

THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY
TUESDAY FRIDAY

VOL. XIV. NO. 18. WESTFIELD, UNION COUNTY, N. J., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1897. \$2 Per Year. Single Copies 3c.

Great Bargain Sale!

To make room for HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGEST DRY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE IN NEW JERSEY.



To make room for the incoming avalanche of holiday goods we find it necessary to condense every stock in our store so as to occupy the smallest possible amount of space.

To accomplish this end in quick time unprecedented and amazingly low special prices have been made on all heavy lots of merchandise now on hand.

Shrewd shoppers everywhere will understand the significance of this occasion and act accordingly, especially when we state that the merchandise offered is the cream of this season's picking and offered at sacrifice prices just when every one expects to pay regular prices and when the ordinary merchant looks for his regular profit.

We are Forced to this Sacrifice.

Not because we love our profit less, but because we are compelled to provide selling space obtainable in no other way.

Write for Detail List of Bargains.

No Agents. No Branch Stores. Free Deliveries.

Mail Orders Filled.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.

707 to 721 Broad & 8 Cedar St., Newark, N. J.

WESTFIELD POST OFFICE.

M. M. SCHUBER, Postmaster.
A. C. FRENCH, Asst. P. M. and Money Order Clerk.
A. H. CRANK, General Delivery Clerk.

MAILS CLOSE.

For New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, the Northeast, South, Southwest and way stations East at 7:45 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 5:20 p. m.

For Plainfield, Easton and way stations at 7:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

MAILS OPEN FOR DELIVERY.

From New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, the Northeast, South and Southwest at 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 4:30 p. m.



James Moffett,
Carpenter & Builder.

Prospect St.,
WESTFIELD, . . . NEW JERSEY.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.



Among the Voges peasant children born at the new moon are supposed to have tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter have better reasoning powers. A daughter born during the waxing moon is always precocious.

A doctor asserts that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

Versatile Dr. Bedloe.

Among the accomplishments of Dr. Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia, the American consul at Canton, China, is remarkable skill in mimicry. He can imitate with his voice the accent and mannerisms of speech of all the leading actors and orators as well as a number of musical instruments. His imitations of the twanging of a banjo are exceedingly accurate. Some years ago Dr. Bedloe was in a room at the Press club when several guests were being entertained in an adjoining apartment. He had been with the party, but had excused himself on the plea that he wanted to get his banjo. He proceeded to "play" a medley and did the imitation so well that the guests would not believe he had not actually performed on an instrument until he repeated the imitation in their presence. He is, moreover, a witty and brilliant conversationalist and a most entertaining raconteur. He has a wonderful memory and has never been known to tell the same story twice. —Philadelphia Press.

A Democratic King.

The king of Sweden arranges his time to the best advantage. After an early breakfast with the queen he gives audience to public officials and Swedish, Norwegian and also foreign ministers as well as reviewing and inspecting troops, and so forth. Friday is occupied by a council meeting, and Tuesday morning is given to the public. As "father of his people," he sees even the poorest peasant and most unknown being in his kingdom who wishes to speak with him and gives audience alone, no third person being present. The evenings and indeed the best part of the night King Oscar gives up to his literary pursuits. His poems and romances are now well known for their artistic excellence.

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

THE YANKEE DRUMMER'S STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT EUROPE.

Information About London, Paris and Germany From a Big, Red Haired Man He Says He Kept His Eyes Open Do You Think He Did?

"Greater New York is going to be bigger than London," remarked the little man in the cross seat with an air of wisdom.

"No, sir, it isn't!" said the big red haired man who sat alongside of him as he dusted an invisible speck from his new coat. "It won't be a marker to London, I've been there."

"What—to London?"

"Sure, I have. It was three years ago, and I know what I'm talking about. Now, it's a strange fact that there are some fellows in our business that'll travel all around and never see anything. I always keep my eyes open in strange towns. It gives a man things to talk about and it broadens him."

The little man began to eye his companion with new interest. He pondered his sage words for a minute and said:

"How'd it happen?"

"Why, it came about just after I left you at St. Louis. I returned to New York and brought back with me \$60,000 worth of orders. That pleased the firm. I can tell you, for no one was doing any business in those days. Our foreign buyer was ill and as I was pretty well posted on what the trade wanted the firm said to me:

"Here, Jones, you go over to the continent and do our buying this winter. Did I do well, down a duck swim?"

"Where did you go?" asked the little man.

"London, Paris and Germany."

"Say, what kind of a town is London anyway? I've always wanted to know."

"Well, I'll tell you on the level. It's a hum, two for a cent place. It's no good, and that's straight. I've been there. Don't you let anybody fool you about it. You can read all of this public stuff you want, and if any one tells you London is any good you just tell him that Jones said it was on the hum."

The little man's face brightened up, evidently from the delight of getting authoritative statements first hand, and with the air of a man who wanted to improve each shining hour and add to his stock of knowledge, he said:

"Tell me about London. Is it anything like New York?"

"Not a bit. I know all about the town. It's 25 years behind the times. It's like New York was before the war. Why, honest, now, there are whole rows of houses that look like they were falling down. The streets are dirty and crooked, and all houses are built flush with the street. I couldn't do any business there at all. They are a saving lot, those English."

"Did you see any fine buildings?"

"Not one, except a church or two. Now what I'm telling you is honest. There isn't a building in the whole town worth seeing, and if there was you couldn't see it half the time. It's a dirty, foggy place and not fit to live in. It's an old apple woman of a town. Everybody in London drinks ale or gin. I'm telling you straight, it's on the bum."

"Paris is bigger, isn't it?"

"Well—er—no. Not exactly bigger. London is a whaling big place and don't you make any mistake. I rode right straight ahead one day from 7 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and I was in London all the time. Paris is different. I got some great bargains there."

"Did you take your wife with you to Paris?"

"No, she staid in New York because I was going on business. I can tell you all about Paris, and you can rely on it, for I've been there."

The little man's eyes brightened in anticipation, and he said:

"Tell me all about it—everything?"

"Paris," said the big man in the tone of a platform orator, "is all right, and you can say that I said so. You can live there and see the town on 16 francs a day—that is \$2—20¢ of living too. Sleeping costs you 10 cents a night, and you get a room that would cost you \$1.50 in New York. Interpreter: Now, that's nonsense that you've read. There were four of us in the party, and when we started out we hired an interpreter. When we'd taken about two of them French drinks—cognacks they call 'em, sort of brandies they are—we gave the interpreter the grand bouce and we didn't see him again. Three of those cognacks will make you talk French like a native. Fact, because I tried it. Four of them will make you feel as if you had taken a \$10,000 order for goods that the firm wanted to get rid of."

"Did you see any interesting buildings or places?"

"Saw the whole outfit, and it's no great shakes. The Paris boulevards are pretty fine, though."

The little man looked disappointed at his friend's meagerness of detail. Then he remembered Germany, and he

Perfect oatmeal means **H-O** not something "just as good."

HORNEY'S STEAM-COOKED OATMEAL.

asked his friend what he had seen there. "Now you are getting right into my stamping ground," said the big man. "Germany bears them all. I went to Berlin, and, say, I thought a line of satins there that netted the firm \$70,000. Now, what do you think of that? Was not that a good stroke? Oh, I tell you Germany is my stamping ground!"

"What interested you there?"

"Why, I saw everything, and how the Germans drink beer! If I hadn't been afraid that those satins would go out of fashion, I'd have made a bigger stroke on them. Now, don't you let any one fool you about those places. Just come to me and I'll put you straight. I tell you I believe in traveling with my eyes open. What's the good of traveling if you don't learn something? I'll be out on the road in a month, and perhaps I'll run across you. Here's my station. Goodbye, old man." —New York Sun.

LETTERS STOPPED IN TIME.

People Saved by Postmasters From the Result of Hasty Action.

"The tears were streaming from her eyes like spray from the Yerkes fountain," said a clerk in the inquiry division of the postoffice, laughing at the memory of the stout, florid woman who rushed in one hot afternoon with the plaintive wail: "Stop my letter. Give me my letter to the old country!"

"That letter," the man went on, "was dropped somewhere within the city limits and was mixed in with some 2,000,000 other letters, yet she wanted us to get it for her quick—seemed to think that I would bounce out of my chair like a rubber ball out of a tennis racket, snatch up that particular epistle and come running back breathless and hand it to her. Now, the facts are that the government does not permit the stopping of a letter that has left the writer's hands unless it is important that it should be done. It makes an enormous amount of extra work. Here is a blank that must be filled out, stating the box in which the letter was dropped, the time, the address and the reason why the request for the recovery is made. That reason sometimes discloses some very interesting and romantic facts; but, of course, most of the letters are stopped for the business houses about town. When we asked the red faced noble when her reason was, she looked up, 'Me an my man had some troubles, an I wrote to my father for moneys to go home, but my man an me have made up, an I would not have that letter go for a thousand dollar.' We got that letter for her."

"There was another, a young woman who rushed in here during the opera season, and when she had caught a little breath she said she wanted a letter she had addressed to Peoria, Ills. There were some \$5 opera tickets in it that she wanted to use that night. She had had a letter written to her family, and, thinking there might be a postscript to add, had not sealed it. She bought her seats to 'Tannhauser' and left the window with her purse, her letter and her tickets in her hand. The open envelope was so inviting a place for the tickets that she thought she would carry them there, but just as soon as she saw a letter box it was like a red rag to a bull. She sealed the envelope and posted it, tickets and all, and it was hours before she remembered what she had done and then came down to us for help. We got her tickets too."

"Young women who have reconsidered a proposal or who regret a hasty note, like the men, blushing into their troubles to us, and we have prevented more than one broken heart."

"Sometimes the letters have left our hands and we have to telegraph to catch them, which is done at the person's expense. We have more than once cabled to Berlin and St. Petersburg to head off a billet doux or some request from an impatient and petulant son for a check. A son of a noble German house came in here to inquire as to prevent the delivery of a demand for money, written, I fancy, in a tone that, in the light of recent remittances, would endanger his inheritance. There is some mighty interesting reading among the blanks requesting letters stopped, all of which are sent on to Washington."

Inter Ocean.

New Jersey's Greatest Store

Hahne & Co.
ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE STORES UNDER ONE ROOF.

Broad, Halsey, New & West Park Sts., in the very heart of Newark
SEVEN ACRES IN THE VERY HEART OF NEWARK.

Our Great \$175,000 Sacrifice Sale of

DRESS

GOODS

Silks and Velvets



IN 1898 WEAVES, PATTERNS AND COLORINGS SHOWS WHAT WE DARE DO AND WHAT NEW YORK STORES DARE NOT DO.

We make this sacrifice of profits at this time for the sole purpose of advertising our Great Dry Goods Department more extensively and thoroughly than we can do it through the columns of newspapers. Proof is right at our counters that we give the ladies far better values than the New York and "say anything" stores.

HAHNE & CO., - - - Newark, N. J.

W. H. Trenchard,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
BROAD AND PROSPECT STREETS.

Business Cards.

R. M. FRENCH,
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS.
Carpets cleaned, re-fitted and laid.
Elm Street, Westfield. Near Depot.

C. E. PEARSALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY.
Office of THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD, Westfield, New Jersey.
Ideal and Suburban Homes For Sale and To Rent. Fire Insurance placed in First-Class Companies. Rents Collected.

C. B. HANN,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Estimates Furnished.
Shop, North Avenue above Clark Street, Westfield.

PETER FRAZER,
MASON AND BUILDER.
ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.
P. O. BOX 370, WESTFIELD, N. J.

E. C. WINTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Shop and Residence: FIRST STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Estimates furnished.

S. D. WINTER,
GRADING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CARTING & GENERAL WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
Address P. O. Box 122, Westfield.
Residence: First Street.

F. P. KELLEY,
WRE CARRIAGES AND BUSINESS WAGONS.
Special attention given to painting, trimming and repairs.
Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

Professional Cards.

M. L. SAULSBURY,
CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.
OFFICE: Standard Building, Westfield, New Jersey.

MISS ANNA D. COOPER,
(Graduate of New York School of Expression)
READER and TEACHER OF EXPRESSION.
Opens Studio for classes and private pupils Friday, Oct. 22, 1897.
Studio: Royal Arcanum Building, Westfield. (Physical Culture, Elocution and kindred branches.)
Evening entertainments arranged for at short notice.

Religious Notices

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Rev. Wm. H. Ruth, Pastor. Residence: Union Place. Sunday morning Service 10:30 o'clock. Sunday school 2:30 p. m. Young People's Meeting 6:45 p. m. Evening Service 7:45 o'clock. Class meeting, Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. General Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. All seats are free.
We extend you a hearty welcome to these services. If not identified with any other congregation we should be pleased to see you among our regular attendants and cordially invite you to make this church your home.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Caldwell, Pastor. Services, Sunday 10:30 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Social Meetings, Wednesday Prayer Meeting 8:00 p. m. Sunday, Young People's Meeting 7 p. m. Sunday School 12 m. Samuel Johnson, Superintendent. Strangers made to feel at home.

WESTFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH, Westfield, N. J. Rev. George A. Francis, Pastor. Sunday services: Prayer Meeting 10 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. Sunday School 12 o'clock. Young People's Prayer Meeting 7 p. m. Preaching 8 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m. You are cordially invited to attend all these services.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, Rev. Henry Ketchum, Pastor. Sunday Morning Service 10:30 o'clock. Sunday school 12 m. Young People's Prayer Meeting 6:45 p. m. Evening Services, 7:45 o'clock. General Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Broad Street, Westfield, N. J. Rev. Charles E. Keck, Rector. Services on Sun days: Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning service and sermon at 10:30; Sunday school and children's service at 3:30 p. m.; evening service and sermon at 7:30. Cordial invitation to every one to attend. The Rector is at home mornings, and all day Fridays for consultation.

WESTFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY, Incorporated 1877. Library open every day from 9 to 11 a. m. and Saturday from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m. at their rooms on Broad Street near Elm. Subscription \$2 per year, payable semi-annually in advance, or 5 cents a week or each book.

CHILDREN'S IDEAS.

EXAMPLES OF THEIR CURIOUS VIEWS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

How Young Minds Take Hold on Great Mysteries—Some Afraid to Die, Others Without Much Fear—The Life That Would Please and the Death They Would Choose.

The Rivista Italiana di Filosofia contains an article by Dr. Marpilletto on children's ideas of life and death, describing how he questioned a number of young children on these subjects in an elementary school at Rovigo and the answers he received. We quote some of the most curious. In answering the question, "What is life?" the boys were much more bold than the girls. Many children boys defined life as "a spirit that runs away as soon as we die." A boy of 9 years philosophically observed, "Life is a sea of troubles, which one may cross well or with great unhappiness." A boy of 10 said, "Life is a thing which is never extinguished; another, "Life is a good work to do well; another, "Life is an invisible thing, which vanishes when it likes and never returns." A little girl of 10 said, "Our life is a bird." A small girl of poor condition, aged 8, said, "Life is paradise." A very general answer was, "Life is beautiful," or the opposite, "Life is ugly, and most of the children who thought life the last were of well to do families. To the question, "What is death?" many replied negatively, especially the girls. A very few, and those only boys, noted the phenomenon of death, and one gave as answer, "Death is a pure spirit. The blood dries up, one neither moves nor feels."

Another boy of 8 years gave an answer bordering on popular superstition, "Death is a thing that, when I die, pulls my feet." Another boy of 8 had a tinged medical knowledge and replied, "Death is when one has more than 42 degrees of fever." Another said, "Death is a thing that one never sees again, never again." To the question, "Are you afraid of dying?" 21 children, all boys, gave no reply, 62, of whom 7 were girls, replied negatively, all the others—that is, a large majority—said, "Yes." A little girl of 10 of well to do parents gave the answer, "I am not at all afraid of dying because I am tired of living." All the orphans replied in the following sense, "I am not afraid of dying because I want to see my parents again." A little girl of 9 said, "I am not afraid of dying because it is a thing sent by God." A boy of 12 replied, "I am not afraid of dying because I am healthy and have no disease." Another, "I am not afraid because I am strong and healthy." A little girl of 11 said, "I fear death because it might come at night and pull my feet." Another little girl said, "I am afraid of death because it seems that it is my mother who is dead." A girl of 11, who had evidently been told some ghastly stories, replied, "I am afraid of death because it is so ugly, and one day Bernard went to bury a dead person, and it got hold of Bernard and gave him a kiss."

Another boy of 8 said, "I am afraid of dying because I could not play with my sister any more." Another well to do boy said, "I am afraid of dying because when one is dead one cannot see the men gathering the harvest of grapes and so many nice things." A little boy of 6 answered, "I fear death because I shall not be born another time after." The majority of answers to the question, "Do you want to grow old?" were in the negative. A well to do little boy of 9 years answered, "I should not like to grow old because I should have no strength to work and might die of hunger."

A little girl of 9 said, "No, because I should have to work hard for my children, to feed and clothe them." Many girls feared to become ugly, saying, "No, because I should be without teeth," and, "No, because I should be ugly," or gray, or stooping. A little girl said she would like to grow old and have grandchildren. A boy said, "Yes, so that I might go to paradise." Another of 10 years said, "Yes, because I should have finished almost all my wishes." When asked, "How would you like to live?" most of the children were very modest and did not give way to fancy. Many poor children wished that they might live "on broth and bread," "on rice," "on potatoes," or said, "I don't want to suffer cold and hunger." A child of 6, a boy, said, "I should like to live with my father and mother." Another poor boy of 10 said, "I should like to live content in my own home, because then I am happy." Another poor orphan boy of 10 said, "I should like to have enough to live on and go and be with my father and specially my mother, of whom I am always thinking." Very few expressed a wish to live in a class superior to their own, but a boy of 7 said, "I should like to live without working and be a gentleman." Another of 6 years replied, "I should like to live well dressed and have a hat and go out walking." A little girl of 9 said, "I should like to live like a lady and never work and always be served." To the question, "How would you like to die?" the answers frequently alluded to family life. A boy of 6 said, "I should like to die in bed with my mother." One of 10 answered, "I should like to die at 82 years, with my parents by my side." One boy of 11 would like to die "with the hope of finding my parents and brothers and sisters." A boy of 13 said, "I should like to die all alone, leaving no brother or any one else on earth." There were some small boys who wished to die on the field of battle, and others who did not wish to grow old because they would have to serve in the army. Two or three wished to die and have "a fine funeral." One or two were more religious, "I should like to die kneeling before God." I should like to die and go with the Lord and the angels of paradise, with my hands crossed on my breast."—London News.

WOODHULL & MARTIN.

Largest Department Store between New York and Philadelphia. STORE IS SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED AND LIBERALLY STOCKED.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Large size all wool Blankets, \$3.98 pr. All the better grades, up, \$13.00 pr. Comfortables from 98c to \$3.48 pr.

All the better grades are covered with selected patterns of Satines, and filled with pure clean cotton, and compare favorably with any goods we have ever seen.

Ladies' Coats and Jackets in the newest effects, 150 different styles to select from. Full assortment of Ladies' Underskirts made of Satine, Italian Cloth, Wool, Moreson, etc. Ladies' Flannel Underwear stock most attractive. It includes all wool Camel's Hair Vests and Pants that are soft, fine. Price \$1.35 per garment. Ladies' Broad Cloth Over Gaiters, 10 button length, 25c to 75c per pair. Stockinet Leggings for Ladies', Misses' and Children.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Half wool Camel's Hair Shirt & Drawers 60c. All wool Camel's Hair Shirt & Drawers 80c. Full line of White and Natural Linens. 50c to \$2.00. Extra Fine Open or Closed Fronts \$1.00. Good Unlaundered White Shirts 39c. Better ones " " of the Same Quality 49c. Fine Laundered Shirts 49c. Better Laundered Shirts 75c. Extra Fine Open or Closed Fronts \$1.00.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We handle the celebrated Italian Linen goods, splendid assortment of well made, full sized goods. Splendid line White Aprons at 25c each.

OUR BASEMENT

Clean, airy, well lighted and filled with goods, such as make the hearts of good housekeepers rejoice.

Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths and Mattings.

We make, lay and line the best Moquette Carpets for \$1.00 per yard. We have a full line of Oilcloths and Linoleums from 25c to \$1.00 per sq. yd. We make and hang window shades in order. Cocoa Mats from 25c to \$1.95. Special orders taken for odd shapes and sizes.

LAMPS THAT ARE LAMPS.

The celebrated "Mittler" lamp is a strong point. This is our first lamp season here, and we have this line in the greatest assortment as to price in a line that would do credit to any city. Prices range from \$1.15 to \$20.00. Splendid line of cheaper goods. Elegant lamp shades from \$1.00 up. "Mittler" lamp on heater \$2.95.

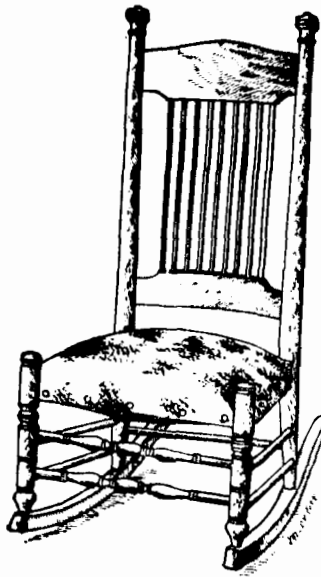
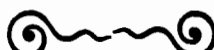


ROCKERS

(LIKE CUT.)

Oak or in Mahogany, With Saddle Seat, Cane Seat or Leather Seat.

\$1.98



ROCKERS

(LIKE CUT)

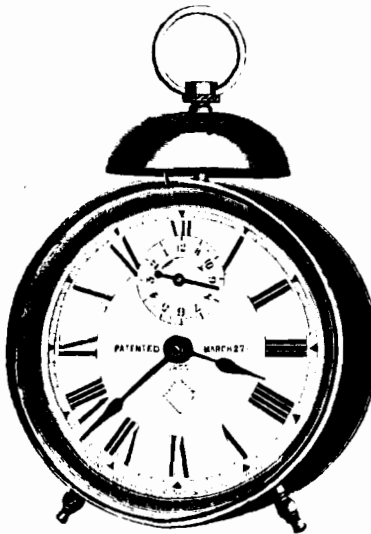
In Mahogany or Oak,

Upholstered in Tapestry or Velour.

\$1.98



BISSELL'S CYCLE BEAR SWEEPERS. Genuine Grand Rapids, \$1.98



PIRATE ALARM CLOCKS

(LIKE CUT), NICKLE PLATED,

Good Time Keepers, 69c

Porcelain Clocks, 98c

Extra large Porcelain Clocks, \$1.98

We want the trade of Westfield people. We have a good deal of it but we want more. Come in and get acquainted with us. We are good people to know. Look through our immense establishment. You're welcome always buy or not as you please.

WOODHULL & MARTIN,

Babcock Building, Plainfield, N. J.

ELEVEN HANDS OF POKER.

They Ought to Have Won Every Time, but Didn't.

It's the bewildering uncertainty of the great game of poker that make it so popular with most Americans. Systems and the law of averages do not seem to obtain as much in the play of this game as they do in most other games of chance and skill. This point never was more strikingly illustrated than it was one night not long ago in the short space of half an hour.

The game is a regular institution on one of the late suburban trains out of New York. The first stop that is made by this train is exactly 30 minutes after the train leaves New York. The game always starts on time, and the cards are gathered up and the players jump off usually as the train begins to get headway after the first stop.

This explanation is necessary to fully appreciate the array of hands that make the real point of this story. One player with a good memory held in the 30 minutes play the following hands, with these results:

Four aces—won, of course. Five full on ace—beaten. One flush—beaten. One straight—beaten. Three aces—beaten. Four sets of aces up—all beaten. Three sevens—beaten. Queens up—won. Jacks up—won. Tens up—won.

'Nines up on fours—beaten. In this really remarkable collection of 11 hands only 4 of them were winners, and yet the man who held them says that he came out even. He got scared on his five full and on his flush and just called. He lost considerable on his three aces, but he won more on his queens up than he lost on any other hand. He did on his four aces. His jacks up netted him more than any other hand, for he had them put and played them so on the opening of a fat jack pot.

The five full was beaten by a ten full and the flush was beaten by a queen full. None of the other men in the game thought that his hand was especially strong or weak, and it would be expected naturally that the array of hands given above would quit the game considerably to the good if one did not know that most of them were beaten.—New York Press.

FAMILY DISPUTES.

How They Were Once Settled by Fair Fight in Court.

In some parts of Germany, when the relations of husband and wife become strained, so to speak—in other words, when each returning day gives birth to new squabbles and the man's hand is as ready as the woman's tongue—the couple were brought before the magistrate, who, after listening to recriminations, ordered them to prepare for the ordeal by battle. The man was placed in a cask, which was then nearly filled with sand, so that he was covered up to the waist. In some towns a pit was kept handy for the purpose, just as the ducking stool was kept on Bankside, opposite St. Paul's. When he was thus half buried, the man received a short stick for his right hand, while his left hand was tied up across his chest. He was thus one armed and could only deliver his blows if his opponent came near enough.

The lady put on a linen garment, the right sleeve of which was lengthened. In the end was tied up a stone. The sleeve projected about 12 inches beyond her hand. She had thus a formidable weapon, but in order to use it she had to get close to the enemy. Now observe the situation and the chances. If she succeeded in bringing the stone down upon her husband's head, she might knock him senseless; she might even brain him, but in order to do so she would expose herself to the full fury of his stick. The battle might, in fact, be settled by a single assault. But mark the craftiness of man. It was better to make a woman ridiculous than to jangle her silly. The husband, therefore, if he was a philosopher, did not try to hit his wife; he watched her blows with his stick. He tried to catch the sleeve upon his stick, then the stone flew round and round and the lady was caught. She could not move, and the victorious husband dragged her unwilling head first into his cask.—London Queen.

A Crusher.

An amusing story is told of the crown princess of Italy, who excited so much interest during her recent visit to London. The Montenegrin royal family is one of the oldest in Europe, but also one of the poorest, and the court is not large. When Princess Helene arrived in Rome, a distinguished lady in waiting tried to patronize her, but the crown princess effectually put a stop to this at once. "Your royal highness must find the court life a great change. The etiquette and stiffness must be very novel to your royal highness," was the remark made, but the princess replied, with sang froid, "On the contrary, I think it is wonderful how well things are done at court here—considering it is so very 'nov.'"—Exchange.

Headaches.

For most aches of the head the hot water bag is a good friend, but when the face has the flush and the eyes show a peculiar look which tell of a congestive headache then heat in that neighborhood is unsupportable. Instead of this apply cold. If you have no ice bag, fill your hot water bag pretty full of ice water, put in pieces of ice as large as will pass the mouth and lay this at the back of the patient's neck. Applied to the wrists and wrists, ice often affords great relief to the sufferer.

When Mr. Labouchere, the English journalist, was in St. Petersburg at one time, he saw the Dutch minister at a reception dive his hand deep into a box of cigars placed for the use of visitors and fill his pockets full of them before going.

TO-DAY

WE WANT TO TALK ABOUT TWENTY PAYMENT LIFE POLICIES ISSUED BY

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SOME GOOD POINTS.

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This ought to interest you. If it does, write

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Home Office, Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. LESLIE D. WARD, Vice Pres't. EDGAR H. WARD, and Vice Pres't & Counsel. FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

High Engine and Fire Room Temperatures on a Warship.

The great internal heat that rendered the Amphitrite inefficient was due to lack of provision for ventilation in the engine and boiler spaces. These temperatures became so hot that little useful work could be done in them, and the lack of air was such as to actually ruin the furnace draft, smoke coming out freely from the holes in the furnace door. Aside from two small ash hoist tubes in the central part of the fire room and a small escape hatch forward, there were no openings from the fire room to the outer air.

The boilers reached nearly to the main deck of the vessel, and as the air above them and between the decks had no escape it became greatly heated and lay roasting in those spaces. It was impossible for a man to go on the gratings behind the upper parts of the boilers after they had been under steam a few hours, though the main and auxiliary stop valves were there. A board of officers that reported on temperatures in the vessel got at this place only by introducing a thermometer on the end of a long pole, and this thermometer, when fished out and taken to a place where it could be read, showed 292 degrees.

The superstructure containing the cabin and wardroom was directly above the engine and boiler rooms, with a light wooden floor laid over the iron main deck. At sea, with the doors closed, this habitation became exactly like a frying pan on a hot stove lid. The smoke pipe, partly uncovered for alleged ventilating purposes, passed through the center of the wardroom and by vigorous radiation contributed its full share to the general discomfort. The deck, in spite of its wooden sheathing, was so hot as to be painful, and he hesitated to say from memory the temperatures the board reported as being usual in the rooms, in bureau drawers on the wardroom table and in other parts of the officers' quarters. It was as high as 112 degrees, and I think greater. Sleep was only a period of unconsciousness, induced by utter exhaustion, and was without restful quality.

The fire room temperature was never below 150 degrees and often above 170, while the engine room ranged closely about 150 degrees. For the first 24 hours the men stood it well, but on the second day seven succumbed to the heat and were put on the sick list, one of them nearly dying. Before the voyage was ended, 28 had been driven to seek medical attention.

On the evening of the fourth day out our men had literally fought with fire to a finish and had been vanquished. The watch on duty broke down one by one and the engines, after lumbering along slower and slower, actually stopped for lack of steam. The ship was allowed to drift inshore on the tide and was finally brought to an anchor in St. Simon's sound. Though a warship of formidable characteristics and sent on this distant voyage it is doubtful if the Amphitrite could have gone into action at that time or have steamed 100 miles farther to save herself.—F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., in Cassin's Magazine.

DOOLITTLE'S LITTLE JOKE.

How He Conferred an Honor Upon His Friend, Senator Fessenden.

The old senator was a great story teller and related many interesting and humorous accounts of what he had seen in public life. One of his favorite stories was at the expense of Senator Fessenden, a warm personal friend. The judge and Senator Fessenden had been appointed on a commission, with several others, to treat with the various chiefs of the Sioux Nation on an important Indian question of the day. It was long before railways had been introduced into the far west, and the members of the commission had to travel on horseback. Judge Doolittle was chairman of the commission, but at the conference shifted that duty to the shoulders of Senator Fessenden. The latter was highly pleased at the honor conferred on him and much "puffed up" in consequence. The judge had method in his madness, however, for he had heard of the peculiar reception tendered by the Indians to the spokesman of any party of visiting whites.

At the appointed time the two parties to the conference congregated. There were probably 200 Indian chiefs present, with their wives. Senator Fessenden advanced to do the honors for the commissioners, when, to his dismay, the whole body of Indians, squaws and all, advanced and, after embracing the chairman, gave him, according to their custom, a welcoming kiss. Judge Doolittle often said he thought that Fessenden never forgave him for the trick.—Boston Herald.

Times Changes.

In 1830 George wrote to a friend that it seemed almost incredible that now that the Great West wagon road had been opened it was possible to go from Frankfort to Utah in a single week. It is now done in a day.

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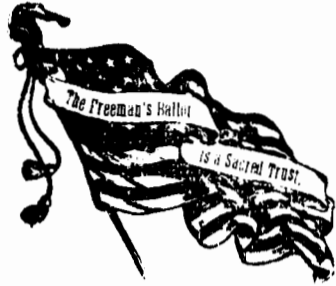
THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD
 SEMI-WEEKLY.
 Published Every Tuesday and Friday.
 The Standard Publishing Concern.
 R. J. WHITEHEAD, President.
 A. E. PEARNALL, Vice-President.
 G. E. PEARNALL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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WESTFIELD, N. J., NOV. 16, 1897.



It is some time since the burglary epidemic in Westfield. Look out!

The turkey and the gander and the chanticleer begin to walk with cautious tread.

Weyler has nothing to do now but kill time, now that his power to butcher helpless women and children and kill defenseless prisoners has been taken away from him.

The fifty women who have started for the Klondyke will find cradles enough to go around; but they will be rocked mostly by men, until the regulation woman's kind comes in fashion.

The Milk Trust means life a quart for the farmer and so a quart to the consumer. The Trust and their co-parenters, the railroads, will pocket the difference. The people should own the railroads.

Much has been done to lift the frown away from Westfield's beautiful streets by cutting away the low hanging branches of the trees that line them. But still more is to be done. Do it—please!

Georgia lynches men who deserve to be lynched, and the world cries out in horror! Yet Georgia out-civilizes the rest of the country in one respect—she has declared football playing a misdemeanor.

The Rochester woman who got a hundred dollars for a kiss may not have been over-paid. A Westfield girl has just passed the STANDARD office worth twice that to kiss. But we didn't have the hundred.

Boss Platt and General Tracy find the world sufficiently cold just about now, and just about here. But there is the Klondyke; and Nansen, the explorer, says the arctic climate is very wholesome, should they care for something more intense.

Now that the time of sage sausage and apple sauce has arrived it will not do to become so engrossed in domestic responsibilities as to forget that the trolley schemers' stronghold is the contented citizen, made indifferent and careless of his public duties by his domestic happiness.

The gas trust is on top in Chicago and in New York, and the electric light and the water selling people are on top in Westfield. The people are paying out \$2 for \$1 for water and light, and \$3 for \$1 for transportation. Meanwhile a frost has struck Mark Hanna, Tom Platt's campaign fund was not big enough, and there are other signs that we may be happy yet.

The big traction companies over in Greater New York have ended their "war." They have "come together." They have "formed a pool." They have syndicated their interests. They have "combined their franchises." They have in other words rigged the thimbles so as to keep the public for decades to come paying 5c fares, while in Australia the fare is 2c, and working men and school children ride free. But the people own the roads in Australia!

Whether it was a God-send or a Devil send, the American farmer is getting a high price for his grain this year on account of a famine abroad, and acts as if he thought McKinley and Charlie McBride did it. Does the fool think that God is going to give him a big crop next year and every year? and that the Devil is going to send a famine next year and every year for his especial benefit? He had better tackle the money and trust question and show the thimbles are rigged to rob him.

AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE.

Some Good Suggestions for Westfield Aboard the Trolley Matter.

A former resident of Westfield wrote recently to a STANDARD subscriber on the trolley question, and from his letter we glean the following excerpts which seem worth publication.

"I have followed with much interest in the STANDARD the matters reported on the proposed trolley road through Westfield.

"Although absent from Westfield my sympathies are with you.

"As I view the reports from a distance it appears to me that the parties from Elizabeth [meaning Colonel Hine and the two Rikers, the principal stockholders in the Westfield and Elizabeth street railway company] do not represent capital actually subscribed, but that they will capitalize on a right of way and a franchise given them free of charge by Union county. I firmly believe they should be made to pay for such privileges, first a lump sum per mile and second, an annual license fee of so much per car operated. Let the license be secured by a deposit of their 1st mortgage bonds.

"In Philadelphia the license is \$50 per car annually.

"The trolley should be kept off the county roads under any and all conditions. I know something of these matters from personal engineering experience, and you can rest assured that the county roads which have cost so much (and which you and I and all property holders are now paying for in annual taxes) will be practically ruined for driving purposes. The most strenuous efforts should be made to keep the county roads free from the trolley railways.

"If this can't be done the widened road is the best and most practical. The county can never operate a trolley road and after going to large expense to build it would hardly sell at a loss.

"The franchise, if given to a corporation should be well guarded on the following points: 1. The kind of rail and ties, and method of laying; 2. The continual maintenance, grading and cleaning of the roadway from curb to curb; 3. The pole line, in dimensions and slightness of poles, and general features of construction; 4. The size and speed of cars, and the minutes headway between cars; 5. Put in special restrictions against trains of cars, and against all freight and express cars; the road should be restricted to passenger traffic; 6. Restrict against leasing or consolidation with other lines.

"Let me impress upon yourself and friends that there are not many trolley franchises worth having that remain open, and the road under consideration is one of the few, therefore the people in the town and along the line should be treated with liberality and have their interests well protected, what you let go now you can never regain in the future."

Mr. Ketchum and His Letter.

Eighteen months ago the Rev. Henry Ketchum presented his letter of recommendation to the Minnesota conference to the Northern New Jersey conference. He was informed that the letter was superfluous, and asked for its return. This was declined for the reason that the membership committee thought it best to make a beginning then and there toward organizing a conference ministers' association, such as exists in Congregational conferences elsewhere, but not here as yet. Mr. Ketchum preferred not to have the receipt of his letter made the occasion, so to speak, of organizing this ministers' association, and repeated his request for the return of his letter. He didn't get it. Last Wednesday evening in conference at Jersey City, he brought pressure to bear on the committee by demanding a letter of dismissal from the conference and a letter of recommendation to the Manhattan conference ministers' association, which he wished to join. That of course waked up the conference thoroughly, and quite a discussion followed, which resulted in their voting to give him a letter certifying to his good standing. He declared that wouldn't do, but that apparently was all he could get. The story appeared in the New York papers of the following day, so that Mr. Ketchum thought it best to explain at the morning service last Sunday that he hadn't left the conference (he couldn't do that), and that the matter in question did not and would not affect his standing in the conference in any way; and further, that whatever had been said in conference was said in the kindest spirit, and with the friendliest of feelings toward him.

The matter is being much discussed—and misinterpreted—and the STANDARD says this much to set it straight in the public mind.

The Rev. Charles Fiske Instituted.

The institution service in connection with the incumbency of the new rector of St. Paul's church proved a very interesting occasion. The church was filled and extra sittings were necessary. There were present besides the bishop and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, of New York, who was the preacher, the Rev. A. W. Snyder and the Rev. Floyd Appleton, of Plainfield. The service opened with morning prayer read by Mr. Snyder, and then came the institution, when the bishop received Mr. Fiske as the rector of the parish, and Messrs. Noy and DeLaur, on behalf of the vestry, presented him with the keys to the church. The communion service followed, the rector being the celebrant, the bishop reading the gospel, and the Rev. Mr. Appleton acting as sub-deacon. The service by Dr. Richey was from the epistle for the words of the text being "And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and in all judgement, that ye may approve things that are excellent, that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God." The music of the service was of a very beautiful character, that of the communion being particularly noticeable. It included the Kyrie, by Elvey; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant; Gloria Tibi, Tallis and a Sanctus, Benedictus Qui Venit, and Agnus Dei, by Mr. Steeb, the choir master. There were solo parts by Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Bastable, Mr. White and Mr. Steeb.

The Century Magazine for the Coming Year.

The Century Magazine, with its November number, enters upon its twenty-seventh year. During its long existence by reason of its notable successes, it has won an assured and commanding position. During the coming year The Century will maintain its exceptional position as a magazine of entertainment and as a leader in art and thought.

ARMORED PLANTS.

Thorns and Spines That Protect Plants From Their Enemies.

"Plants and Their Enemies" is the title of an article by Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas. Mr. Kearney says:

"There are a thousand things that threaten the well being and even the life of every tree and shrub and lowly herb. Too much heat or too little works great harm to plants. Then there are all manner of wasting diseases caused by other tiny plants called fungi and bacteria. Many large animals, as horses and cows and sheep, live by grazing the herbage and grass or browsing the foliage of trees and shrubs. Of course they greatly injure the plants they feed upon and therefore many plants are in one way or another protected against such attacks.

"Did you ever stop to think why thistles are so well armed with sharp prickles or why the ugly roadside nettles are furnished with stinging hairs? Notice cattle grazing in a field where thistles or nettles grow. See how careful they are to let those disagreeable plants alone. That is the reason for the stings and the spines. See this honey locust tree bristling with its horrid array of three pointed thorns. What animal is brave enough to try to rob it of its leaves or great pods? Hawthorn, too, and rosebushes and blackberry briars all have their sharp little swords and daggers to defend themselves against browsing animals.

"Out on the wide, hot deserts of Arizona and New Mexico these odd plants, the cactuses, grow in great numbers. Some of them take strange shapes—tall, fluted columns branching candelabra or mere round balls, like the melon cactus. They are almost the only plants that grow in some parts of that country, and there is always plenty of sap inside their tough skins. To the hungry and thirsty creatures that roam those dreary wastes in search of food and water they are very tempting. Were they not in some way protected these cactuses would soon be entirely destroyed, but nature has made them to be like strong forts or great armored battle-ships among plants. They are guarded by all sorts of sharp spines and prickles and fine hairs that burn when they get into the flesh.

The Changing Leaves.

It is one of the marvels of trees that every species bears its own mark in every part, root and branch, bark and leaf, as well as fruit. A wise elder told us the other day the species of oak from which an acorn came by the fine tracery on the acorn's cup. Such a riot of colors and tints there is in the falling leaves that one might think the colors are accidental, but the keynote of color is constant in any species, with only exceptional variations.

The mistress of a manse in the Virginia valley once went into the woods and selected her young trees by their colors, and those colors they still wear in each returning fall. The birches are a golden yellow, while the oaks vary through yellow orange to a reddish brown. The red maple sheds at the last a dark red leaf and the tulip tree a light yellow. The hawthorn and the poison oak are violet, while the sumac and the wild vines take on a flaming scarlet. Soil will make some variations, and a dry season will almost take the color and beauty altogether away.—Richmond Central Presbyterian.

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Bothlehem chapel has been occupied two years and five months by the Sunday school and other organizations. It has paid its way and reduced its principal on mortgage three hundred dollars, leaving present debt \$500. The Sunday school is in a progressive condition, 50 being present last Sabbath. George Cross visited the school and took part in the exercises.

The Junior Christian Endeavor meets

Thursday afternoon at 3:30; leader, Miss Susie High.

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Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. John Crowe.

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One Grand Week of Buying

The week just before Christmas will be a grand time to tell the people to the STANDARD what you have for sale. Christmas edition out DEC. 17th.

A Library in Itself.

Few people are able to buy as many books as they would like, yet it is possible without them to keep in touch with all the leaders of literature, as well as to follow the world's progress in every department of science and industry. The Youth's Companion already provides the means for more than half a million households at an expense to each of \$1.75 a year. Every issue of the Companion gives as much reading matter as a 12mo book of 175 pages, and the Companion comes every week. The quality of its contents is shown by the announcement for 1898, which promises contributions next year from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Rudyard Kipling, Spenser Reed, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Mary E. Wilkins, W. D. Howells, Lieutenant Peary, the Marquis of Dufferin, Senator Hoar, Justin McCarthy and more than two hundred other eminent men and women.

All new subscribers for 1898 will receive the Companion's gold-embossed calendar, beautifully printed in twelve colors, and the paper will also be sent free from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899. A handsome illustrated prospectus of the volume for 1898 will be sent to any on addressing The Youth's Companion, 295 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

No more wonderful progress has been made in the musical world than in the development of the music box. Any one who has the idea that a music box is just that and nothing more, should visit the music rooms of Jacob & Son, 39 Union Square, New York, and ask to hear the full orchestra with organ accompaniment.

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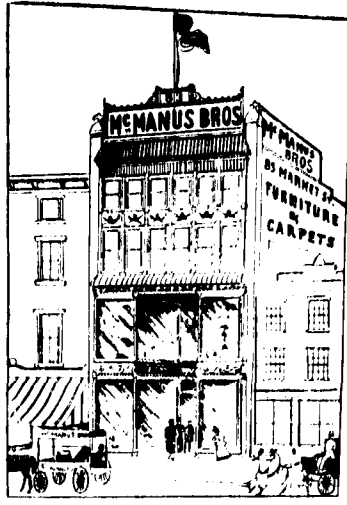
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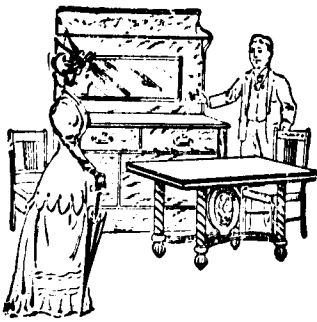
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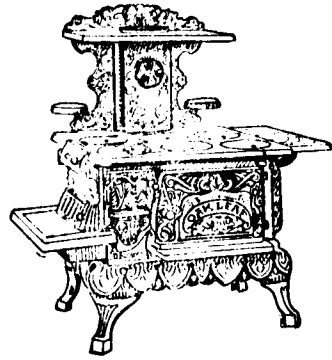
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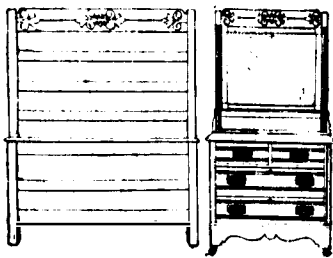
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Largest size Baby Carriage Robos, worth \$10.00, for 3.50
Imported latest Parisian Velvet Hats, worth \$10.00 to \$20.00, for 4.98

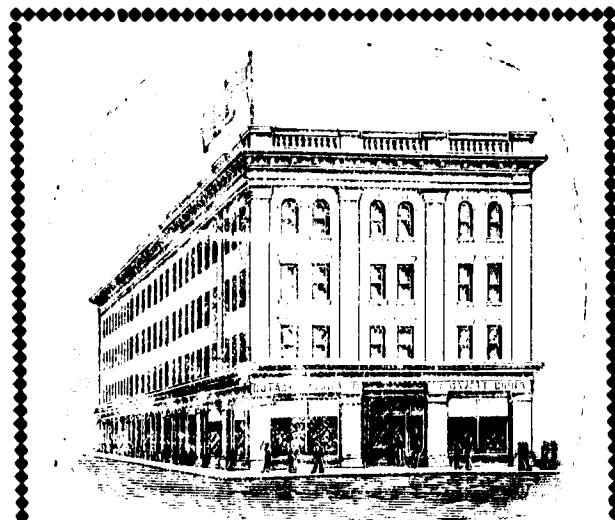
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VICTOR EMMANUEL AS A HUSBAND

Strange Relations with His Wife of the "Bridal Chamber" and "The Double Life."
A curious account of Victor Emmanuel's married life, taken from the Autobiography of Gen. Morozzo della Rocca, who died recently as Senior-General in the Italian army, is printed by the London Daily News.

"The wedding took place in April 1812, and magnificent festivals were instituted on the occasion by Charles Albert. The incomparable kindness and sweetness of Marie Adelaide did a great deal to soften the manners of the court. As soon as he had made the acquaintance of his wife Victor Emmanuel loved her ardently, and the affection he bore her continued tender until the end. But she could not fill the life of her husband, who was entirely deprived of mental occupation, for Carl Alberto never permitted his children to share in the least in state affairs. So Victor Emmanuel still kept his bachelor habits, and after his marriage had still more liberty than before. He created a life of his own to recompense himself for the monotony of that imposed upon him in the royal palace. He hunted and shot in the mountains and in the marshes, undertook lengthy rides and walks, and was away from home not only all the morning, but very often during entire days. In the palace Victor Emmanuel was the Crown Prince, a loving husband, a respectful son; no sooner away from the house than his natural instincts and repressed tastes burst out violently, and he became a species of mousquetaire of the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar costume. But he had nothing of the rudeness of manners and vulgar passions given by Dumas to his heroes. Though Victor Emmanuel was by no means proud or haughty, but rather familiar with the persons in his service, he was most jealous of his personal dignity and would not have compromised it in the least degree. His heart—and this is true, though it may appear strange—was entirely devoted to Maria Adelaide. He entertained for her a respectful and passionate admiration, placed in her unbounded confidence, and his tenderness toward her was such that he had none to spare for other people, not even for the woman who during many years was the companion of his life, the mother of his children, and to whom, finally, he was united in a morganatic marriage. He reserved for Maria Adelaide the best of himself without pretending to be other than he was. He had no secrets from her, and only avoided giving her details which might have proved inconvenient for her chaste ears. Maria Adelaide, however, knew a great deal which she not only condoned but justified, a mystery of supreme indulgence and kindness which is not easy to understand or even imagine by any one who was not, like myself, placed between the double existences of Victor Emmanuel—that in the palace and that without. The only person who had the right of condemning him abstained from doing so, and I dare to say that she did well."

BEST OF HUNTING DOGS.

The Beagle in the Future to be the Sportsman's Delight.

Beagles are useful little hounds, and not at all common in this country, although bound to be in the near future, that is, where hunting is a sport. The beagle may be kept with little trouble at no very great outlay. This in itself is one of the reasons that they are the hunting dog of the future.

You must have three couple at least, but to take a fair average, five couple is the best, and with this number one may have many a stirring run. Indeed, there is no member of the canine species with which so much may be done as the beagle. He is a very clever dog, his qualities are patience, reflection and endurance. Invariably the pack hunt in a lump, and seldom straggle away from their companions.

The great thing is to let him have his own way. He understands far better than you do the twists and the doubles, the shift and dodges, to which the hare resorts when pursued.

When it is proposed to take the beagles out hunting on the following day, they should be fed about 1 o'clock, and then be shut up until they are wanted. The start should not be delayed a moment later than 10:30 o'clock. The sooner you are at work the better, as, if your beagles have been fed at the proper hour on the preceding day they will be quite ready for their work.

Judiciously handled, many a day of most delightful amusement may be obtained with a few couple of beagles, but do not, on any pretense whatever, allow people on horseback. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ECCENTRICITIES OF A CAT.

Always Ascends in the Elevator When Wanting to Visit an Upper Floor.

A slender black cat in the Boston Postoffice building has developed a number of traits that make her a most interesting study. She is fearless and independent, and yet quiet and tame as a lady's pet. She has a number of places in the building to visit, particularly on the third floor, where there is a young lady whom she likes to call upon at frequent intervals, and instead of running up and down the stairs, as other cats naturally would do, she takes an elevator. With an air of imposing dignity, she takes up a position among the rest of the passengers waiting for the elevator and when she gets on board the elevator she looks earnestly through the door as the elevator ascends. Lacking means to signify where she intends to get off she remains in the car until it stops at her desired destination, and even force, unless it is irresistible, cannot make her leave the elevator until it reaches the floor where she wants to go. The elevator men know her habits so well that if she happens to be the only passenger going up they generally offer her the third floor first. As she returns from a visit, she again avails herself of the elevator service, whether she wishes to go up or down for it is a matter of course with her to complete her round in the upper part of the building while she is up that way.

PROPHET.

Nelson's Desire to Figure in as Fine a Picture as the "Death of Wolfe."

Benjamin West's picture of the "Death of Nelson" is closely connected with an anecdote of the great sailor says the Youth's Companion. Just before he went to sea for the last time he was present at a dinner, during which he sat between the artist and Sir William Hamilton.

Nelson was expressing to Hamilton his regret that he had not, in his youth acquired some taste for art, and some discrimination in judging it.

"But," said he, turning to West, "there is one picture whose power I do feel. I never pass a shop where your 'Death of Wolfe' is in the window without being stopped by it."

West made some gracious answer to the compliment, and Nelson went on: "Why have you painted no more like it?"

"Because, my lord," West replied, "there are no more subjects."

"Ah!" said the sailor, "I didn't think of that."

"But, my lord," continued West, "I am afraid your impetuosity will yet furnish me with another such scene; and if it should, I shall certainly avail myself of it."

"Will you?" said Nelson. "Will you Mr. West? Then I hope I shall die in the next battle!"

A few days later he sailed, his strangely expressed aspiration was realized, and the scene lives upon canvas.

Controlled by Colored People.
There is a hospital for colored people in Savannah which is wholly supported by the colored people. Connected with it is a training school for colored nurses, and a number of well-trained sick-bed attendants have been taught there. The management of the hospital has never called upon the white citizens for aid, but has been supported solely by the colored people.

The Cause of Confusion.
"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of mole hills?"
"Oh, I don't know; when you aren't big enough to see over them there isn't much difference."—New York World.

It is recorded that once Senator Mason propounded a query to Senator Morgan. "How long could you talk?"

"Well," answered Morgan with a smile, "it was a matter about which I knew absolutely nothing, I do not think I could talk more than two days."—Washington Post.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLORS.

Simple Method of Securing Very Pleasant Effect.

A recent American invention promises to make the coloring of photographs a very simple matter, even for the amateur, and no great artistic talent is necessary. By the process known as the "Kalon art," ordinary prints may be made considerably more attractive at a small cost and with no great expenditure of time. All that is necessary is a box of "Kalon colors," a dish of clean water and a camel's-hair brush and sponge. These colors are transparent, and the shades and lights of the photograph show through. Any desired tints may be secured by mixing or diluting with water. To color any print apply the shades with the brush and wash the surface of the picture with a wet sponge, so that all superfluous color may be removed. This prevents fading and insures a more even distribution of the colors. Rinse the brush or the sponge in clean water after using each color, sponge the whole picture after the coloring is finished. It is better to make the colors a trifle stronger than is desired in order to allow for a slight fading in the mounting process. The picture should then be allowed to dry thoroughly, so that the colors may become firmly fixed before mounting. These colored prints may be mounted on cards or transferred to glass, in imitation of porcelain paintings. The miniature may be set in pearl or gold for lockets, brooches, sleeve buttons, watch charms, etc.

This process is warranted to work on photographs of a gelatinous nature, and gives excellent results on platinum prints. Collodion prints may be colored by first giving them a gelatinous surface. This may be done by adding one-quarter ounce of water to one ounce of sheet gelatin, and the mixture heated until the gelatin is thoroughly dissolved; then, with a soft brush, apply the dissolved gelatin to the film side of the print, giving it a smooth, even surface. Heat it gently over a lighted lamp until dry. Philadelphia Record.

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CAR STEALING AS A FINE ART.

Omaha Claims to Have the Most Expert Thorough.

When the traffic of a railroad is limited only by the number of cars it can get possession of the means of securing those cars are overlooked and only the end is considered. Thus it comes that in railroad circles it is rather an honor or a dishonor to be an expert car thief. Stealing a freight car is no more regarded as a crime in railroad circles than is stealing a base in baseball games.

The most successful superintendent of a car service is he who can, when his own supply of cars runs short, reach out and steal from other roads enough cars to meet the demand. To be sure, the theft is not a permanent one, as the cars are bound to be returned to the company that owns them some day. But when several roads are lying in wait to grab the same string of empty cars the one that succeeds in capturing it makes a borrowing that is pretty close approach to a theft. This procedure, however, is regarded as legitimate railroading under the conditions now existing in Nebraska, where the business of a railroad depends practically altogether on its ability to rush empty cars to the stations where there are thousands of bushels of grain awaiting shipment.

In this respect it is generally conceded that Omaha has the most expert superintendent of car service in the business. His is a western railroad, and a pretty big one. Just as soon as a string of empty cars come across the big bridge between here and Council Bluffs they are seized by this smooth borrower of cars, rushed out on his line, filled with grain and returned here to be delivered to the railroad east of the river to whom the cars belong. That railroad cannot object very strenuously, since it thereby receives the haul on the grain from here to Chicago, but it may be greatly embarrassed quite often when it thinks it has twenty or thirty empty cars in the Omaha yard and plans to send them west on some other line, only to later discover that they have been grabbed and hustled out on the western line that boasts of having the smoothest car superintendent in the United States.—Omaha Bee.

Servants of Olden Times.
Servants were servants away back in 1500, just as varied, in fact, as the woman who bossed them, and both were much as they are in this end of the century year. Servants were fitted in those days for each trivial offence. A penny was thought enough to fine a servant who left open a door that should have been closed, and the same fine did service for missing family prayers, or leaving the beds of the house unmade later than 8 o'clock in the morning. The cook might have a bean, but she had to pay a fine every time he came of 1 penny. If such rules were enforced now, madam would find herself without "lady help" in short order.

Five is the great sacred Chinese number. There are five virtues, five colors (yellow, white, green, red and black), five household gods, five planets (Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury), five ranks of nobility, five tastes, five cardinal points (the middle, east, west, south and north respectively), and five tones.

In one consignment, recently, a feather dealer in London received 6,000 birds of paradise, 300,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies and 400,000 humming birds. In three months another dealer imported 800,000 birds from the same Indian source.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected. **HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR**

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pile's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters,

AT JOHN BACON'S,

ELM STREET. Fish, Poultry and general SEA FOOD.

HARGRAVE & MILLER, WESTFIELD, N. J.

Sash, Blinds, Mouldings and Doors.

ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK.

TURNING AND SCROLL SAWING. Window Shades, Ornamental and Photo Glass.

VENEERED DOORS A SPECIALTY.

R.I.P.A.N.S. Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

The special form of Ripans Tablets is prepared from the original and best material, and is really put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, headache, neuralgia, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, headache, neuralgia, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

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