Mitts like worth 50c.
20 pieces India Linen, extra fine, like worth 20c.
10 " Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.
10 " Knitted Suspenders to 10c yd.
Tinsel Buttons in great variety 10 1-2 to 25c.
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All our Ladies' Kid Gloves in Ecru, Cream and White at Reduced prices.
Jersey Corsets, Bustles.

SPECIAL.
FROM THE STEAMER OREGON.
400 yards fine Torchon Edging to 7½ worth 12.
100 Doz. Napkins to each.
10 " Gents' extra large, 12 1-2c each.
A few pieces of those extra fine 40 inch black Cashmere at 40 worth $1.00.

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Dealer in
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Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
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Laing's Hotel Stables,
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Coaches for WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and Private Calls.
Light Carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure Riding or Driving.
Careful, safe Drivers for Shopping, Calls or Pleasure Driving.
Special Attention Given to Boarding Horses by the Day, Week or Month. 4-21-7

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Eight minutes walk from depot.
A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.
J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

Dixon's Ice Cream
25c PER QUART.
to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.
Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.
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A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

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500 SAMPLE **LACE COLLARS**
AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.
Oriental Flouncings in White and Ecru for Dress Fronts, worth $1.25 per yard at 75 cents.
Two Strap Canvass Belts 10c.
Boys' White Bicycle Shirts 50c.
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All made on the Premises, Front street, Opp. Post Office.

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Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
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Harness, Hammocks, Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Oil Stoves. Buy them of J. F. LAIHE & CO., the Cheapest Place.

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Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.
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Try the Brunswick Hats recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

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Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarms, Improved and novel Door Bells, Electric Call Bells.
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Electric Thermometer so connected with bed that they can convey to a person, low or high temperature of any room, and kindly wake the few to prolong rest, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in
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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	50c	$1.50
BURGANDY (Claret)	50c	1.50
SWEET CATAWBA	50c	1.50
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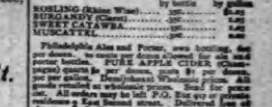
Philadelphia Ales and Porter, were bottling for the summer trade, to order direct from the brewery, per case, bottles, PORT, STOUT, CITRIC (Imported) quarts $4 per dozen, pints $3 per dozen. Imported Ale, quarts $3 per dozen, pints $2 per dozen. Imported Porter, quarts $3 per dozen. All goods delivered at wholesale rates. Send for price list. Telephone Call No. 3. P.O. Box 407. Residence 4 East Second street. Delivery free of charge. C. O. D.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co



For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults, the only method which is entirely odorless. Dead and injurious animals removed in sanitary manner. Orders left at Jones' Ice Cream Store, Park avenue, Addis and Hartland, practical plumbers, or at our residence, Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 39.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers
Heater Work A Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give satisfaction. " Seventeen years practical experience

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queens, of England, The Manchester, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has

MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has together to
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence at East Second street.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS
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.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. Prices as low as the lowest, consistent. Repairing in every branch of the business, neatly and promptly done and equal to the New York standard and less than New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare. Satisfie a contentment thereof.
Mr. C. E. WILL, Manager.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles; and Tandems.
English and American Bicycles. Sole Agents for Victor Bicycles. Repairing a specialty. Bicycles to rent, repairs, wet, bolts and other goods.
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A. SWALM,
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Undertakers and Embalmers,
28 Park Avenue.
Telephone Call 88. Residence 49 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37, Plainfield, N. J.

AN ELABORATE TEMPLE

Erected in Detroit and Dedicated to Cremation.

EXTERIOR CREMATORY.

A magnificent crematory temple has recently been erected in Buffalo. Our first picture gives an excellent idea of its unique exterior.

The building is of brown stone, with a red slate roof. Little attempt is made at decorative, the massiveness of the masonry being the principal architectural feature. The great plan of the building includes a roomy mortuary, with a seating capacity of 200 or 300, an organ room, a chancel where religious ceremonies may be conducted, together with the furnace room and the necessary reception rooms and offices for conducting the company's business. The basement will be fitted up as a columbarium, with niches in the walls, where urns, containing the ashes of the dead, may be deposited. The high portion of the building in the center is the furnace room proper. The flue system is built up in one of the walls, and is thus concealed from view.

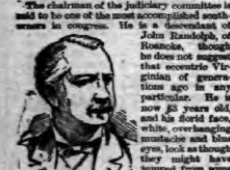
THE ORNATE CHANCEL.

Our second picture shows the chancel of the temple with its scheme of decoration. This is very handsome, being modeled after similar decorations in the Christian churches during the first century of our era.

The dead will be lifted up with an altar, a lectern and other accessories to the proper carrying out of a religious ceremony. The funeral car which brings the body from the reception room on the left of the chancel traverses it and then enters the furnace room through the second door shown in our sketch. If desired the cap may remain in the chancel while the ceremonies are being performed, and at the words "Ashes to ashes," be silently drawn out of sight of the audience into the furnace room.

A Candidate for Solicitor General.

The chairman of the judiciary committee is said to be one of the most accomplished smoothers in congress. He is a descendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, though he does not suggest that eccentric Virginian of generations ago in any particular. He is now 43 years old, and his florid face, white, curving mustache and blue eyes, look as though they might have jumped from some old portrait. He



JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER. Like society, is said to be a great ladies' man and is a good story teller. He is full of humor, and his heart is as kind as that of any man in congress. He was for eight years attorney general of Virginia, and was professor of law at Washington and Lee university. He has served in congress since 1875. It was supposed that he would retire to private life, as he has an ambition to be solicitor general. His election as solicitor general would place him in a position for which he is eminently qualified.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON.

One of the Men Who Was Influential in Securing Cleveland's Nomination.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON.

Hubert Ogden Thompson was 37 years and 7 months old. He was born in Boston, Mass., but was brought to this city by his parents when a child, and has ever since lived here. His education was acquired in the public schools and he was graduated with honors at the free academy, now the College of the City of New York. After ten years passed in Wall street in brokerage and railroad business he was appointed a clerk in the water purveyor's office by Allan Campbell, then commissioner of public works, and soon afterward was promoted deputy commissioner. He filled the latter position with credit for three years, resigning to accept from Governor Robinson the appointment of county clerk, in place of Henry A. Gumbleton, deceased. He serves as commissioner of public works began in 1880, and lasted until the appointment of the present commissioner, Mr. Squire.

Mr. Thompson took an active interest in politics in 1871, when he joined the Young Men's Democratic club and became an opponent of the old party leaders. In 1877 he was a member of Tammany Hall, but withdrew from it because of its hostility to John Kelly. He became once more a member of Tammany and Democracy is well known to the public. Personally he was a man of winning manners and a good conversationalist.

In appearance the ex-commissioner was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, fair, with a ruddy complexion and dark hair and eyes. He always wore a full beard, parted in the middle. In conversation Mr. Thompson was noted for his politeness, and even in the midst of the heated discussion of the resolution he would never depart from the appearance of calm restraint.

THE AMERICAN RHINE.

DOWN THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURG TO PORKOPOLIS.

Pen Notes and Pencil Sketches—Three Days on a Rack Wheeler—A Village Afloat—The Harmonite and the Hoop Pole District—Ohio Grape Growers.

LEFT Pittsburg early in the evening amid a cloud of dense smoke. It is rather an uncommon occurrence to me, the steamboats were pulling out volumes of black smoke from a veritable forest of tall smokestacks. The smoke from the open land was clearer.

The great furnaces along the base of Mount Washington vied with each other in power to emit the greater amount of smoke and fire into the middle of the stream. We had an excellent view of the bridge connecting Pittsburg with Birmingham. Mount Washington with its bright green summit, could be plainly seen looming up above the rolling clouds of sulphurous smoke, and up and down its inclined plane the little cars were slowly carrying their loads of human life from sod to mansion, or vice versa.

Obedient to the ringing bell and calls of the mate to "step up to the capting's office and settle," we procured our stateroom keys and were soon out on deck again.

While we were being booked the big wheel had started the contract to take us 500 miles down the Ohio river, and we rapidly lost sight of Pittsburg.

When we did catch a final glimpse of it a few miles further down the river, it looked much like an enormous ball of black wool, into which, by some unaccountable accident, church spires and chimneys were abruptly entangled.

LEAVING PITTSBURG.

Dixmont is the name given the locality where the asylum for the insane for the western district of Pennsylvania is situated, upon the side of the mountain that rises abruptly from the water's edge. It was the first place of interest passed, and directly after we lost sight of its great central tower and long rows of wings, which branched on all sides from the main building, we were called in to supper by the tinkling of the steward's bell.

It has always been a matter for wonder to the writer that these river lines of travel are not more frequently used by those who, by the nature of the business upon which they are bound, find time no object.

The saloon of the steamer was fitted out in such cozy style that when lit up by a dozen swinging chandeliers it had a charm that was irresistible. Up through the middle of the saloon the supper tables were ranged and their snowy linen and shining silver service, with the silver vessels of coffee, tea and vied to give an appetite to those who lacked it, and that was never the fate of a newspaper man.

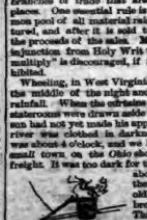
So we greatly relished the nicely cooked waffles and chicken, and when supper was cleared wandered back upon deck.

The first object that attracted the attention was an enormous blazing light some four miles below upon the right bank of the river. Upon inquiring of one of the officers of the boat we learned that we were approaching the settlement of the Economites, a community with rather quaint notions of life; and the manner in which they have established themselves at this place, which is called Economy, proves that they thoroughly believe in what they preach. The light which had so suddenly attracted our attention was the flame from a natural gas well upon their property and so near the landing stage that it was unusually easy to another steamboat obtain light to lead or unload boats at night.

The most singular thing about these quaint people and their still more quaint methods, is absence of a single door upon the front of any building in the town, whether that building be used for a dwelling or shop.

The Economites first settled in this vicinity under one named Phillips, who was in a manner their ruler, at some distance down the river from Economy, and the place was known as Phillipsburg. It was finally abandoned to form another colony, with a leader named Ralph, at a place called Harmony. They became known as the Harmonites. This settlement was also abandoned, and they moved up the stream to their present location. They are industrious and enterprising. And carry on all the various branches of business that are found in other places. One essential rule is to make a common pool of all material raised or manufactured, and after it is sold to divide equally the proceeds of the sale. Marrying and the injunction from Holy Writ to "increase and multiply" is discouraged, if not entirely prohibited.

Wheeling, in West Virginia, was passed in the middle of the night and during a heavy rainfall. When the citizens of the cozy little statesman were thrown out of the sea day the sun had not yet made his appearance, and the river was clothed in darkness and mist. It was about 4 o'clock, and we had stopped at a small town on the Ohio shore to receive some freight. It was too dark for the colored roustabouts to see to do their work, and the old-style torch was brought into play. This is the perfect ideal of a wicker basket. It is made of iron, and has a circular bottom into which lumps of rosin from the pitch pine forest under the boats, before are placed a quantity of rosin, which makes a good light. Its dirtiest times



UNLOADING BY TORCH LIGHT.

are when the wind blows, and then the fuel is a mixture of rosin, sawdust and oil, which makes a great flame and a good light. Its dirtiest times made the dusky forms, as they stood rapidly too and fro in the misty atmosphere, have a very weird appearance, and called to mind that passage in Mark Twain's "Gilded Age," where the old negro, who for the first time in his life saw a steamboat, falls upon his knees and prays heaven to save him from the infernal thing approaching with its two big blazing eyes.

Without doubt one of the strongest sights the writer has witnessed in a traveling experience that has reached around the world is the floating villages of the Ohio river. The men who ply their trade upon this river (Mike have given rise to such a feeling of insecurity that many families sold they had at a great sacrifice and moved further inland, while others who were impoverished by the floods have built themselves a sort of flat boat, upon which they cook and sleep. But this class, of course, are only laborers, who, when they find work in a town, find this the safest and cheapest manner to live.

The river at certain places was dotted all over with this clumsy little craft, forming a perfect floating village.

The scenery below Wheeling, and especially in the vicinity of Pike Creek boat, is somewhat advanced beyond the power of pen to describe, it differs so greatly from anything seen before. As the boat winds in and out the intricate shallow passages of the river the necessarily changes from one side to the other. Now they are on the Kentucky shore, and again upon the Ohio side.

The river narrows and the mountains grow taller, until right under the boat's bow lies, where "Old Kaintuck" and West Virginia touch, they seem to have attained such an elevation as to make it impossible for a man to get a living by farming. Yet there, on their great, scrawny, rocky sides, are seen little green patches, and a small log hut can be found in the hollow between the ridges, with a small and near the edge of a gully, where they seem balancing upon its verge and ready to topple over at any moment.

Turning to the old pilot, for we had claimed to the wheel house to better enjoy the scene, wanted for information respecting the mode of planting these little patches. His reply was delivered in a drawl:

"Wa'al, stranger, I ha runain' on this yer river for more'n a twenty year, and I never need them plant yit, but guess they sit in the house and shoot the seed out over them patches."

He further volunteered to inform us that this was known as the "hoop pole district," where they were supposed to get our nothing but material for making barrel hoops, and also that a "families war'nt no families" unless it contained nine children and seven dogs.

At Cincinnati we got our first look at "Kaintuck," and as we reached there early in the morning this bright little Kentucky town seemed more than usually pretty. Cincinnati lies in a dip at the mouth of the Big Sandy river, and is notable from the fact that Garfield, with his Ohio boys, seceded this river during the recent war of the rebellion and displeased Humphreys, the Confederate general, who held a position some distance up the stream.

A DOWN RIVER LANDING.

Everywhere we stopped, and especially up upon the Ohio shore, the landing places were very steep, and were paved in many places with square Belgian block, and at almost every place along the river sign boards were tacked upon trees or buildings bearing an inscription which generally began thus:

HIGH WATER MARK.

and then went on to give data and year.

The mountain slopes about this portion of the river are being cultivated for grape raising, and as we proceeded further down the slopes were dotted with vine trimmers who were taking advantage of the pleasant weather to get ready for a crop.

There has been so much written about the wine making and grape growing industry along this river that it is almost impossible to say anything that has not already been said.

Shortly after leaving Cattlesburg we passed Ashland, one of the many pretty places along the river, and about ten miles below we came into Portsmouth, Ohio, with its streets, narrow, which are the largest in the world, and one of these furnaces is so immense that it has never worked entirely as the demand could be easily supplied with half its capacity. Marietta, Ohio, with its quaint gabled houses and high shelving river banks, is the oldest settlement in Ohio, and is at the mouth of the Muskingon river.

THE GOVERNMENT DIKE ABOVE MARIETTA.

Just above Marietta we passed the long sweeping wall of the government dike, which has been built by the government of navigation of rivers and harbors to deepen one side of the river. If it work not for this the Ohio would be practically closed at this point for even flat bottomed boats.

The river is full of salmon, pike and bass, and the long dam wall was crowded with anglers. Many of them were amateur anglers from the eastern states.

Maysville, with its great tobacco warehouses and great hills, was the next town passed just before dark. Ashland was also above it we stopped long enough to get a glimpse at all that remains of the once famous city of Augusta, which before the war was the wealthiest town in the state of Kentucky.

It was the summer resort for the aristocracy of Kentucky, and flourished high in the history of the state. It was completely destroyed by fire during the war, and has never been rebuilt.

There was a peaceful, shady look about its long water front, and the few old-time houses that have survived the stormy events are nearly covered up from the gaze of the long world by the mass of trees that surround them. The sun was setting over the beautiful pictures of

GRAPEVINE TRIMMERS.

these two little villages on the Ohio, and they seemed to be the only places where stirring events are nearly covered up from the gaze of the long world by the mass of trees that surround them. The sun was setting over the beautiful pictures of these two little villages on the Ohio, and they seemed to be the only places where stirring events are nearly covered up from the gaze of the long world by the mass of trees that surround them. The sun was setting over the beautiful pictures of these two little villages on the Ohio, and they seemed to be the only places where stirring events are nearly covered up from the gaze of the long world by the mass of trees that surround them. The sun was setting over the beautiful pictures of

One full of life, hope, enterprise and wealth. The other still and deserted of all its wealth and rank.

A few hours later we arrived in Cincinnati, amid the like clouds of soot and smoke that we had seen upon leaving Pittsburg. We alighted from the boat and found ourselves upon the Cincinnati side of the Ohio river, as it called. Like all cities where such coal is used, Cincinnati is troubled with an atmosphere nearly overcast with black smoke, and the black clouds of smoke that have hung most beautiful buildings covered with a smutty black substance that hangs by but leaving in opposition. The great manufacturing establishments upon the river have ever been to spend a warm day or evening. They are generally on essentially high ground overlooking the city and surrounding country, and are fitted out with long rows of electric lights, which have a most brilliant effect in looking from the city toward these hills. R. FRANKLIN YEAGER.

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH REVIVED UNDER A NEW NAME.

One of the Most Marvelous Inventions in the World's History—A Machine Which Talks and Sings, Leaving It to Be Repeated at Will.

The phonograph, which was undoubtedly the most marvelous invention of Edison's while he was yet the "Wizard of Menlo Park," is likely to be developed into something practicable. Edison gave his attention to electric lighting, while others turned their attention to the phonograph. Of the results of their labors, Francis E. Maguire says in Harper's Weekly:

Believing in the possibility of making a successful machine to record and reproduce sounds, the Volta Laboratory association established a laboratory for experiments upon the question, one of the principle objects of which was to experiment upon methods of recording and reproducing sound. After several years of experiment, the inventors of the phonograph now desire that the writer shall introduce to the world the results they have obtained.

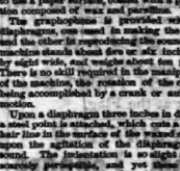
TALKING TO THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The word "graphophone" is a simple transposition of the word "phonograph," and is intended to convey the same meaning.

It was found that the foil, used in the phonograph, was not adapted to the purpose, and it was called upon to fulfill, because of its pliability and destructibility. Many and elaborate experiments were made to discover a substance upon which a permanent and durable sound record could be made, resulting in the idea of using a surface upon which the sound record could be cut; instead of indenting a soft and pliable substance, as is done in the Edison machine. It was finally decided upon to use a paper surface, coated with a preparation compound, was used for the purpose.

The graphophone is provided with two diaphragms, one used in making the record, and the other for reproducing the sound. The machine should first be set for inches high by eight wide, and weighs about ten pounds. There is no skill required in the manipulation of the machine, the rotation of the cylinder being accomplished by a crank or automatic motion.

Upon a diaphragm three inches in diameter a steel point is attached, which cuts a minute hair line in the surface of the cylinder, according upon the agitation of the diaphragm by a sound. The indentation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, and yet these notches can be felt by the point and again, after ten or as perfect after 100 repetitions as they were at first.



SECTION OF WAX AND CUTTING STYLUS.

The diagram gives an idea of the way the steel point cuts into the surface of the wax, and also portrays an actual sound wave. This figure is magnified three times, and there are 140 lines to the inch upon the cylinder.

Upon a cylinder six inches in length by an inch and a quarter in diameter one hundred is capable of recording sounds, and yet these notches can be felt by the point and again, after ten or as perfect after 100 repetitions as they were at first.

The illustration shows the graphophone in actual operation, with the operator in the act of speaking into the machine. The second shows listeners with the operator on in the act of listening to the reproduction. If the listener does not care to use ear-pieces, or should there be four or five who wish to hear the reproduction, a trumpet attachment is placed upon the machine, which throws the sound out into the air.

This machine is in a condition at the present time to do the amanuensis work usually done by stenographers. It is capable of taking down at 150 words per minute, and the writer's dictation upon the graphophone and its subsequent transcription into the ordinary manner.

In copying from dictation by the machine, the operator is enabled by a neat mechanical device to take as many words at a time as he can commit to memory. He can also go back and forget any part of the sentence, by a slight pressure of the finger on a rod running along the base of the machine the reproducer will repeat the sentence.

Should a correspondent also have a graphophone, the writer of a letter could in a few minutes dictate the entire letter, and, instead of sealing it in a box about the size of the apothecary's "pill box," place a stamp thereon and transmit through the mails. The receiver would then take the pill box, have it received upon his graphophone and listen to the letter of his friend with his voice preserved, thereby avoiding the vexation and loss of time necessarily imposed upon an encumbrance with bad chirography.

LISTENING TO THE REPRODUCTION.

One of the most novel and interesting features of this machine is the ability to record the sounds of a musical instrument, and at the same time; this is done on one instrument, by one diaphragm, one metallic point and upon a single line. How it is done time as explained in the fact that the different tones of the voice vibrate with unlike speed and force, and thus make different impressions upon the diaphragm, and move the metallic point in a different way, so as to record the sound of the various notes. The diaphragm of this machine, like the drum of the ear, can receive and reproduce distinctly the various sounds of a record of diagram.

The graphophone is now prepared to represent all moods. It will tell you a funny story, and make you laugh till you cry; it will repeat a tragedy that is blood curdling in its nature; it will tell you a love story with all fervid ardor of a lover; it will sing a song of Irish sorrow, or whistle a melodious air from the "Mikado."

THE NEW YORK ALDERMAN.

He had dabbled at all vocations and had tried all occupations.
But was always impatient and "boring"
Been a carpenter, brother, and a funny, pawn and joker—
And his life had been was melancholy joke.
He had been a quack physician, and a great humbug and fraud.
And had worked upon the sewer for a year;
Been a doctor, lawyer, pastor, and a famous preacher
An editor and novelist and auctioneer;
Been a pioneer and squatter, and lived on herbs and water
While writing for the leading magazines;
Been an artist, sculptor, painter and weaned thinker, author, inventor,
On a cultured Boston diet of baked beans.
Tried astrology and magic, been an actor farce and tragic,
As a traveling organ grinder passed the hat;
Been an African explorer, who would talk and talk and have yet,
And had traveled far and wide like Daniel Pratt.
He had been a medicine miner with his "Vital Life Elixir,"
And dealt in pellets, purgatives and pills;
Been a scientific healer and a porous plaster dealer,
And could cure all diseases, aches and ills.
He had run an elevator, been a practicalist tailor,
And the famous boarded women at the show;
Been musician and diviner, and a fisherman and miner,
But in none of his employments made a "go."
But the latest of my dirty settled down in New York city,
Was elected to the aldermanic chair,
And now he's sleek and corpulent, and very rich and opulent,
A very great and bloated millionaire!
—S. W. Foss, in Tid-Bits.

ONLY A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Said I, "I know whom I would chose
Of all the lovely sex,
To be the darling of my heart,
My lonely life to close."
She blushed, of course, I can tell
Which of the lads I love I'll well."

Said I, "the maid I'd choose is fair
As June's most perfect day,
And oh! like roses, in her soft cheek
The dimples thy play."
She answered, "Sir, whom I'm true
Is—well—a trifle, sir, like you."

"The maid I love," I quick replied,
"Is now so near to me
That if I do but raise my eyes,
Her eyes I'll gaze to see."
"And if I do but raise my hand
I'll see the lad I love," she said,

O wondrous joy! my lips grew bold—
"To you whom I adore!
Now show me whom your heart would choose,"
And let us part no more!"
Said she, "Forgive me, if you can,
But really, sir, you're not the man!"
—Harper's Weekly.

WHAT LACK WE YET?

When Washington was president,
As cold as any icicle,
He never on a railroad went,
And never on a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone;
He never licked a postage stamp,
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at his knee,
By wire he could not words dispatch;
He filled his pipe with weed, not with oil grease,
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such machinery done,
We've all these things—but, then, alas!
We seem to have no Washington.
—Burdette.

Owner Wanted for a Dog.

Stolen from home—evidently a great pet.—Tid Bits.

The Poverty of Business.

Affectionate wife to husband—You say you can't take me to Saratoga this season. Why, there's Dickotts—he's going to take his wife for a whole month.

Husband—Yes, but, my dear, Dickotts has just failed. I have not.—The Judge.

Discretion.

A baby was born in Pennsylvania the other day that had a fine growth of whiskers. Wrapped ready to say that he starts in a fine mustache, but on second thought we decided to wait for the proper time.—Texas Siftings.

Tramps up with Benjamin Donnelly and his Baconian cypher. Eli Perkins blushingly confesses that he wrote Shakespeare.—Texas Siftings.

Never spread an ill report about your neighbor until you know positively that it is true; and don't do it then if he is a good deal bigger than you are.—Texas Siftings.

No one can be ashamed of the first, miserable, disgusting game baseball is until he has been a spectator, umpire, and has had his hat split open for dabbing right, when the handicapper on the game happened to be wrong.—New Orleans Picayune.

Maybe that girl wasn't hard when, after looking high and low for one of her big bottles, we had found it in her sample, she at last found it on the cook stove, where her mother had mistaken it for a bottle cover.—Dexter Ole Breeze.

Do not laugh at the gentleman with a bare pate, my son. He is not nearly so bad to have a head that is bald on the outside as to have a head that is bald on the inside.—Boston Transcript.

Guest (to hotel clerk)—That gentleman who just registered is a commercial traveler, is he not? Clerk—I think not. Guest—Why? Clerk—Because he didn't dance the jig and shout every now and then.—Texas Siftings.

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QUININE PILLS—2c. 4c. per doz. 3c. 4c. per pkg. 2c. 3c. per doz. 1 gr. per pkg. 1c. per doz.
Hammon's Pure Cod Liver Oil 25c. bottle, 40c.
Hammon's Pure Wine Cod Liver Oil 50c.
Cascine for the cough. Excellent tonic pint.
Cascine Cod Liver Oil, Pint, 50c.
Turkish Bath Enamel 25c. per bottle or pint.
Imported Bay Rum, 25c. per pint.
Imported Bay Rum per Bottle.
Imported Bay Rum per Bottle.
Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
Fresh Vaccine Virus, Fresh Vaccine Virus.
Coconut Beauty an elegant Cosmetic pot.
Pure Castile Soap, the only harmless soap for purest hands.
Dewey Dandy Pomade Pomade Hair Dressing, for dressing all kinds of hair, for men, women, 25c.
FOR MOTH—Moth Powder, Japanese Moth Ballet, also Carbolic Moth Ballet.

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Manic Medicines, Pure and Fresh Drugs, Pure Drugs, Pure Medicines, Pure Drugs, Pure Medicines, Pure Drugs, Pure Medicines