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THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD

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CENTRAL R. R. of N. J.

Time-table in Effect Oct. 11th, 1892.

Trains leave Westfield for New York, Newark and Elizabeth at 6 48 (except Newark) 5 48, 6 41, 7 11, 7 42, 8 12, 8 25, 9 12, 8 50, 9 03, 10 38, a. m. 12 12, 1 33, 2 40, 4 15, 5 27, 6 02, 7 14, 9 12, 9 33, 10 23, 11 39, p. m. Sundays 8 12, 9 03, 11 28 a. m. 12 44, 4 54, 3 42, 5 27, 7 21, 8 32, 8 41, 10 31 p. m.

Plainfield 5 02, 6 57, 8 06, 9 33, 9 51, 10 49, a. m. 12 17, 1 47, 2 22, 3 32, 4 21, 4 28, 4 51, 5 21, 5 52, 6 06, 6 22, 6 52, 7 03, 7 23, 7 55, 9 02, 9 26, 10 17, 11 02 p. m. 12 32, 1 05, 2 02 night. Sundays 5 32, 8 17, 9 21, 10 32 a. m. 12 53, 1 52, 3 17, 5 03, 6 23, 8 02, 10 06, 11 02 p. m. 1 06 night.

For Philadelphia, 5 02, 8 06, 9 33, 10 39 a. m. 1 47, 2 22, 5 21, 7 55, 9 29 p. m. 1 05 night. Sundays, 9 21, 11 11 a. m. 1 52, 5 03, 6 45 p. m. 1 06 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, 5 02, 8 06, 9 33 a. m. 1 47, 4 51, 6 22, to Easton only, 7 55, p. m. Sundays 5 32, 8 17 a. m. 1 52, 6 23 p. m.

Returning leave New York, foot of Liberty street at 4 00, 6 00, 7 15, 8 45, 9 00, 10 00, 11 30 a. m. 1 00, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 3 45, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 15, 5 30, 6 00, 6 15, 6 30, 7 00, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 44, 11 30 p. m. 12 15, 1 00 night. Sundays 4 30, 7 15, 8 30, 9 30, a. m. 12 00 m. 1 00, 2 45, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 9 00, 10 00 p. m. 12 15 night.

Leave Newark, 6 15, 7 18, 8 55, 10 05, 11 32 a. m. 1 05, 1 35, 2 50, 3 35, 4 05, 4 37, 5 05, 5 35, 5 50, 6 20, 7 15, 7 35, 8 40, 10 05, 11 25 p. m. Sundays 7 30, 8 45, 9 50, 11 15 a. m. 1 10, 2 35, 4 10, 5 10, 7 20, 8 45, 10 00 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth at 6 15, 6 40, 7 50, 9 18, 9 32, 10 32 a. m. 12 02, 1 32, 2 07, 3 15, 4 05, 4 18, 4 39, 5 08, 5 35, 5 47, 6 00, 6 35, 6 48, 7 06, 7 40, 8 45, 9 10, 10 00, 10 15, p. m. 12 15, 12 38, 1 45 night. Sundays 5 15, 8 00, 9 07, 10 15, a. m. 12 35, 1 55, 3 00, 4 37, 6 06, 7 55, 9 17, 10 15 p. m. 12 38 night.

J. H. OLDHAUSEN, Gen'l Sup't. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST. Rev. C. H. Patton, Pastor. Residence, "The Terrace." Sunday Morning Service 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 12 M. Young People's Prayer Meeting 6:45 P. M. Evening Services 7:30 o'clock. General Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Broad Street, Westfield. Rev. J. B. Jennings. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon at 11 a. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon 8 o'clock. Holy Communion first Sunday in the month at 12 noon and third Sunday in the month at 8 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. Wesley Martin, 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. N. W. Caldwell, Pastor. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. 7:45 P. M. Social Meetings Wednesday Prayer Meeting 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, Young People's Meeting 7 P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Hiram L. Fink, Superintendent; Strangers made to feel at home.

WESTFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH Westfield, N. J. Rev. J. G. Dyer, 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.

WESTFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY. Incorporated 1887. Open every Saturday afternoon corner of Broad and Elm streets from 3 to 9 p. m. Terms $2 per year, payable semi-annually in advance, of 5 cents a week for each book.

AT THE THEATRE.

Ye Earlie Trouble' closes it's engagement Nov. 5th, and is followed by the first appearance in New York of The Hopkins' Trans Oceanics, headed by Morris Crewey, the accomplished Master of the Mimetic Art. This company was organized in Europe exclusively for patrons of high class theatres, and includes the best available talent of Europe and America.

The public are evidently becoming aware of the fact that the entertainment offered at the Casino, New York is the best of its kind yet seen here, and they are turning out in good numbers at every performance. The ballets are kept in excellent form by daily rehearsals, and the two premiere damsels are faultless in the execution of their solos.

At the Academy of Music, New York the many confident specialties that form the production of the "Black Crook" are the present attractions that nightly fill the large and popular theatre to overflowing. The present revival of this famous spectacle is on a scale of magnificence that eclipses all previous efforts in the direction of spectacular performances. Among the smaller ballets there are none so popular as the "Tarara boom de ay" with its accompanying dance and song; this ballet danced by fifteen young ladies, dressed a la Lottie Collins, assisted by the inimitable Sam Collins, supply a full half hour's amusement with their humorous jokes and songs. The "Bowery" dance, while not elaborately costumed, captures the applause of the audience by its simplicity and naturalness.

"Current Cash", at Niblos will be followed by a grand revival of "The World". Other heavy scenic productions are being prepared, companies are being formed not only on the stage, but in the spacious lobbies of the theatre every day. There are also a couple of young lady dancers practicing, which for gymnastics, appear to be able to beat anything ever seen in this country.

The municipality of Vienna has 600 clocks, regulated from four main centers, so that standard time is assured in all parts of the city.

DEMOCRATIC COLUMN.

[Edited by Theodore McGarrigle.]

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE T. WERTS
OF MORRIS COUNTY.

For Representation in Congress.
JOHN T. DUNN,
OF UNION COUNTY.

CLEVELAND & STEVENSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PROTECTION.

An Abridgement of a Paper by Sidney Webster in The Evening Post.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation.

National Democratic Platform 1892.

This doctrine has been vigorously assailed by Republican speakers and newspapers. They declare the constitutionality of protective tariffs no longer open to debate and affirm that the question has been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court, upholding the validity of acts levying custom duties for the express purpose of prohibiting importations and limiting consumption to domestic products. Mr. McKinley says the court has so decided "over and over again."

It is true that no tariff act has been held to be unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. But it is also true that at least until the McKinley tariff of 1890 we have never had a tariff levied for other than the ostensible purpose of producing a revenue, though often with protection more or less high as an incidental effect, and sometimes in actual result, as the main if not the sole effect. Hence all the Supreme Court has ever really decided is that Congress is the sole judge under the constitution, as to what articles of import shall be taxed and how much in order to produce the needed Government revenue, and that the Court cannot assume that Congress had any purpose except to raise revenue, even though some duties were actually high enough to shut out all importations and produce no revenue at all, incidentally raising of price of the competing home product.

But a law which actually produces no revenue yet under pretense of so doing compels one man to pay tribute to another is nevertheless a perversion of constitutional power although the courts afford no remedy because of the tradition of law which obliges them to assume the purpose of the legislature to have been right instead of wrong.

But the McKinley bill goes further in the direction of high protection than any of its predecessors and in one particular—the payment of direct bounty to the domestic sugar producer introduces an entirely new principle.

The constitutional power of Congress to enact any tariff bill is conferred in the provision authorizing it "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the duties and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." (Art 1 § 8.)

Mr. Jefferson declared (opinion on Bank of U. S. Feb. 15, 1791) that under that clause, Congress "are not to lay taxes *ad libitum* for any purpose but only to pay the duties and provide for the welfare of the Union. In like manner they are not to do anything they please to provide for the general welfare but only to lay taxes for that purpose."

The late Mr. Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme Court, whose orthodoxy as a Republican and greatness as a sound constitutional lawyer was beyond dispute, cites this passage with approval in his published lectures on the U. S. Constitution prepared for his classes in the National University law school, and follows it with the statement of his own opinion formed after great study and deliberation" that the phrase "to pay the duties and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" constitutes the "proper qualification of the power to collect taxes." (p. 230.)

Further on (p. 242) again speaking upon the limits of Congress to lay taxes, Justice Miller says:

"In this country it is everywhere accompanied by the necessity that a tax shall be imposed for a *public use*. No State government nor that of the U. S. nor any other authority professing a regard for the rights of the people is at liberty to take money out of their pockets for any other than a public purpose. Whenever it can be discovered that a tax is levied for something that cannot be called such it may be successfully resisted by all the measures that the law allows in courts of justice."

In the recent case of Field vs. Clark, the U. S. Supreme Court, expressly refused to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty provisions of the present tariff, merely holding that if void, the rest of the act was not affected and that in the case before it the court did not deem it necessary to decide this question.

This is certainly not the attitude of a tribunal that has decided a question "over and over again" and now regards it as either settled beyond debate or at least *stare decisus*.

There is no sort of doubt but that if Congress had enacted that there should be collected from the writer and paid over to a particular producer of maple sugar in Vermont a certain sum every year, the first court and the last court called upon to decide if it could be collected would promptly and unhesitatingly declare the statute unconstitutional and void.

Such a statute would unquestionably be a fraud and a robbery.

Is the McKinley tariff which does just this thing in an indirect way any less so? Are the people without redress because the sums paid by them individually cannot be followed from their pockets to the recipient of sugar bounty in specie?

In 1872 the Legislature of Kansas chartered the city of Topeka, and empowered its common council to encourage the establishing of manufactories tending to develop the city either by direct grants of money from the treasury or issuing bonds, and under that power the council issued $100,000 of municipal bonds and made a gift of them to start an iron bridge factory. The bonds were negotiated for value to a loan association of Cleveland, which brought suit upon them on payment being refused. The U. S. Supreme Court when the case reached that tribunal held the bonds void, and said the act authorizing them "was a perversion of the right of taxation in order to aid individual interest and personal purposes of profits and gains."

And the court used the following significant language:

"But in the case before us, in which the towns are authorized to contribute aid by way of taxation to any class of manufactories, there is no difficulty in holding that this is not such a public purpose as we have been considering. If it be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufactories the same could be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the banker, the builder, the steamboat owner are equal promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizens without contribution. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the importunities of two thirds of the business men of the city or town."

Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wallace U. S. Repts. 655.

The logic of this decision is conclusive against the McKinley tariff and fully justifies the denunciation which we took as our text for this article.

JOHN B. GREEN.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All the Advantages of a Hotel.

A sea water bath in our own homes has long been a commonplace privilege, but now we are approaching a day when the ingenuity of man will make possible that trinity of luxuries—the salt water, the sea air and the glorious sunburn after 9, all within one's own bathroom. For the new electric light both browns the complexion of the bather while it invigorates his system almost like the real article, which involves a hotel bill of alarming size. It is evidently only a matter of time when we may all enjoy a summer vacation on the penny in the slot plan without even paying car fare.—New York Sun.

Effect of Invention on Fishing.

Doubtless the india rubber worm is only a beginning of the marvels in the fishing line. From artificial flies and artificial worms it is only a step to other kinds of artificial bait. The time is not far distant when bogus frogs, crickets, dobson, snails, grasshoppers and grubs will form a part of every sporting outfit, with perhaps artificial trout and bass for the returning fisherman who dislikes to pass down the street dangling a single sunfish.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Perfectly Harmless.

Lady—I hear you're going to fight a duel with Mr. Meyer yesterday.

Gent—I'm sorry.

Lady—But did you not feel afraid when standing before him with a revolver?

Gent—No, not in the least, when Mr. Meyer's the best salesman for insurance agent I ever met with.

What Did She Mean?

He—Did you see me on the street yesterday?

She—Yes.

He—Have you quit speaking to your friends?

She—Oh, no.—Detroit Free Press.

WUN WING A MANDARIN.

HE COMES IN FOR A FORTUNE AND WILL NOW MARRY.

Mrs. Marshmallow Forgives Him and Consents to His Becoming Her Son-in-law. He Also Has a Pedigree.

Wun Wing is out again and very happy. He limps slightly but that is to be expected. The cause of his happiness is best told by himself.

"How was it, Wing?"

"Ki ki loo mlee happy man.
Bettee much lun play fan tan.
Galee mine again bum ban.
Ebbybody shake hlee han.
Ta la la Boom de ay.
Ta la la Boom de ay.
Hip hi yip boom ah.
Amally mama say she like mlee Wun Wing now. Say Wun Wing velly fine Chinese man. Say can mally Amally maximee." "Why how's that, Wing?" I asked surprised.

By way of reply he pointed to a new sign over the door which read:

Wun Wing Not Work More.

He Proprietor Only.

Seeing that I did not exactly understand he handed me a letter written in Chinese characters.

"You will have to translate this for me Wing. I can't read it."

"Oh no! Lun so mlee so lexcitee for gettee lat. Mlee lunch by too muchee lun ban. No one time smoochee smoke. Mlee plenty money hab now."

This of course explained why Mrs. Marshmallow had consented to the Chinaman's paying attentions to her daughter. Mrs. Marshmallow is mercenary.

"Yloo wanter hear what letter say?"

"Yes, Wing, be very glad."

"Lee'e from old country. Master" he read "Mlee Lee spend Wun Wing, mlee hab duty to tell ee yloo lat he placee where yloo family bout lay ov Hibbee now be ally lun. Lee ly lun belong to yloo. It now be velly valuable property as Melican syndicate like put up large cigarette factly. Yloo will be made Mandlin of Ice order of Chop Stick and Bung Tong."

"I congratulate you Wing. How much is the fortune?"

"Bout ten my fi tousan three hunled dollee an slixy fi cent," he answered.

"Kipping lord! Ah ki poor lee!"

Mlee now be one lich man so,
My swee hom she like mlee to go.
We so an will be mally ki too
Mlee buy one mlee house here go we
And lib like Prince Ki Choo.

"Invested in real estate, have you? When is the wedding to come off Wing?"

"We not lee de settle yet, but yloo sure fi tousan gettee bunchy," he answered.

"To mollow mlee go New York gettee bing tony cuttee off, len go tailor gettee measure suit clothes likee Melican man. New mlee lich mlee not wearee China clothes one time more. Mlee wearee white shirt, piccadilly collee, swallow tail coat likee Ward McAllister. Mlee succeed Ward as leader fo hundred."

"You lead the Four Hundred?" I asked in surprise. "Have you a pedigree Wing?"

"Oh yless," he answered. "Mlee clom flom velly good family. Muchee proud lace of people Wing family. Wing family allee same fly. In China mlee gottee genealogee thee fo' fi tousan year back. Oh mlee blue blood; bet life."

"I hope you may be successful Wing. Don't fogget my invitation."

"No."

Rhett Seaton

A Good Seaton.

I have used Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills for Dyspepsia and Constipation, and have been cured by them. I cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from the same. Stephen Burhans, Sexton Wayne St., Ref'd Church, Jersey City.

The Prizes of Literary Work.

When not long ago a statement was made in The Author that there were fifty men and women in Great Britain and the states who were making £1,000 a year and upward by writing novels, the statement was received with derisive laughter. Fifty novelists making £1,000 a year? Impossible! Preposterous! The statement, however, was made by one who knew what he was saying. It is a true statement; it represents the real prizes of the profession.

There are in London alone, it is said, 15,000 people who in some branch or other exercise the literary profession. Fifty of them by writing novels make over £1,000 a year. The number of men who actually live by the production of original work, apart from journalism in any of its branches, is comparatively small. There are half a dozen dramatists; about a hundred novelists; a few successful writers of educational books, which are indeed a mine of wealth if one can succeed, and a few publishers' hacks. The greatest prizes are those of the dramatists.—Walter Besant in Forum.

REPUBLICAN CORNER.

[Edited by the Republican Association.]

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KEAN, JR.,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Office of the Atlantic Telephone.
John Bull. Rings violently—Ello. Ello. Central!

Central—Number please?

John Bull—"Uncle Sam 1892."

Central—Here you are, go ahead.

J. B.—Ello! Ello! Uncle Sam, why don't you take down that "blarsted" tariff wall, hi hunderstand that we ad to pay you hover two hundred million dollars balance hon this year's hacount, when you hought to ave taken it hout in trade.

U. S.—Yes, Johnny, I notice that the balance of trade against you foreigners, for the fiscal year 1892 was a trifle over $2,000,000,00 in our favor, and this is how it came about. Bill McKinley and I talked the matter over and we came to the conclusion that we might better make our own goods and keep our labor employed and the money at home. See?

J. B.—Yes, Samuel, I "see" but "doncherno" we can manufacture cheaper on this side where we have cheap labor? Why will you American manufacturers persist in paying high wages when we could manufacture at about one half your labor cost?

U. S.—We know labor costs more here than what you pay over there, but we are willing to pay more so long as we are assured of our markets for the products of American labor, the high wages we pay our workmen enables them to buy liberally of their own products, and of the products of other equally well paid American workmen. We are getting on nicely on this side, trade is booming and we are assured by the highest authority, that labor is receiving a larger proportion of its earnings than ever before in the history of this or any other country.

J. B.—Where's your authority?

U. S.—See Senate report, Peck's report, reports from U. S. Census, and Hoboken, N. J., Lowell, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Troy, N. Y., and other places. Sent you copies by mail to-day. How's business with you Johnny?

J. B.—Business is bad, trade falling off, manufactures running on short time or closed altogether, labor unemployed and restless. Ello! Ello? say Sam don't you know we'er the greatest nation on the earth; why don't you adopt a tariff for Revenue and strike out for the world's markets?

U. S.—Come now Johnny, you just said business was slack and labor unemployed and restless, whats the matter with your taking the world's markets; this plan would enable you to employ a portion of your idle workmen and get rid of your accumulated surplus manufactures. No thank you, Johnny, the American markets are good enough for us yet a while—because its value is only about 10 per cent. less than the entire foreign commerce of the globe.

J. B.—But, Samuel, "cawnt" you take off a portion of your tariff, it don't suit me, its "hadtogether" to igh. We only sold you 827 million dollars worth of goods last year. Of course you let in 458 million dollars worth free, but then there was 369 million dollars worth taxed 46 per cent. on which we foreigners paid duty.

U. S.—Oh! so you pay the duty, do you? Your friends on this side insist that the American consumer pays it. How's that?

J. B.—Well! Well! I would be a "bloomin jay" to be making all this kick if I was not obliged to contribute largely toward the payment of the tax. Why, the American consumer is buying his tin plate as cheap as ever before, but the duty is 1.40 more, under the McKinley bill. I've been paying it right along, and thats what I'm kicking about. But, Hello? Hello! say how about taking off your high tariff? Can't you do better than 46 per cent?

U. S.—No. We put on an average duty of 46 per cent. on dutiable imports, (on less than half our importations) to enable us to pay our workmen American wages in producing these goods at home, but 46 per cent. was low enough to enable you foreigners to import 369 million dollars worth, pay the duty and still compete with American labor—because your labor cost was less than half our own—now suppose we take off 10 or 15 per cent. would you not import many hundred million dollars worth more next year, and thus deprive American workmen of the privilege of producing the goods at home?

J. B.—Why certainly, thats "the intension." Haven't we sent lots of money over there to work the "tariff reform" racket. We don't ask you to adopt Free Trade. Tariff Reform that will give us American markets is good enough for us. See?

U. S.—Yes, I see and the American workmen are beginning to "see" and notice that goods made in a foreign country that might as well be made at home cannot benefit them. Many of them have had a few "hard experiences" under Democratic rule and they "don't want that to happen again."

J. B.—"Ows" the campaign coming along over there?

U. S.—The advocate of Free Trade will get a big "Cold ballot box stuffing, will be in the soup Nov. 9. New Jersey will wing in the Republican column and instead of the violent ringing from the British end of the line Uncle Sam will be "Ello" as he hangs up the phone and didn't "Ear."

S. W. REESE.

Checkers or draughts were known to the ancient Egyptians, and pictures 4,000 years old represent a quarrel over the game.

THE CEMENT MINE.

A PHILADELPHIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SEEKING MYTHICAL GOLD.

A Hard Tramp Through the Sierras in Search for the Deposit That Assayed a Thousand Ounces to the Ton. Something About the Lost Cabin Mine.

Jacob Metz, a fastmaker of this city, is an old time California miner and was for eleven years a prospector in the mountains and he tells a curious story about the alleged rediscovery of the Lost Cabin mine in South Dakota. He says:

There are two mountain myths that have been betitling the heads of imaginative treasure seekers in the Rockies since 1855. One is "White's Cement mine" and the other is the Lost Cabin. In 1855 Kit Carson, James Kinney and a half breed Blackfoot came into Fort Randal, on the Missouri river, with a bag full of nuggets and a story of gold deposits of the double boulders on Cabin creek, a branch of the North fork of the Cheyenne river just west of what is now the Montana boundary line. As they were old mountain men, and Carson having a great reputation as a guide, everybody went crazy. No white man was supposed to have been within 500 miles of the place, and indeed men were being cut off by Indians within five miles of the fort.

Carson and Kinney went on a week's drunk, and soon gambled away the gold, but showed no disposition to make a party to the new Eldorado. The United States officers at the fort discredited the whole thing, and dissuaded the crowd from following it up, but men started out and none returned, and hundreds tried it from time to time. The Indians no doubt knew of the existence of gold there, and of course wanted to keep the whites out, and they did effectually for thirty years. A thousand lives and a fortune of treasure were spent in seeking the location to vain, and it was believed by the old timers to be a fraud from the first. Neither Carson nor Kinney ever made the attempt to seek it again, but both repeated their original story from time to time. So this is about the truth as to the Lost Cabin bonanza.

White's Cement mine is much more remarkable as a narrative. White was a New Englander, sixty years old, who had come to California in 1849. As a gold seeker he was known and talked about in every mining camp on the coast and stories related of his phenomenal luck. He no doubt made many fortunes, but was always poor, and tramped around with a lean mule and half breed Indian boy, getting supplies where he could. I believe he was slightly demented, but all looked up to him, and he undoubtedly knew more about the gold region than any man living.

One day in 1858 White came to Horse Head gulch from the Sierras, driving his mule and looking utterly used up. He got something to eat, and then took out of his pack a number of pieces of what looked like hard white clay glittering with specks of metal, but he said little and went off to an assayer, a German named Helyat, and an honest man. Before night it was known in camp that White's specimen showed 1,000 ounces of gold to the ton. In five minutes every one went crazy. Nobody slept that night, but sat around the fires and talked "cement." In the morning a party headed by Senator Sharon's brother called on White, who was sleeping in one of the "shacks." He was told in a few words that he must pilot the men to his find, he should have the pick of the claims and help to work it, but go he must, and on his refusal was warned that his life would not be worth shucks if he "stood off" the camp. Then he consented.

Every one was wild. I was offered $1,000 for my two mules and outfit, but like a fool went with the rest. The trail led right into the Sierras. The first day was a race and one third of the men broke down. The Indian leaped ahead like a wolf and then White followed, his long gray hair flying in the wind. By the end of the second day we were in the heart of the mountains, in a desert where no human being had ever been before. Half of the animals were lost, and the men were haggard with fatigue and excitement. White was told that if he played false he was a dead man, but he still pointed east. We passed good indications that showed color, but in that land of desolation all the gold in America would not have availed a man then.

On the evening of the third day White said we were near to our journey's end, and by tomorrow—and then he waved his long arms and such a yell went up from the frenzied men that partly made the pine clad mountains shake. Every one lay down expecting to arise a millionaire, but in the morning White was gone and left no trace. About one-half of the party, after incredible suffering, got back to life and civilization, and yet, despite our story, 100 men started back over our trail two days after.

Three years after White reappeared in Salt Lake City with his cement specimens as before incredibly rich and again disappeared, and from that day to this has never been heard of, but men still wear out their lives in seeking his lost cement mine.

After eleven years' labor in the mines I got home with $500 and a heap of knowledge that will last for the rest of my life.—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Excuse.

Mrs. G.—I hope you will excuse my husband for not attending your brother's funeral.

Mrs. H.—Was he ill?

Mrs. G.—No, but he had one of his silly fits on, and then he would laugh if you shoved a gas bill at him.—Texas Siftings.

George William Curtis had been associated with Harper's Weekly almost since its beginning in 1857, and had written the "Editor's Easy Chair" in Harper's Magazine since 1853.

FAST OYSTER OPENERS.

Workmen in New York City Who Take Oysters Out of Their Shells.

The crack oyster openers of New York can easily hold their own against the rest of the world as "lightning operators," as they are called.

One of the veterans is Dick Balmer, who has opened 9,000 oysters in a day of twelve hours, and he can now average 7,500 in a day of twelve or thirteen hours' work.

Mike Foley, who may well be termed a lightning operator, and is now in his fifties, has opened as many as 9,500 oysters in one day, and on ordinary days, if he pushes himself, he can easily get away with 8,000 oysters. Of course the oysters opened are large and small, just as they come, as if they were all small and round the opening could be done much more rapidly.

John Lahey is good for an average of 8,000 a day, and so is an opener known among the oystermen as "Deaf George." In a trial of speed in opening 500 oysters John Lahey probably cannot be beaten.

To open oysters rapidly of course requires a great deal of experience in handling them, but there also seems to be a knack about it that every oyster man cannot acquire. Some men, for instance, can only open 4,500 oysters a day and they will not go much above that after years of work in this line.

The twenty-seven men employed by Alex Frazer on the North river will average 5,000 oysters a day, which is a much higher average than is reached by the majority of the crews around New York. These men also can turn out, when required, 150,000 oysters a day in all, which is 15,000 oysters above the average of 5,000 a man. There are very few oyster scows in the market can equal this average from week to week. It must also be considered that on some days work begins at 5 o'clock in the morning and on others at 6 or 8 o'clock.

There was an oyster opening match about a year ago between Mike Foley and Joe Gillon. The match was to decide which man was the quicker at opening 1,000 oysters. Gillon won in 55 minutes, beating his opponent by only seven oysters. Foley has opened 11,200 oysters at one sitting.

Dick Balmer has appeared in sixteen oyster opening matches and lost only two of them. Most of the contests were over the opening of 100 oysters. At one time Balmer opened 100 oysters in 4 minutes and 22 seconds, which is now the best "straight knife" record. Balmer has also opened 1,000 oysters in 55 minutes. The two matches in which he was defeated he lost to John Gollon. The first match was lost two out of three records in opening 100 oysters, but owing to a dispute Balmer retired from the contest, leaving the match to Gillon. At the second match Balmer was beaten by eight oysters.

Among the lightning operators on William Foster's scow the most conspicuous undoubtedly is "Black Frank," as Frank Baretti, who is as white a man as any other white man in this country, is dubbed by his associates. Mr. Barretti has spent a good many years in the south, and from his association there in a business way with the darkies he came to be called "Black Frank."—New York News.

Discarded India Rubber Utilized.

It is a matter of common knowledge that india rubber goods even of the highest quality are perishable. Although not subject to any great wear and tear the time comes when the rubber loses its elasticity and becomes soft and rotten. Hitherto such perished rubber has represented a waste material for which no use could be found, but by a process recently invented the perished rubber can be made, it is said, once more serviceable.

By incorporating the waste rubber with certain hydrocarbons and with a proportion of Trinidad asphalt, by adding to the mixture certain vegetable oils and submitting the product to heat, there is produced a substance to which the name of "blandyn" has been given. It can be made hard and dense or soft and pliable by modifying certain parts of the process, and it seems to be applicable to most of the various purposes for which pure rubber is used.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Cutaway Coat.

The cutaway frock coat may be worn at any time during the day, and is really the most useful all around garment in the vocabulary. The man in the black cutaway of dull finish cloth is dressed for any emergency that may arise during the hours of the day. It is suitable for the afternoon tea and for the morning stroll. It has been worn with excellent effect with the top hat at the noon wedding, indeed its efficacy and becomingness is so apparent that many of the more conservative swells have been deterred through their fealty to this garment of semidress from pinning allegiance to the more distinguished but trying lines of the long tailed double breasted frock.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Valuable Clock.

There is no further need for the noisy little alarm clock, for a Swiss has just invented a clock that talks. It is much pleasanter than the grating bray of the bell that always rings ten times as loud as necessary, to have a clock that will stand at the head of the bed and remark: "There are eggs, and a nice juicy steak, and a cold melon and milk and toast and fried potatoes and coffee down stairs for you, John Henry, and this is the day when Archimedes McGonigle promised you the twenty dollar he has been owing you so long. Don't lie day after tomorrow is Sunday, and you can finish your sleep then." That's the sort of a clock to have in the family.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Information Wanted.

"Do birds think?" asks a writer in evening an article. If they do, we should like to know what a canary thinks of a woman who stands up on a chair and talks by through the bars of the cage.—New York Recorder.

MUSIC AS MEDICINE.

INSTEAD OF TONING UP A SICK MAN HE MAY BE "TUNED UP."

Discussion of a Subject That Has Been Suggested by an Eminent Physician of St. Petersburg—Some Tunes That Would Be Inappropriate for Certain Ills.

Professor Tarchanow, of St. Petersburg, lectured recently on "The Influence of Music on the Human Organism," and affirmed that music is of the greatest service in the treatment of disease, and that, by the proper use of music, a system can be "tuned" like a musical instrument. Sufferers from nerve disorders can, he states, be soothed by music, but the remedy must be employed with discrimination, as in some cases it produces an effect contrary to that which is intended.

Well, opium will do that, and so will many other drugs when they are not "used with discrimination," so that is no disparagement to the therapeutic virtue of music. Now if Professor Tarchanow is right—and he is a scientific man of the degree of musical doctor, such as was conferred on Sir Arthur Sullivan, is very likely to have a new significance. The subject opens up rather a broad view.

Where will a college for such musical doctors be located? Where can a man studying musical medicine learn the effect of some heroic remedy, like the trombone, without originating a scourge of nervous diseases? It is possible, however, to build the college in the middle of some vast, uninhabited tract, where professors, students and patients can literally wrestle with the problem.

There are of course only a certain number of musical instruments. Will a musical doctor recall of them in his practice, will they make up his pharmacopœia, or will he become a specialist on one instrument, a first violinist, so to speak, in the grand orchestra of the profession? If he becomes a specialist he must treat different diseases by administering different tunes. The swan song from "Lohengrin" would naturally have one effect upon a man in a fit; "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" another. Professor Tarchanow attributes the frequent failure of music to cure diseases to its being used at the wrong time and in unsuitable cases. So of course the young musical practitioner will exercise the nicest judgment. He can lay down some standard rules like "Wagner in case of stupor," or "Offenbach in melancholia," but he will never dream of giving "I Owe Ten Dollars to O'Grady," when an unfortunate has taken arsenic with suicidal intent, or of prescribing the newest ballet music for a girl suffering with St. Vitus' dance.

The Russian savant expressed the conviction that a time will come when music "in the hands of scientifically trained physicians" will be acknowledged to be an agent of great power for the relief of suffering. It would be now if it were "in the hands of scientifically trained physicians." Their training has taught them to detect human suffering. They can see a man wince when his ear is shocked; they can see him squirm and twist—smiling all the time—while some one sings "The Last Rose of Summer" out of tune. They can in fact hear his teeth grate when his favorite air is played false. Can the ordinary young person at the piano do that; can the leader of the German band; can the fellow with the hand organ?

"How can music fail to relieve," exclaims Tarchanow, "when a series of cases has proved that it is the the most powerful regulator of men's moods and feelings which dominate many sides of the psychical and physical life of the organism?" A profane critic might suggest that musicians as a class do not exemplify that perfect "regulation" of their emotions which might be expected. The professor has doubtless never seen two bandmasters pulling each other's hair in a fight about the proper tempo of the Dead March in Saul. It is even possible that he has never heard of rival prima donnas scratching and clawing. But this failure to regulate the emotions of musicians may be the result of the tolerance he gotten of overtone. The same thing happens in the medicine of the present day. An old morphia fiend can take enough of the drug to kill a dozen ordinary men. Then there are of course those Styrians who, beginning to take arsenic when they are young, are in years able to eat it as some people do garlic.

However all this may be, the sedative effect of music on patients in whom the instrument of mind is "like sweet bells jangled out of time and harsh" is universally admitted. Canon Harford, an Englishman, has reported clinical experiments made by the St. Cecilia guild that show that it has a distinctly beneficial effect in certain cases of insomnia. Here, too, one would think the time employed would have to be chosen with very nice judgment.

Music doubtless will relieve pain, not by acting on the nerve centers, but by distracting the sufferer's attention. This is the true field for music as a therapeutic agency, and it is improbable that it ever can do more. Orpheus made trees and mountains dance to his lute, and the Pied Piper's music purged Hamelin of rats, but it is very doubtful whether Canon Hartford will ever charm away a tumor or rid a tuberculous lung of bacilli. Within limits, however, music may be a most useful handmaiden to medicine, and in this age of "nerves" it might possibly be made to play an important part in the prevention of the many diseases which are fostered if not actually engendered by depression and fatigue. Canon Hartford and his colleagues may be encouraged to persevere in their efforts to press the most spiritual of the fine arts into the service of suffering humanity.—New York World.

What We Need.

The harder our work, the more we need solitude and prayer, without which work becomes mechanical and insincere.—McLaren.

GOOD ROADS EDUCATE.

Great Problems Will Be Solved When the Roadmaking Era Begins.

A country road. Overhead the gray squirrels chatter and a frightened hare sends swiftly across, like a flying shadow. The trees shoot out long green boughs that knock off a man's hat as he rides unwarily, or brush him in the face with their thick leaves. Here and there a fallen tree obstructs the road, and marks of a detour up the bank and through the broken underbrush of the adjoining wood are visible. A little stream dashes over the road in wet seasons, trickling sweet lullabies as it glides away. In dry seasons there is an ugly and inconvenient furrow left by its overflow. The road would seem to have been left to such wayfarers as gray squirrels who after all choose the elevated railway of tree boughs and wild creatures of surer foot than man.

The rains have washed deep and rough gullies; the rocks stand up large and sharp of tooth on one side, and deep mudholes on the other entrap over the cautious. If two vehicles meet, there is no room to pass, although mused land on either side stretches to the verge of vision. If the drivers are resolutively man and woman, the man, with instinctive gallantry, drags his vehicle out of the way, backing, turning and taking all risks himself; if two men, they settle the matter with much strong language.

The battered and broken vehicles tell the story, with their long succession of rude mendings, the harness tied together with bits of rope or roughly patched, the horses tired and thin and melancholy with hard pulling. Truly the gray squirrels have the best of it.

There are few houses along the road. A population remains sparse and scattered where there are no roads, and there, too, are found those pathetic households of the old and helpless. The young men—aye, and often young women—are gone to the towns—gone anywhere there is a chance for them. If they had raised good crops, fine fruits, how transport them to market? If they had good horses, the hard wear and tear of the roads used them up. If they were ingenious or thrifty there were no neighbors to give a word or two of wholesome praise, to keep up a friendly competition, to trade the barter ideas with; there was worn out thinking in the old grooves as well as worn out harness. And in the short winter days and long winter nights the house was drearily isolated from other houses by long stretches of muddy and rough ways, and the sight of a human face at the door was startling.

Do you wonder that old superstitions and prejudices and old feuds survive in lonely country districts, and old despairs and fears cloud the brain? It has been said that the Salem madness of witch murder was greatly due to the slow and infrequent communication between the towns of old days. There was time for unhealthy brooding. We don't hate our neighbors if there is a brisk intercourse; if we have cried over their dead and rejoiced at their good luck and been helped by them on days of worries and hurries. We don't doubt the divine kindness when we see it revealed in the kindly faces of men and women about us.

The loneliness and isolation of country places where no roads, or worse than none, separate—not connect—places, this is the secret of human overflow into large towns, and when those who go are mentally and morally uneducated, of crowded slums and tenement houses and even viler places. Man needs man. The last part of education is not in nature, not in books—it is in human intercourse. The free shows of the streets and bulletin boards, word flashing to meet word, the continual presence where news is made, where life is acted, getting knowledge at first hand—this is a part of the city's training.

But you will say truly that it is but poor stuff many of its scholars get—profanity, vice, all manner of vileness—and that they ought not to need to come to town to get its better elements. Well, give them, then, a wholesome country intercourse, neighborly talk set in clear air, the spectacular play of shower and sunset with others beside them to look, but a country with roads and they will stay content. A nation of roadmakers is a nation of educators, of civilizers, and the day when a hearty interest in road making springs up in the country will be the day which marks the beginning of the solution of some of our most serious social and political problems.—Kate F. Mosby in Kate Field's Washington.

Massachusetts to Have Good Roads.

The preliminary account of the work now in hand by the Massachusetts state highway commission indicates that a fairly complete survey, so far as finding out what ought to be done, will be made of the chief highways of the state before the next legislature assembles. What has already been ascertained in regard to the deficiencies of these roads shows that the commission was not undertaken too soon. Many roads have been found which were in a deplorable condition in certain sections, and which will be put in proper order as the result of this commission.

More important than this will be the introduction of a system of roadmaking that is scientific, and will be made universal for the whole state. If roads are made at the charge of the state, also they will be probably located where they are most conducive to the larger interests of the commonwealth and where they will most benefit neglected portions of the community. In any event the effect will be to improve our common roads and open many parts of the state to greater accessibility.—Boston Herald.

A Suggestion from Kansas.

A paper published by the Kansas Agricultural college makes this suggestion: "For a starter, here is a recipe that will maintain a fairly good road at all times of almost any material excepting quicksand or prairie mud. First, grade it so perfectly that no water can remain on the surface; second, pike the bad places."

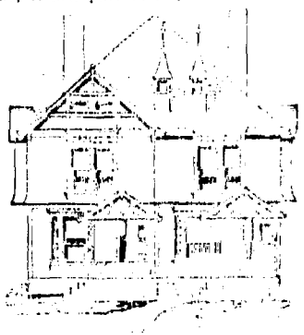
DOUBLE HOUSE FOR $5,000.

Attractive and Commodious—Eight Rooms and a Bath on Each Side.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

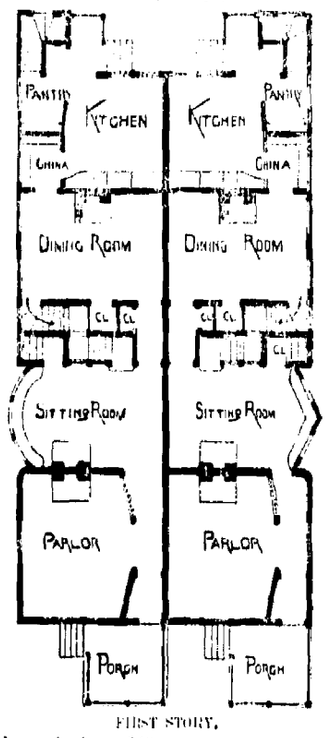
There has been as great improvement in the plans for getting homes as in those of the houses themselves. The attention which has been given to domestic architecture has greatly improved its general character. Particularly is this true with respect to the economical planning and arrangement of dwellings. As to the outside appearance there has been at times a disposition to make that which is strange and unusual rather than what is absolutely attractive and beautiful. Nevertheless there has been progress in the making of attractive houses.

A double house offers a means of paying for a home; it offers a means of avoiding rent; it is a part of a plan for reducing



FRONT ELEVATION.

the burden of paying for property. Take the plan given, which is a double house, with eight rooms and a bathroom on each side; it would cost, finished in all its details plumbing, mantels, furnace and all that makes a complete building, about $5,000, $2,500 a side. To build such a house one would have to take out twenty five $200 shares in a building association. In an association organized on the perpetual plan, where the dues are calculated on a universal basis, whether one be a borrower or a depositor, it would require that one who borrowed money to build a house of this kind should pay into the association $50 a month. In an association organized on this plan the interest and premium are charged against the dues, and the remaining portion goes to the principal or to pay off the loan. With interest at 6 per cent. and premium at ten cents a share, it takes from thirteen to fourteen years to pay out on a $200 share. However, by paying in in excess of the regular dues this period may be correspondingly reduced. The fourteen year period is the maximum, and it makes it necessary to pay only about

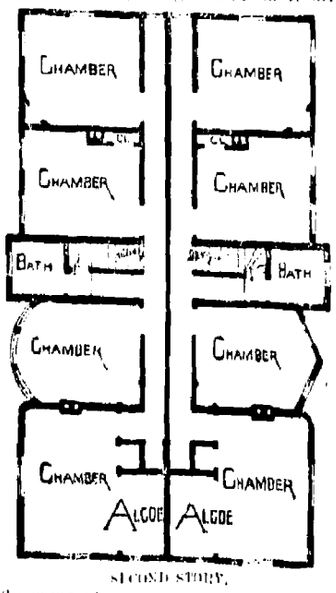


FIRST STORY.

the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan in order to wipe out both principal and interest within the time mentioned. As said before, payment in excess of that amount reduces the period required to pay for the property.

One building a double house could live in one side of it himself and rent the other side. If he were able to rent the other side for thirty-five dollars a month he would only have to pay in fifteen dollars himself in order to feel that he was reducing the debt on the house. It is natural to expect that any one ambitious enough to go into a scheme of this kind would be able to pay more than fifteen dollars. If he were able to pay thirty five dollars it would reduce the time required to pay for the house to about 6 or 6½ years.

The plans of this house tell their own story. It is on a narrow lot. One steps from the porch into a vestibule which flares out or becomes wider toward the street. The narrow part of the hall, between the vestibule and the sitting room, is short. Thus the length is not apparent as soon as one steps into the hall; from the vestibule the increasing width is in front;



SECOND STORY.

the apparent narrowness is not thought of. Back of this is the sitting room, which gives a view of the street. The stairway to the second floor is a combination arrangement. One can go from the sitting room to the second floor or from the dining room to the second floor by means of the same stairway. There is a closet leading from the hall, which goes from the sitting room to the dining room, and an extra closet in the dining room. Closets never come amiss. Back of the dining room is a china pantry. In the kitchen are tables, a sink and the kitchen pantry. Back of the kitchen is a porch. On the second floor are four bedrooms, an alcove and a bathroom; also a passage to the attic, where, in case of necessity, two or three rooms could be placed.

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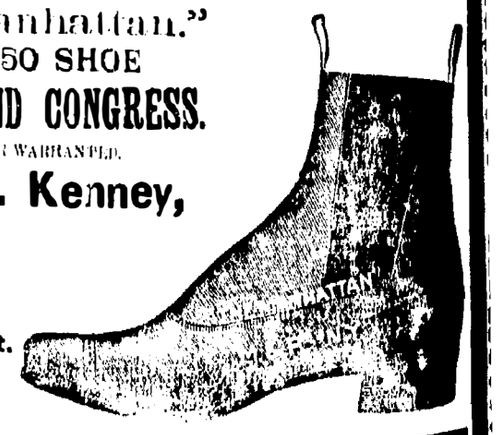

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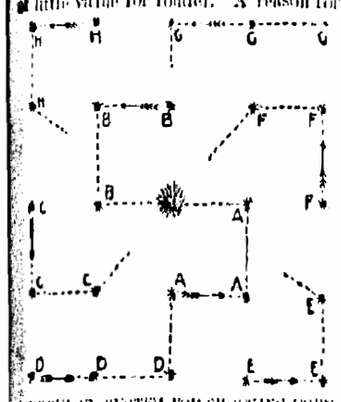
FARM AND GARDEN

HARVESTING CORN.

A Plan That Will Save Labor and Prevent Waste of Corn Fodder.

While the inventors of harvesting machines are making successful progress in constructing machinery drawn by horses for cutting the corn crop, the great majority of the corn fields in the country at large are still harvested by means of hand labor, and the following suggestions from The Country Gentleman are offered with a view to abridge labor and prevent much of the existing waste by the needless exposure of the corn fodder:

The practice of planting corn in "hills" is still very largely pursued, and when the crop is ripe enough and the grain is well hardened it is cut by hand and secured in shocks. These remain several weeks till the season arrives for husking and stacking, during which time the shocks are exposed to storms, and a portion of them are beaten down, soaked with rain and rotted so as to be of little value for fodder. A reason for



A REGULAR SYSTEM FOR SHOCKING CORN.

this waste is the one sided way in which the shocks are built. Instead of placing the stalks in an equal circle around the center, they are often placed nearly all on one side, pressing them more or less out of the center, giving the shocks a one sided tendency and entirely prostrating a portion of them. This waste could be prevented by taking the necessary care to build them with equal additions on every side and thus giving them a firmly erect position.

A regular system of cutting each shock can be adopted, saving time and labor, which the accompanying figure may explain. The field is cut by taking five rows of hills at a time and placing the shocks in the center one. Twenty-five hills will make one shock, the center being the first taken; all the others are cut and placed around it. If the corn is of a large variety, three hills will be as much as the operator will hold in the grasp of his left arm while he cuts them with his right hand and places them against the forming shock. In the figure the shock is larger and in the center, and the first three hills are those indicated by the letters A A A, carried to the shock on the dotted line. The next three are B B B, cut and placed beside the others. Each successive three are marked by the letters C C C, D D D, E E E, F F F, G G G and H H H, and being taken and cut in this regular order they will be placed in separate positions equally all around the shock, and the laborer can hardly avoid making it equally upright.

This system will abridge steps and make the work much easier than cutting at random. As every shock requires the same order the operator soon becomes accustomed to it and works rapidly. The same general course will apply to larger shocks or to those made of smaller corn. With slight modification it will apply to corn in drills. The arrows show the direction for the operator to work. In making a single shock, if the hills are three and a half feet apart, it will require about ten rods walking, and for a field of a hundred shocks more than three miles, while with an irregular mode, without system, several miles would be required. Saving the labor would be still more important, making all the difference between such as is fresh, green and uninjured, and that which is destroyed by prostration and rotting with rains.

Interesting Farm Statistics.

According to the census returns, farm lands in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan are practically of equal value and are rated from $33.74 to $35.16 per acre. The next in value are Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, valued at $31.30 to $32.34 per acre. Following these come Iowa, Colorado, Utah and California, valued at $26.92 to $25.42 per acre. Then follow Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington at prices from $14.45 to $11.45 per acre.

Census statistics further show that in 1890 there were in the United States 4,608,907 farms, 71.5 per cent of which were cultivated by the owners, 8 per cent by tenants who paid money rental and 17.5 per cent by tenants on shares. Illinois had the greatest number of farms—viz., 255,711. Ohio comes next with 247,189. New York had 211,058 and Pennsylvania 213,542. Arizona had only 767 and Nevada 1,404.

Ponderosa Tomatoes.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker writes regarding the Ponderosa: "One day last week we saw twelve Ponderosa tomatoes that weighed 17½ pounds. The largest weighed two pounds three ounces, or thirty-five ounces. One of them was, after weighing, cut open. We had never before seen so large a proportion of flesh as compared with the pulp, and the seeds were so few that it would scarcely pay a grower to collect them for less than ten dollars a pound. These tomatoes were quite regular in form, and their only imperfection was that they were still green about the stems."

WINTER WHEATS.

Standard and New Varieties Worthy of Trial.

Numbered with the new varieties of wheat that seem worthy of trial is the Rochester Red, a bald sort, with large heads, red chaff and red grain. It is medium early, ripening a little before the Fultz. Another promising bald variety is the Red Clawson, a cross between the Golden Cross fertilized on the Clawson. This is an early wheat, and is said to be specially suited to heavy clay soils. The grain is dark and hard.

JONES' WINTER FIFE.

Jones' Winter Fife, illustrated in the cut here reproduced from Henderson's American Farm Manual, is another bald wheat of unusual promise. It originated from a combined cross, the first cross being from Mediterranean and a seedling, this seedling being a cross between Mediterranean and Fultz, which was crossed with Velvet Chaff. It is a strong grower, covering the ground early in the season, and requiring light seeding on rich soil. The straw is above medium height and strong; heads long and broad and free from beards, with breasts overlapping each other; ripens early; grain of medium size; requires to be left until fully ripe before harvested, and does not shell in the field; transparent, hard and dark. This newcomer, it is thought, is well adapted for the eastern states.

Golden Cross, red and bearded, is a hybrid of the Mediterranean and Clawson. The claims for it are that it is early, a strong grower and prolific yielder of large, plump grain and proof against the Hessian fly. American Bronze, a bald sort, commends itself to localities where the soil is too poor to produce good crops of other wheats. It is of medium height, with thick, strong straw.

Other winter wheats regarded with more or less favor are the Falcaster, Fultz, Martin, Amber and the well known standard winter wheat, Hybrid Mediterranean.

Wintering Bees.

Now we have two general methods of wintering bees—out of doors in chaff or double walled hives, and in the cellar in single walled hives. A writer in The Beekeepers' Review, who does not attempt to compare these methods, says:

I believe that bees can be and are wintered very nearly in perfect health by either method. As to which is the least liable to failure you are surely the best judges, for the method most successful with you is surely the best. Different cellars and the methods of packing upon the summer stands vary so greatly that it is ridiculous to presume to lay down any specific rules for bringing the bees to spring in a prosperous condition.

However, I will describe the methods I would employ to secure perfect hibernation. First, I must see that each colony has thirty pounds or more of good, healthy honey or sugar sirup stored in the combs and well sealed. Then I desire a prolific young queen whose colony has reared a fair amount of young bees during September, which bees should be clustered compactly in a well formed brood nest. Now, if wintered in the cellar they should be placed therein about Nov. 10 to 20. The cellar should be quite dry, and by means of large ventilators or the porosity of the walls the air should be kept pure and sweet and uniformly at a temperature of about 45 degs.

If wintered on their summer stands they should be in chaff packed hives with good roofs that will exclude the rain and snow and admit air to keep the packing dry. Then I must hope for not too severe a winter, but one admitting of several opportunities for flights.

Hay Markets.

Hay markets differ, says The Rural New Yorker. In California timothy is hardly quoted and hay made of green wheat or barley commands highest figures. In London clover hay is priced at the head and is now bringing twenty-six dollars a ton for best quality. In New York the presence of clover always hurts the price.

Poultry Notes.

Egg foods are principally ground oyster shells, ground bones with gypsum, sand, oxide of iron and cayenne pepper.

Selling pure bred chickens in the fall is becoming popular among fanciers.

One bushel of corn and oats ground together and fed to poultry will produce fifteen pounds of flesh. How many pounds of pork would the same quantity of food produce?

During cold rainstorms and the mornings after, season the mixed food, with a free sprinkling of red pepper; a little in the drinking water will also be beneficial.

Save all the earliest and finest pullets; feed them up well with milk and scraps or a good variety of rich food if you want them to lay a bountiful supply of eggs this winter.

Buy now and let your fowls become acquainted with their new friends and accustomed to their new quarters before the breeding season arrives.—American Poultry Yard.

THE DAIRY

VISIT TO A CREAMERY.

A Butter Factory Which Is Profitable to Owners and Patrons.

Long experience in newspaper work gives one self confidence. Outsiders might call it cheek. But whatever it is it enabled me a few weeks ago, during my summer outing, to march boldly up to the door of the Forest City creamery at Portland, Me., and ask the managers to give me an interview in the interests of our dairy readers. They not only gave me the interview, but also a glass of delicious cream, the one as acceptable as the other. I may say the first thing that struck my eye as I entered the door of the creamery was a large sign bearing the words "No Smoking."

The principal products of the soil immediately around Portland are hay and potatoes apparently, with some ensilage corn, yet the Forest City creamery uses up the milk of no less than 2,500 cows, and the farmhouses and grounds look as though their owners were prosperous. The cows are fed largely on hay and ensilage in the cold weather. The grain they consume is mostly bought and shipped from farther south in the corn country. Still the great sweet corn canning industry of Maine yields a quantity of first class fodder, none of which is wasted.

"How does the milk you get pan out in butter fat?" I asked the manager.

"It is all the way from 3½ to 5 per cent," he answered. "It will average steadily 4 per cent."

He finds that they have been able to grade up the richness of the milk in that part of Maine decidedly in the years they have run the creamery. The grading up has been done by the admixture of Jersey blood into the farm dairy, a very visible admixture indeed it has proved in this case. The constant endeavor has also been to educate the patrons to be more cleanly and careful in the treatment of the milk. It comes in every day by the carload in great tin cans, each can having a slip attached with the sender's name. The creamery supplies the cans, finding that way most satisfactory.

Each farmer's milk is tried by the Babcock test. If any man's product does not come up to the standard fixed by the creamery he is dropped from the list of patrons. Thus there is an absolute necessity that the milk shall contain its right percentage of butter fat. The milk car runs close up alongside the creamery building. The cans are brought inside upon a truck; thence they are lifted bodily up to the vat which conveys the milk to the cream separator. The milk is warmed to about 85 degs. for the separator. The managers also purchase skimmed cream from their patrons where such arrangement is made. But they find this, to the truth of which I also testify: The separated cream is smoother and of more even and fine quality than the gathered cream. I believe the time will come when all farmers having as many as half a dozen cows will use a separator to get the cream from the milk. The person who could invent a hand separator to fit such a dairy would have a fortune and be a benefactor to the farmer. Such a separator we must and will have.

The Portland creamery turns out at present about 1,000 pounds of butter daily. Considerable cream is sold, too, to ice cream makers and hotels. They have three grades of cream, according to richness. For instance the individual who drinks a glass of cream does not want it to be as heavy as if he put it into his coffee. Also the boarding house keeper is profoundly interested in having the cream she furnishes not so rich that it will injure the digestion. I asked what was done with the milk that was left after the cream was taken from it. I was told that much of it was sold. Perhaps it may be telling tales out of school, but the fact is that much of this skimmed milk everywhere is bought by milk dealers to mix with the honest milk they get from the farmer, and thus make the honest milk pan out a good deal longer and thinner than it otherwise would. In fact, here in New York, I myself have thus been imposed on by a rascally dealer, but I knew the difference and stopped the milk. He does not know to this day why I stopped it.

The Portland creamery proprietors fatten several pigs on the milk they do not sell. But I wish creamerymen generally would take into consideration seriously the matter of fattening people a little more on the buttermilk that they have left. I believe that a money making trade might be built up by every creamerymen and butter dairyman simply in this matter of buttermilk. It is a royal drink for hot weather, and healthful in both hot and cold weather.

The creamerymen at Portland run their machinery with an engine of 15 horse power. They say that their plant altogether has cost them about $6,000. A considerable amount of this capital, however, is invested in the hundreds of heavy tin cans which they furnish for the farmers to put milk in. They are about to enlarge their building. A new kind of butter worker has also attracted their attention, which they believe will be superior to the present one in use in most creameries. Briefly explained, it is one that will move over the butter up and down and around vertically instead of in the present horizontal manner. The buttermilk and water will thus have a chance to fall out by gravity partially.

There is not much demand for the sweet cream butter up there. The cream is ripened or soured slightly till it is "just on the turn," and the managers find that butter from it in that condition is most satisfactory to their patrons. They stamp the name of the grocerymen on some of the handsome squares of butter they sell.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

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218 and 220 MARKET STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

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100 PARLOR SUITS in Genuine Rugs, Silk Trimmings, 5 pieces,

$35.

200 COUCHES, Upholstered in Rugs, Silk Plush Trimmings and Fringe,

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100 SIDEBOARDS, Antique Oak, Highly Polished, with Bevel Plate Mirror,

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☞ We have more calls for well qualified students to take good positions than we can supply. All of our June graduates, including one from Westfield, now have positions.

No charge for obtaining positions for graduates.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal.

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FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN

Of All Kinds.

BALED HAY, STRAW.

Also PEAT MOSS for BEDDING.

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PRATT'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

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Cake and Pastry,

Cream Rolls, Napolitons

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All kinds of Fancy Cakes

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Mince Pies a Specialty.

OYSTER PATTIES.

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 12 cents. Address

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10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?

You answer, yes? But add that you have no money to spare for one. Just here we can be of great service to you, and, if you (man or woman) will send us your full name and address, we will put you in the way of getting one at a slight effort and cost to yourself.

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Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

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DO YOU WANT A SITUATION?
DO YOU WANT HELP?
HAVE YOU A HOUSE TO LET?
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BOARDERS ARE PLENTY;
SO ARE BOARDING HOUSES.
IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING, YOU CAN EXCHANGE IT OR SELL IT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

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Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Cabriolets, Victorias, Landaus and Coupe, etc. of all kinds.

Farm wagons, contractor's and farm carts, dry goods, laundry goods and business wagons of all kinds, a full line of harness, and buggy whips.

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THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

WESTFIELD, N. J., OCT. 29, 1892.

ALFRED E. PEARSALL, Editor,
J. I. COLLINS, Printing Department,
C. E. PEARSALL, Business Manager.

Pen Points.

SHATTERED idles—tramps.

CHRONIC kickers—shot guns.

COCK sure—the campaign rouster.

A GROUND hog the fellow who wants the earth.

A LIE still holds the record for fast travelling.

MARRIED life does not amount to much until it reaches pa.

SOME men appear the funniest when they are trying to be serious.

DON'T get mad at what you can't help; it is more sensible to get mad at what you can help.

A DOG with a lame leg is a good example in addition; the footing is, *three to put down and one to carry.*

BEFORE marriage the young man is interested in sitting up with the girls; after, it is too often the case he is more interested in sitting up with the boys.

"This way for the boat!" This is what passengers should hear on leaving the cars at Jersey City. They do not hear any such information and are left to take the wrong direction, men, women and children: some burdened with luggage, some carrying infants, some, very likely, already weary and, perhaps, ill. All having paid exhorbitant tribute to a rich railroad corporation in the way of fares fifty per cent to high! We say that the people are entitled to exemption from an un-necessary pilgrimage around Mat Taylor's *Granolithic pavement for the equivalent* of several city blocks in order to get from the cars to the boat.

An economy has been exercised by our township committee in the building and the improvement of roads this year which has saved *the township a large sum of money.* Formerly the township paid ten or a dozen road overseers. Now this is done under direction of the township committeemen and their superintendence does not cost the township anything. On all stone purchased this year the committeemen have secured lower prices than heretofore paid. It is estimated that 25 cents per ton has been saved. On 3,000 tons this amounts to $750 to say nothing of economy in other directions. And Westfield's roads were never in such good condition as they are to-day.

If we are not very careful the first thing we know we will have a printing office. You ought to drop in some time and see the wheels go round. We've just laid in a lovely Chamber's steam folding machine that delivers the STANDARD pasted, folded and trimmed, like the leaves of a book. It will take some time to get the ingenious contrivance adjusted and timed to a nicety, and *today's issue is not put out as a show* number. But keep your eye on us. We are peggin' away. And, honest Injun, *the steam folding machine* is demanded by our increased circulation; we hav'nt talked about it; we've been too busy making it. For all that we are a master hand at blowing about ourselves. When we know we are a hundred and ten out of a possible hundred there is no sense in putting ourselves down at one. And Foster Voorhees says so too. We might call him Hon. Foster Voorhees, but every man, woman and child who ever met him knows he is honorable. Let it go at that. Blue eyed, big-hearted and brainy; he is an ideal American; and we honor him for it. We are bound to like him; for he says the STANDARD is an ideal country newspaper, and American to the back-bone. That man's judgement, when it comes to sizing up newspapers is something fine. But we digress as the donkey *said when he fell over-board.* What we started out to say was this: Drop in some time and see the wheels go round. *Should you bring your subscription with you,* so much the better. But come any how. The citizen who does not regard himself as having a partnership interest in his local paper has not sized up his duties nor his opportunities.

Our Thanksgiving illustrated number will be a charming aggregation of stories and pictures for celebrating the National day of good cheer and making our subscriber's hearts glad.

Bidwell is a Presbyterian, Cranfill a Baptist, and Kennedy a Methodist. They head the ticket that says the saloon must go. New Jersey has 8,194 saloons, each one kept by a Republican or a Democrat.

By the way, are any steps being taken towards the connecting of Clark avenue and Prospect street by a new street binding on the James O. Clark and C. F. Conant properties? Everybody knows that that improvement can never be made so cheaply as now and that common sense dictates it.

The prompt and thorough manner with which the Town Committee has improved the street service at the intersection of Westfield avenue with Broad street, since they acquired *possession of the point of* land that so long obstructed the way is heartily and generally appreciated by our citizens, and especially by the Westfield avenue citizens.

Well does the Nation mourn the loss of America's uncrowned Queen: faithful and beautiful, and lovely from girlhood to womanhood; as daughter, wife, mother, friend true to the American ideal and dying honored by the nations of the earth. The sympathy of every true American heart goes out to our country's afflicted President.

When R. M. Hooker, of New Haven, Conn. comes to you in the name of the STANDARD, use him well for our sake *and his sake and* your sake and the town's sake. We are about to get out an attractive Art Souvenir of Westfield. Mr. Hooker has experience and an artist's eye. He is a gentleman. The scheme will help Westfield. Whatever helps Westfield helps us all. Take this view of it and regard Mr. Hooker as an enterprising friend who comes to you in the name of yours, every day in the week, the STANDARD.

THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD contends for

The legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The enfranchisement of women.

An educational test at the polls.

No public money to support secularized schools.

Qualified and restricted foreign emigration.

A voter's catechism to be memorized by the foreign born citizen before he can cast a ballot in this country.

Placing the railroads and the telegraph line under Government ownership and control.

No charters to corporations that will not include the commonwealth as an equal partner in earnings after *interest on capital invested and running* expenses have been paid.

A graduated income tax which relieves the poor man and places the tax on the man who requires the greatest service from the government and can pay without feeling the burden.

The abolishment of Capital punishment.

The imprisonment of murderers for life without pardoning power, except on proof of innocence; for it is against all reason to take from a man what we cannot restore on proof of innocence.

George T. Parrot has been renominated for the office of Surrogate in which relation he has already served *the people faithfully and with honor* to himself. We always stand for true civil service. There is no reason why Mr. Parrot should not be continued in office. There is every reason why he should be so. The question of governmental policy or principles does not touch the office he holds, while he is more valuable to the public service than a new, untried man could be. It would perhaps be asking too much of the other political parties to be big enough and broad enough to place any renominated candidate of the Republicans on their ticket, so bigotted and absurb is partisan rivalry. But there is nothing to prevent the people from defending themselves when a chance offers, and Mr. Parrot will, doubtless, *receive* the ballots of many Prohibitionists and Democrats. The surrogate's office is not a political one *and should not be upset for* the sake of place-hunters at the people's expense. There is too much of this sort of thing going on and it should be frowned down by the public press. For our own part we scarcely have Mr. Parrot's acquaintance, but we have his record, so do the people. It is a record of faithful, intelligent, prompt, business-like, considerate service in a peculiar position, which is without patronage and is in no sense political. It will be remembered that it is an office to which widows and orphans must go.

FUN FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

Bill Peaseley says he thinks fire flies must have the lightest hearts.

Bill Peaseley says a young man at the theatre is like fire. They both go out when they take a drink.

Bill Peaseley says that when cabbage is being cooked by the first floor tenants the odor in the room attic is far from aromatic.

Bill Peaseley says the smoker who scratches a match on his shoes may fall from a ten story building and not get hurt. He lights on his feet.

Bill Peaseley says he doesn't think he will go to see the World's fair. He married a blonde the first time and an international beauty show would have little interest for him.

TOWN NOTES.

—S. W. Reese spoke at Spencer's Hall in Plainfield Monday night.

—The Democratic Headquarters on Broad street is lighted by electricity.

—A new Methodist church will be erected at Aldene. It is to cost $2,500.

—An experience meeting was held at the Baptist church Wednesday evening.

C. J. Williams, master mechanic of the Central railroad has resigned his position.

Rev. Dr. Rice conducted one of the services at the Methodist church last Sunday.

The Westfield A. C. was two years old last Sunday. The healthiest young ster in athletic clubdom.

—Rev. J. B. Judd, of Cranford addressed the missionary meeting at Locust Grove last Sunday.

—It has been suggested that a drinking fountain be placed at the intersection of Westfield avenue, Broad street and North avenues.

—A special collection for the Congregational Church Building Society was taken up in the Congregational church Sunday morning. It amounted to $238.

The high wind of Sunday and Monday threatened to blow down the Republican banner. It had to be taken in. The Republican enthusiasm covers a large area.

—The uniform rank of the Democratic club paraded through town Tuesday night carrying torches.

—The funeral of Miss Mary Josop, aunt of Joseph Crosby, who died last Saturday at the advanced age of 87 years was held Monday evening.

—Services in the German language will be held on Sunday Nov. 6th, at Etta Hall. Rev. Edward Kloaka, a Lutheran clergyman will preach.

—Rev. Wesley Martin's father died last Saturday at the advanced age of 89 years. He was a resident of Warren County.

—A party of friends from Plainfield, New Brunswick and New York tendered Charles Thompson, of Clark street a surprise party last week.

—The time of Sunday evening services at the Congregational church has been changed. The Young People's prayer meeting will commence at 6:45 o'clock and the evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

—*That is a good piece of work the* township committee have done in extending Westfield avenue to Broad street. A lagard walk has also been laid.

—Misses Tompkins of Dudley avenue moved to New York on Thursday last. They had lived in Westfield twelve years and were very popular among our young society folk. They have many friends in town who will regret their leaving.

—The STANDARD flags flew at half mast this week out of respect to the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. A number of our citizens also lowered their flags for the same reason.

—S. W. Reese's engagements this week include Plainfield, High Bridge, Hackettstown, Newark and Keyport.

—It is understood that the Democratic leaders wanted to place Judge Collins on the the ticket for Assemblyman from the third district but he refused to accept the nomination.

—The sidewalk on Broad and Elm streets in front of the new bank building is being laid by the Graditie Sidewalk Company. The same company will lay a sidewalk in front of the Methodist church.

—The Noretta Club will give its first evening sociable next Tuesday evening at the residence of J. Wallace Cox on Broad street. A large number of invitations have been sent out. It is proposed to give several of these sociables during the season.

—About one o'clock Tuesday morning an engine became disabled between this place and Fanwood and blocked one of the main tracks on the Central railroad for several hours. The one o'clock train from New York was necessarily delayed and side tracked here.

—An alarm of fire was sounded Monday, soon after noon. It proved to be at Cranford and assistance was asked of the Westfield Department. The four local companies responded promptly but the fire had gained so much headway that it was impossible to save the building. The house was owned by John Colligan.

The invitation of the Bound Brook Fire Department to the Westfield Fire Companies to parade in that town last Friday was accepted by Chief R. Woodruff, Jr., first assistant, C. H. French, second assistant E. S. Brokaw, Foreman Hensel of Empire Co. No. 2, Foreman Kurzhals, of No. 1, and A. E. Wilcox, of Rocket and Engine Co. No. 1. Chief Oldham of the Bound Brook Department gave them the right of line.

Last Saturday the STANDARD told how the body of an unknown man who had been killed on the railroad was found near West End. The body was taken to Plainfield. It was not identified. In the pockets were found a scrap of paper, 15 cents, some matches and a half a paper of tobacco. On the paper was written in good business hand, "Jas. Kenny—due $6." The body was clothed in a brown, small checked, plaid sack coat, striped trousers and white cotton shirt. In life the young man must have been about five feet six inches in height.

—The lots and plots on Boulevard and Park street remaining unsold are quite few. A few choice ones are left, and I am expecting to unload them in a few days. Dr. C. B. Ripley. ***

—Miss Grace Harned gracefully rides the bicycle.

—Squire Pearsall is visiting relatives at Oceanville, Long Island.

—Mr. Charles Weeks of North avenue has been on the sick list for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hoadley have gone to New York City for the winter.

—Rabbits and quail are reported as unusually plentiful in New Jersey this year.

—Travel to and from the Garwood station will increase very rapidly from now on.

—Miss Bridges has been spending a week at Salem, Mass., visiting the family of Rev. C. H. Rush.

—"Gene" Hanford writes he is anxious to get back and get the "screw gee" on the new alleys.

—The little engine "Star" has not yet forgotten to make a trip over the road about once or twice each month.

—Next Tuesday will be the last day of registry. The number of voters registered on the first day were 733.

—The Misses Mabel and Bessie Fitch have returned home after a weeks visit with relatives in Brooklyn.

—John Dorvall and Irving Ross, poll clerks will have the registry books at the township rooms next Tuesday.

Miss Lillie Moffett, who has been visiting relatives in this place has returned to her home in Camden, N. J.

—E. G. Hanford and family who have been in Clinton, Mich., for the past six weeks expect to return home November 2.

—Assessment No. 1 of the Immediate Relief of Fireside Council No. 745 Royal Arcanum was called for Tuesday morning.

—A number of young men in town have their guns cleaned, ammunition ready. They and their dogs are anxious for the first of next month. For then rabbits are in order.

P. & R. Engine No. 624 was compelled to stop a few days ago with a Royal Blue Line train near the depot on account of the steam hose becoming disconnected.

Rumor has it that the Railroad Company has offered Gateman Stanets a position on another section of the road of the same nature. It is not yet known if he will accept it or not.

It appears that this season there has *not been as much burning* old ties as usual, the work train taking them away about as fast as they are taken from the tracks.

—Mr. Hines will not sing at the Presbyterian church to morrow, as he has another engagement. He will be in Westfield soon.

—The Garwood manufactories are well under way and it will not be long now before the busy whirr of machinery will be heard.

—Rev. J. G. Dyer preached at the Baptist church last Sunday on "The Providence of God" and "The Heart Demanded."

—The M. E. Church presents a handsome appearance in its new coat of paint. Two incandescent electric lights illuminate the walk and steps now.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Canfield, of Middletown, New York, visited Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Kinch, in the early part of this week, having driven across country a distance of nearly 100 miles.

—A silver cup walk at Etta Hall Nov. 3 is announced by the women of the New York avenue Baptist church. It will be given for the benefit of Rev. W. D. Johnson.

—Next Tuesday evening the "Analysis of the first hymn ever sung at a Methodist meeting in Westfield" as written by W. N. Morse M. D. F. B. S. of this place will be given.

—There were two rousing political meetings in town last Saturday night. George L. Record, of Jersey City spoke for the Democrats at Etta Hall. Col. Charles W. Fullerand J. T. Greener were speakers at the Republican Wigwam.

—Letters remaining uncalled for at post office, Westfield, N. J. Persons calling for the same please mention advertised. Miss Alice Dean, Miss Mury, W. H. Pierson, Estate Moon Ark, Patrick Poulon, James S. Pierson, M. Hutchings.

L. M. Whitaker, P. M.

A correspondent complains that a section of North avenue from Clark street in the direction of Fanwood is not in as good repair as other roads. The STANDARD has already told how well the the township committee has managed road building during the past year and with what excellent results.

—The Advance Club held its first session last evening at the residence of J. H. Vail. There were about 30 members present. Mr. Vail showed some interesting electrical experiments. Miss Harned gave as a reading Longfellow's "Launching of the Ship." Mr. Douglass, Mrs. N. W. Cadwell and Miss A. Macintosh spoke on questions from "Pandora's" box. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Kinch.

—Soon after four o'clock Thursday afternoon the barn of Oliver M. Pierson on the Railway road was discovered to be on fire. The firemen worked hard and succeeded in pulling down a portion of the barn. The loss will amount to nearly a thousand dollars. A new wagon and a large amount of hay were consumed. It is believed that the building was set on fire by boys as two are said to have been seen running across the fields from the direction of the barn a few minutes before the fire broke out.

—John F. Locke, a leading lawyer at the bar in Ohio, an orator of great distinction will favor this community with an address upon the issues of the pending National Campaign on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 2nd, at the Republican Wigwam. Wherever Mr. Locke is known, the announcement of his name as the speaker, upon any subject, assures an audience more than equal the capacity of any auditorium in which he may speak.

—The Northern New Jersey Conference of Congregational churches will hold the autumn meeting next Tuesday, at the Congregational church here. This conference includes all the churches of Northern New Jersey, thirty in all. The exercises will include reports from the National Council and the different churches, election of officers and addresses by Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., C. H. Johnson, Rev. C. A. Savage, F. W. Baldwin, W. R. Richards and S. L. Loomis. The morning session will commence at 10 o'clock, and afternoon session at 2 o'clock.

THINGS SAID BY OUR NEIGHBORS.

Const. Echo:—Wild geese are flying southward in large flocks—a sign of approaching cold weather, the wiseacres say.

Warren Republican:—Fashionable women and modern brigands have points of similarity: "Holding up" trains, for instance.

Bordentown Register:—In politics a man of integrity without a platform is far above the unscrupulous one with the best platform that can be constructed.

Madison Eagle:—There is a time in every young man's life when for a while he thinks that he is a second Solomon. He soon gets over it, though, when he begins to find out how many kinds of a fool he is.

Y. P. S. C. E. notes on eighth page.

Temperance meeting to morrow afternoon in Etta Hall.

—The Westfield Band played for the Democrats Saturday evening.

—The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday evening Nov 3rd at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Clark on Central avenue.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the public school teachers was held Wednesday afternoon in the high school. Many important matters were discussed.

The firm of George L. Van Emburgh & Son have opened a store at 5 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. See their displayed adv. in another column of the STANDARD.

Mr. Contrite, of Brooklyn, has taken up his residence on Dudley avenue, occupying the house vacated by B. Earle Smith. Mr. Contrite has a decided penchant for bird dogs, fancy pigeons and good horses.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Fine line of pen knives, scissors and all kinds of cutlery. Parlor heaters and cooking stoves. Glassware and crockery at John Ingram's.

A full line of new nuts at the New York Grocery Store.

Laire Bros. Keep a full line of wood and willow ware and weather strips.

Look at the prices for groceries in our displayed advertisement. Consult the prices you are now paying at other grocery stores and see if by dealing with us you cannot save at least 15 per cent. New York Grocery Store.

Welch Bros. have the finest assortment of wall papers in Union County. They also look after picture framing and have on hand all the latest designs in picture frames. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Is your furniture insured? Look the matter up and see, and if it is not, just drop in C. E. Pearsall & Co's Insurance Office and have them write you up a policy.

Doane & Edsall have connected their two large stores by an arch and are now well able to care for the wants of their customers in both the shoe and dry goods departments.

Pride of Flemington flour $5.75 per sack at the New York Grocery Store.

Hunting coats and bicycle hose at Crane's.

Mince meat and fine honey can be had at B. H. Woodruff's.

Ricksecker' celebrated perfumes and face powder at Shove & Goff's.

Keep driving with a pair of Crane's driving gloves.

A good 4 ply collar for 10c at Crane's.

New buckwheat flour at N. A. Barnett's.

150 test water white oil at 10c per 5 gallons; 10c per single gallon. New York Grocery Store.

A few cases of fine bicycle oil at 20c per can at Pearsall Bros. Bicycle Agency.

Lockner's fine imported tooth brushes at Shove & Goff's.

Rev. N. W. Cadwell's Lecture.

"Across the Continent" was largely attended. The lecture was instructive, graphic, eloquent, witty and replete with interest from beginning to end. The lecture was supplemented with organ recitals by Prof. Drake, singing by F. S. Rodgers and Mr. Hines, and a recitation by Alfred E. Pearsall.

Birthday Party.

Miss Carrie H. Dawes entertained a number of her young friends Monday evening. It was her tenth birthday and an enjoyable evening was spent. The little folks indulged in games and other pleasures. There were present Misses Mabel Hurst, Mamie Smith, Lizzie Doying, Hattie Wilcox, Annie, Kate and Freda Hensel and Hattie Edgar and Masters James and Edward Frazee and Fred Doying. Mrs. Sparkman and Mrs. L. Wragg helped entertain the little folks.

Who Said "A Rasher of Bacon"

It was Pater Familias, and he did it because he was a little overworked, and wanted something appetizing for breakfast next morning. So the good mother *sent out that evening and* got some Ferris Boneless Bacon, and when her other half had finished his delicious repast of bacon and eggs in the morning, he felt like a new man, and told her sons he kissed her good bye. She always buys Ferris' brand now.

L. G. Cohen, Sr. for Assembly.

The third assembly district Democratic convention met at the Democratic headquarters on Broad street Wednesday afternoon and nominated L. G. Cohen, Sr. as candidate for Assembly. The nomination was made by acclamation. James Clark, of Plainfield was chosen chairman. Mulford Scudder was appointed a committee to bring Mr. Cohen before the convention. In a short speech he accepted the nomination. Before the convention adjourned, J. T. Dunn, of Elizabeth, Democratic nominee for Congress made a speech.

How to Use Milk for Dishwashing.

One-half cup of milk put into a dish pan half full of hot water will do instead of soap. It soften the water, keeps the hands better because it will not roughen them like soap, and brightens the dishes, cleaning all grease, with no scum left in the pan.

SPOT CASH DOES IT!

We cannot afford to sell groceries at these prices unl spot cash is paid for them.

Pillsbury's best	$5.75 bbl	7 packages 1776	
" " insacks	15c.	7 cakes Soapine	
Pride of Flemington	5.75 bbl	3 pound packages Puratine	
" " in sacks	75c.	Royal baking powder	45c. pe
Satin finish	5.75 bbl	3 lbs. raisins	
" " in sacks	75c	4 lbs. rice	
Imperial Flour	5.00 bbl	Best Mocha and Java mixed	
" " in sacks	65c.	Granulated sugar	36
Choice Elgin Creamery Butter	32c. lb	3 lb pail Cotolene	36
Orange County Dairy "	28c. lb	3 lb tea and 4 lb Sugar	
3 lb. pails lard	30c	Fine mixed tea	
Pork	10c lb	Extra Oolong or gunpowder	36
Lard	"	3 boxes oiled Sardines	6
Hams (sugar cured)	14c.	Canned corn	
Bacon	14c	Early June peas, 2 cans	10c per
3 boxes mustard sardines	25c	Plums	
3 cakes Ivory soap (large size)	25c.	Can tomatoes	6c per
6 cakes soap	"	2 cans salmon	
10 cakes Blizzard soap	"	4 lbs. starch	

DEAL WITH US AND SAVE 15 PER CENT.
Orders Called for and Delivered Free.
NEW - YORK - GROCERY - STORE
F. B. TURRILL, Prop.
Broad Street, - - - Westfield

FURNITURE — CARPETS
LOOKER & FORD
WOOD MANTELS,
Handsome - Bedroom - Suits,
IN MAPLE, BIRCH AND CHERRY,
Large assortment of
Parlor and Office Desks.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
OIL-CLOTHS AND MATTING.
ELIZABETH, N. J.

DOANE & EDSALL,
Announce the
FALL OPENING
at their
SHOE DEPARTMENT
The opening of this elegant department, one hundred feet deep by twenty-five (25) wide in connection with the
Large and attractive
DRY GOODS STORE
OF EDSALL'S
Is the finest and most important business improvement made in this city for a long time. Upon this occasion we will offer the following special introductory bargains on Friday and Saturday, October 28th and 29th, and Monday, October 31st.
Stock No. 74 Woman Dongola cloth top, patent tip, button, $1.98. " " 355 " " " " " 1.98. " " 48 " " Wauken chest " 1.98. " " 300 " " Common Sense " 1.98.
Regular Price, $2.50.
These are all reliable, good wearing goods, part of our regular stock that we sell the round for $2.50, and not as is usually the case in such so called bargain sales, a lot of the goods that are first in the long run at any price.
DOANE & EDSALL,
SHOES FOR ALL.

Hats and Gloves
E. M. LAING,
No. 5. Park Avenue,
Plainfield, New Jersey.

IN A NUT-SHELL!
BEST GOODS
FOR
LEAST MONEY,
Daland's Acme Hall
80 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, Next to Post office
Men's Overcoats, $7 to $15. Mens Suits, $6 to $18. Boys Overcoats, $2.50 to $7.50. Boys Suits, $2 to $10. Mens' Pants, $1 to $6.50. Boys Pants 50c to $2.50
All good reliable goods if not as cheap or cheaper than found elsewhere, return them and get your money.
Gents Furnishing Goods.
Good warm Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Suspenders, Neck-wear, etc.
Agents for Sweet, Orr & Co's Coats, Pants, Overalls, etc.
W. B. DALAND.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. Call on Rochester Lamp Co., 42 Park Place, N. Y.

DRY GOODS
BERRY & COMPANY
104 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.
To the Westfield Public:
We are now showing a fine assortment of
Fall Dress Goods
AND SILKS.
HOSIERY. UNDERWE
BLANKETS, QUILTS & COMFORTABLES
We carry a full line of Domestic Towels, Towelings and Notions.
Every Every to Westfield on orders Five Dollars and upward.
Very Respectfully,
BERRY & COMPANY,
104 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.

Great Infantile Acumen.

Great infantile acumen was displayed by the small boy in a suburban town who swallowed a penny. He called his alarmed mother to his side in the next room, "send for the doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny."

"No, mamma," interposed the frightened and frightened victim, "send for the minister."

"Why?" faltered his mother.

"Because papa says our minister get money out of anybody."—New York Tribune.

Some Men Never Can Be Serious.

Dum-Brown—I should like to die when I die I leave the world better than I found it.

Jackson—My dear fellow, I am sure the world will be better when you are gone.—Exchange.

THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD
WESTFIELD, N. J. OCT. 29, 1892.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

FOR SALE Safety bicycle. 1¾ inch cushion tires. Price $50. Address Standard office.

FOR SALE Or to rent. A square rosewood piano in excellent order. Price $75. Address Box 52, Town.

FOR SALE A Columbia safety bicycle, 1891 pattern in first class condition. Price $80. Address Charles Murray, P. O. Box 2164, N. Y. City.

WANTED Situation as cook in small family. Address Kate Coleman, Westfield.

FOR SALE A good bay horse, sound, kind and true. Address Box 28, Westfield.

WANTED A young girl to assist in the care of a child. Mrs. G. K. Earle, Prospect St., Westfield.

FOR SALE Cheap, wagonette in good condition. Apply to H. L. Fink.

FOR SALE Horse sound and kind. 6 years old. Broken to harness and saddle. Cheap. R. B. Sinclair Jr.

FOR SALE Bay mare, ten years old; prompt driver; spirited; sound and kind. C. E. Pearsall, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE Double barrel breech loading gun made by J. P. Clabrough & Bro., London. 12 bore, has top snap action, 28 inch laminated barrels, acid pistol grip. A splendid field gun; weight 7¼ lbs. Price $22. Address J. A. Cock, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE To close an estate. The Downer House and lot, eligibly located on Broad street, Westfield, N. J., near the Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Large old fashioned house; lot contains about three quarters of an acre. Inquire of Nelson Runyon Administrator Plainfield, N. J.

TO RENT A few offices in the STANDARD building. Apply to C. E. Pearsall & Co. Real Estate agents Westfield N. J.

HIGHEST prices paid for fresh eggs. New York Grocery Store.

TO RENT Possession Nov. 1. New cottage, beautifully situated on Dudley avenue; containing all improvements. L. V. Clark, Westfield N. J.

TO RENT Cottage "Ethelwood West" on Kimball avenue; $325 per year. Apply C. E. Pearsall & Co., agents, Westfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE Furniture &c taken on storage, third story of the STANDARD BUILDING. C. E. Pearsall & Co. agents. Westfield, N. J.

GO to Furnical & Co. 208 Broad street Elizabeth. They furnish your house with carpets, mirrors, oilcloth, stoves, bedding, curtains and furniture of all kinds. Cash price or weekly installments.

LARGE ROOMS to let with board at the Harbison house on Broad street, first class in every respect. C. H. Jimerson, Westfield, N. J.

CANVASSERS wanted to secure subscriptions for THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD. Liberal terms allowed. Address The Standard Publishing Concern, Westfield, N. J.

20000.00 TO LOAN on first and mortgage in amounts ranging from $500.00 to $20000.00 apply to William A. Coddington's Law Office, 28 West Front Street Plainfield N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

September 12th, 1892.

Estate of Amelia A. Burroughs, deceased. Pursuant to the order of GEORGE T. PARROT, Surrogate of the County of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, Executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

CHARLES McDOUGALL, Executor.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Charles M. Mooney and John J. Wahl of South Plainfield, New Jersey, under the firm of Mooney & Wahl was dissolved the 5th day of October 1892, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said John J. Wahl and all demands against the firm are to be presented to him for payment.

CHARLES M. MOONEY,
JOHN J. WAHL.

Dated South Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 20th, 1892.

ALL VOTERS

who believe that

PROTECTION TO HOME

is of more consequence than

Protection to the Saloon,

are cordially invited to vote for the candidates of the

National Prohibition Party.

For President,
JOHN BIDWELL, of California.

For Vice President,
JAMES B. CRANFILL, of Texas.

For Governor,
THOMAS L. KENNEDY, of Hoboken.

For Congress, 6th District,
JOHN G. VANNEST, of Somerville.

For Assembly, 1st District,
SAMUEL MACKEY, of Elizabeth.

For Assembly, 2nd District,
ALDEN B. BIGELOW, of Orange.

For Assembly, 3rd District,
GEORGE H. FOUNTAIN, of Plainfield.

For County Clerk,
WALTER M. IRVING, of Cranford.

For Sheriff,
JOHN L. CLAYTON, of Westfield.

PROF. A. R. WALSH.

DANCING DEPARTMENT AT THE GERMAN,

[illegible]

Tuesday [illegible] $1 a month. [illegible] $2 per month.

10 the Latest Dances Taught.

George T. Parrot, Surrogate.

We herewith present the portrait of George T. Parrot, renominated for the office of surrogate. He should have the votes of every man who is big enough to see over party fences. Mr. Parrot has served the public honestly and well in an un political office which has no patronage; and the concern of the public should be to prevent partisan place hunters from damaging the public service by putting in an untried man at the expense of the people. If we talk Civil Service, let's practice it as well. Our thanks are due to the Elizabeth Journal for the use of the above cut.—ED. STANDARD.]

FOR NATIONAL PUBLIC ROADS.

New Jersey Represented Leadingly by Dr. Ripley, of Westfield. National Headquarters in New York.

C. B. Ripley left for Chicago last week and returned Sunday, attending the National Convention for the Improvement of Public Roads. He was made chairman of the committee of arrangements. He also addressed the convention taking for his subject "Will Improved Roads pay?" The STANDARD will publish his address in full later. There was much enthusiasm at the convention, and there was a large representation from many of the states of the Union. A National League was formed and the following officers were chosen for the temporary organization.

President, Hon. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; General Vice President and acting Secretary, Roy Stone, New York; Treasurer, William H. Rhawn Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. H. Thayer,	Iowa.
Philip D. Armour,	Chicago.
Leland Stanford,	California.
Clem Studebaker,	Indiana.
Samuel W. Allerton,	Illinois.
Chauncey B. Ripley,	New Jersey.
Alexander J. Cassatt,	Pennsylvania.
W. Seward Webb,	New York.
Albert A. Pope,	Boston.
Charles L. Burdett,	Connecticut.

The organization has taken as temporary headquarters, 15 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Congregational Conference.

The Northern New Jersey Conference of Congregational churches meets with the Westfield church next Tuesday morning and afternoon. The Conference is composed of thirty churches in this region, each entitled to representation by its minister, his wife and five other delegates. The sessions will be in charge of the Moderator Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward D. D. Editor of the Independent. The morning hours will be occupied by reports from churches, delegates to the National Council, and Committees. The feature of the afternoon session beginning at two o'clock will be an address by a Presbyterian Brother, Rev. W. R. Richards D. D. of the Crescent Ave. Church of Plainfield. His subject is "A Larger Parish." It will be followed by a general debate. The afternoon session closes with what is called on the program "An Ecclesiastical Clearing house for New Ideas." This will be under the charge of Rev. S. L. Loomis of Newark, and promises to be as lively and as full of business as a financial clearing house. At one o'clock the ladies of the Westfield church will serve luncheon to the delegates. The ladies having the arrangements in charge are Mrs. A. L. R[illegible], Mrs. W. W. B[illegible], Mrs. M[illegible] Welles and Miss [illegible] are invited to the [illegible] sessions.

American Authors Organize.

[illegible] organized an association [illegible] authors, met [illegible] on Mon[illegible] the first steps for [illegible] syndicate, the [illegible] their productions [illegible] without [illegible] literary agents. [illegible] Lippincott, [illegible] Drysdale, [illegible] Harberton, [illegible] Thomas W. [illegible] and letters were [illegible] Hay, Warner, [illegible] H. C. Bunner, [illegible] Charles King, [illegible] Frank Davis, and [illegible] that the association [illegible] The Syndicate of [illegible] Van D. Hender[illegible] and Melville [illegible] on Executive [illegible] to the organization. [illegible] of the Syndicate are [illegible] Eggleston, Eugene Field and Paul [illegible]

Fire at Branch Mills.

[illegible] Monday afternoon [illegible] the property [illegible] Branch Mills. The [illegible] known but it is [illegible] supposed have slept [illegible] are to a man [illegible] while smoking his pipe. The [illegible] Department was at another fire at Crosford. The building was [illegible] to the ground. It was two stories high and covered an area of [illegible] feet. The horses which were usually stabled there were at work on [illegible]. A dark phaeton, surky and other vehicles were consumed besides a number of farming implements, harness and a quantity of hay and straw. The loss is estimated at $1000. It was partially insured.

FANWOOD.

Arrival and Departure of Fanwood Mails.
New York Mails Arrive 8.15 a. m., 5 p. m. Close 7.50 and 11 a. m., 12.50 and 5.50 p. m.
Western Mails Arrive 8.15 a. m., 4 p. m. Close 7.50 a. m., 12.50 and 4.40 p. m.

—The fire department was called out Saturday evening to put out a fire in the woods on the estate of the late John Simpson. The dry leaves had caught and the flames were spreading in a dangerous manner.

Re nominated for Assembly.

The Third Assembly District Republican convention last Monday renominated George Kyte of Fanwood for assemblyman. C. N. Codding was chairman of the convention. Clarence Ward of Rahway, secretary; V. W. Nash of Plainfield and Dr. Gale of Westfield. Committee on Rules. Judge Ulrich and Col. Moore of Fanwood and H. B. Rollison of Rahway. Committee on Resolutions.

—The Fanwood Club opened the season Tuesday night with an enjoyable entertainment. Dancing, bowling, and other amusements were indulged in. Among those present were Benjamin Urner and wife, F. D. Warren and wife, F. B. Anderson and wife, A. K. Gardner and wife, Wm. H. Lawrence and wife, H. Robinson and wife, T. F. Bainbridge and wife, F. Bradley and wife, the Misses Pentz, the Misses Boucher, Miss Bacon of Brooklyn, George C. Miller, L. Quereau, President J. P. Stevens, A. D. Beeken, Judge Ashley, Robert B. Rorley, and Messrs. Pentz. Mr. Carpenter of Plainfield furnished the excellent music.

ROSELLE.

—The hall over Mr. Starr's store was comfortably filled at the Republican rally on last Saturday evening. Three speakers were on hand. One of the prominent features of the occasion was a transparency which displayed ex-postmaster Belknap's artistic talent in the handling of the brush.

During the week workmen have been busy laying the water pipes in First avenue. Col. Hope says he hopes the trench was dug below the frost line. Indeed it would be unfortunate to have the water freeze on some cold winter's night.

There seems to be some delay about the re opening of the Van Court Inn. The proprietor of the building says that if the people will "Possess their Souls in Patience" they will be soon gratified by seeing the hostelry resume business.

Mr. Miller is of the opinion that Roselletes and the people of the township of Linden at large cannot afford to let the sewer enterprise fall to the ground. The health of the community demands that a sewer from Roselle to tidewater, a distance of about three miles be constructed in the near future.

—A New York paper says there is talk of sending Mr. Deforest, of Roselle, on another mission to the mining regions of the northwestern part of the United States. We understand that Mr. Deforest is willing to go if the managers of the Consolidated Exchange will vote to pay his expenses. He will make no charge for his time and services.

Mr. Marlor is authority for the statement that the casino will be opened to the public before the beginning of the year 1893. As Mr. Marlor usually knows what he is talking about, it is safe to wager that the promised opening will take place at the appointed time. The Bess Carpenter who has the contract for the work has the structure nearly enclosed.

It would be a good plan for every resident of the township to peruse the list of citizens who are the owners of dogs which is posted on the wall of the post office. If the list is incorrect now is the time to enter protest at the office of Justice Mulford.

Rev. Adam Chambers lectured to a very large audience in Elizabeth Sunday afternoon. His topic was "The Prodigal Son" and the lecture was illustrated by several oil paintings.

CRANFORD.

Howard Cox, who won the silver smoking set of the progressive head pin bowling tournament at the W. A. C. Fair is a resident of Cranford.

Last Sunday afternoon a number of boys started a fire which spread so rapidly on account of the high wind that it was feared the flames would communicate to the dwellings in the neighborhood. Citizens fought the flames with brush.

—About noon Monday the house of John Colligan on North avenue was destroyed by fire. The fire was supposed to have originated from the chimney. Some of the furniture and household effects was saved. The high wind caused the fire to spread rapidly. The Westfield Fire Departments responded to a call for assistance but could do nothing toward saving the house. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

Crowded.

Algy.—Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage?

Angely.—Of course papa will be very sorry to lose me, darling.

Algy.—But I will say to him that, instead of losing a daughter, he will gain a son.

Angely.—I wouldn't do that, love, if you really want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a little bit touchy on that point.—Tid-Bits.

A TOWN CLERK APPOINTED.

The Township Committee Transacted Much Business Monday Night.

The township committee held a regular meeting Monday night at the town rooms.

Present Addison S. Clark, chairman and Messrs. Conant and Gardner. The most important business of the meeting was to elect a town clerk to fill the unexpired term of Charles R. Clark deceased. Edward N. Brown was chosen to fill the position. Committeeman Conant who has been acting as town clerk reported the dog nuisance complained of on Elm street had been abated the owners having secured the animals. Two communications were received from A. A. Drake. In reference to removing dirt from the Boulevard was referred to N. B. Gardner, and concerning rubbish on Prospect street to Charles F. Conant.

A complaint from P. C. Pearsall and others respecting the dilapidated condition of the sidewalk on Clark street was received and the owners of abutting property will be notified to make necessary repairs.

The matter in relation to the South avenue extension was referred to N. B. Gardner for further conference with Frank P. Morse. Four other bids were received for the opening of this street and filed.

A petition from residents on Summit avenue for a new sidewalk from South avenue to Park street was received. Notices will be sent to owners of property abutting. The work must be done within 20 days.

A petition from G. W. Tice for permission to open a trench in front of his property was referred to C. F. Conant.

These bills were ordered paid: J. H. Cash, $5.25; E. Hatfield, $5.75 and J. W. Fink, $17.93.

These bills were presented and referred to C. F. Conant for payment if found correct. Ezra Miller, labor, $1.50; W. Linden, labor, $123.73 and J. G. Cook, crushed stone, $527.05.

"PATIENCE" CRITICISED.

What The Neighboring Press Has to Say of The Performance.

Last week's performance of "Patience" has received very favorable criticism from all the papers hereabouts. It was really very cleverly rendered and upon the management and everyone else connected with the management too much praise cannot be bestowed and the Westfield Athletic club is to be congratulated upon having such resources both lyric and dramatic.

The Plainfield Press devotes nearly half a column and among other pleasant things says:

Mr. Holmes of this city, who was the Bunthorne, looked, acted and sang the part to perfection although it must be said that there was no number in his score which gave his voice an opportunity to do itself justice. Mr. Barnaby was a handsome Grosvenor and sang well. Of the three military men nothing but praise may be said. Col. Haynes was martial, Major Couch was matchless and Lieut. Ring made up like a picture and sang sweetly and daintily.

Miss White was a pretty and piquant Patience, singing charmingly and acting with vivacity. Miss Stacy, the Lady Jane, portrayed the advanced aesthete with the proper rigidity and absurdity. The Misses Tompkins, Brown and Nicholl were pretty, graceful and tuneful.

The chorus was easily balanced and remarkably well trained, reflecting the utmost credit on Mr. Jackson, the manager. The whole music was successful beyond all [illegible] young people who [illegible] ambitious a production [illegible] through with such [illegible] of unstinted praise.

The programme [illegible] initial performance [illegible] seem to imply that [illegible] ments are projected [illegible] ly hoped that the [illegible]

The Elizabeth [illegible] Westfield Athletic Club [illegible] hold than ever on the [illegible] local public [illegible] production in spite [illegible] ful opera "Patience" [illegible] music was very [illegible] and the white [illegible] success that may [illegible] peated."

The Plainfield [illegible] Westfield Club [illegible] play of "Patience" [illegible] ed amateurs of [illegible] audience was pu[illegible] good points and good [illegible] really.

The New York Mail and [illegible] "the show made a [illegible] mainly through the [illegible] Jackson stage manager and [illegible] Day as musical director."

Handsome Correct Cut Garments [illegible] up as Close Copies of the Best [illegible] Work, all Ready to Put on.

Did you ever have your clothes made to order by a swell New York tailor?

If you did you know what [illegible] got the correct shape and [illegible] Watson & Company have [illegible] signs furnished by the best [illegible] these cities, and can give you [illegible] styles long before they [illegible] They certainly have the [illegible] est tailoring establishment [illegible] where you can have a [illegible] made to order for $25 to $40 [illegible] copies of the same cut [illegible] ready to put on at half those prices.

Look at the long lines of [illegible]

Black and Tuney Velor Cheviot Suits now shown in all their Beard and [illegible] 14th street windows at $7.50 [illegible] of the samples of perfect [illegible] looks, all ready to put on or made [illegible] dered at $6 a pair and [illegible] show you hundreds of hand [illegible] styles not to be found [illegible] Watson & Company have [illegible] deal to improve the character of [illegible] clothing sold in Newark, but they [illegible] never shown such an [illegible] elegant garments as you can see on [illegible] racks to-day all cut from designs [illegible] nished from the best tailors in the world and often improved on by their own [illegible] signers. Try them just once and [illegible] the ordinary machine cut clothing will suit you again after you see how [illegible] red hand cut suit from Watson & Company will improve your dress [illegible] pearance, but do not expect to get [illegible] gifts, discounts or commissions at their establishment.

The Newark Item. *

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[This paper will publish signed communications on all matters of purely local interest.]

Appreciation Acknowledged.

Editor Standard:

In behalf of many who attended the instructive and highly interesting lecture and entertainment given in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, permit me to thank Rev. N. W. Cadwell, the lecturer; F. S. Rodgers, J. R. Hines, the soloists, Mr. Drake, the organist, and Alfred E. Pearsall, the reciter, for an evening of instruction and rare enjoyment. I believe that I express the sentiment of the entire audience.

Yours truly,
H. A. LYNDE.

IF OUR TOWN COMMITTEE PROPOSE TO DO ANYTHING.

Editor of the Standard:

Is there any law which would prevent Westfield from making a portion of the bonds on which she borrows money to build water works receivable for water? If not would it not be a good plan to issue some of them in small denominations to run a short time? Then John Smith might buy $200 worth of $25 bonds and if he uses $25 worth of water in a year hand in one of his bonds in payment therefore. Thus the amount of interest which the town must pay would be constantly decreasing. It seems as if some thousands of dollars might be placed in the town in that way which would be better than paying the interest to outside parties on long time bonds.

A RESIDENT.

WEDDING BELLS.

GOFF—SPERRY.

William B. Goff the popular Broad street druggist was married Wednesday afternoon. His bride was Miss Matilda Sperry, niece of Mrs. J. M. MacNaughton of 149 West Front street, Plainfield, at whose residence the ceremony took place. Rev. Dr. Mitchell of the Plainfield M. E. Church officiated. Only the immediate relatives of the family were present. Mr. and Mrs. Goff will make a short wedding trip and on their return will take up a residence on Downer street near South avenue.

CROUTH—DEMOTT.

A pretty home wedding took place Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. I. M. Douglass of Orchard street. F. W. Crouth and Miss Marie Morton De Mott were the contracting parties. Rev. N. W. Cadwell, of the Presbyterian church officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Kate Howe of Hoboken and Miss Alice Bennett of Linden. Among those present to witness the ceremony and offer congratulations to the happy couple were: Mrs. I. M. Douglass, the bride's sister, James De Mott and family, Mrs. William De Mott, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mrs. R. B. Shove, J. R. R. Douglass, Edward Sanford and H. C. Ferris. Upon their return from a short wedding trip they will take up a residence in Westfield.

W. A. C. Doings.

The W. A. C. was two years old on Sunday last.

Two members of the W. A. C., Mr. [illegible] of Elizabeth and [illegible] X. Smith of this town, [illegible] Wednesday last. [illegible] of all their acquaintances.

[illegible] were admitted to W. A. C. Friday night.

[illegible] Arkell, Secretary W. A. C.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club [illegible] the Westfield Athletic Club [illegible] Monday night. An [illegible] may be expected.

Newspapers the Best [illegible]

A Lily Elizabeth [illegible]

Editor Journal—After [illegible] experience in the [illegible] I am fully convinced that [illegible] habit of reading the [illegible] home newspaper. I have [illegible] more benefit from advertising in the Journal than from all other [illegible] combined. There is scarcely a day but I do not receive proof of this not only from customers through [illegible] city, but from Roselle, Cranford, Westfield and surrounding suburbs. It is possible to [illegible] advertisement so that it will read [illegible] interest to the news of the day. It is not so much the size of the advertisement as the make up and the [illegible] way in which it is set up. Your advertisements have the best [illegible] of any paper that comes under my [illegible] I have always believed in newspaper advertising as the best [illegible] and wrote an article two years ago "Why newspaper advertising is [illegible]" and am glad to have so good [illegible] as Hon. Joseph Manly, of Maine, who says:

"The great Presidential campaign will, I believe, see an entire change of methods. We shall abandon the sending out of circulars, and rely on the press entirely to reach the people. It is the way of the day. It is certainly the best way to reach the people."

W. H. DEMOND,
Acme Hall, 10 Broad street.

Nov. 20, 1892.

But what's the matter with the STANDARD, Mr. Doland? Was it too New for that sort of STANDARD language?

Why Not, Royal Friend?

The bright business like look of the Union County Standard office, however, almost disguised the idea of the beauty being supplied on an extensive basis.

Another feature of that office was the perfect order and apparent contentment of the hands, as well as the friendship between the employer and employed. [illegible] of one another's [illegible] Fanwood Press.

The Electric Railroad Progresses.

The Elizabeth and Plainfield street railway is now made [illegible] Monday evening to the town of Linden by [illegible] of the cars. The company will lay through that town. Objections will be heard at the Linden House Nov. 14th.

GEORGE L. VAN EMBURGH & SON

ARE NOW SETTLED IN THEIR NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS AT

No. 9 EAST FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

Opposite Park Avenue, and are displaying a full line of

Ladies' Gentlemen's & Children's Hosiery

IN COTTON AND CASHIMERE.

Ladies', Gentlemens's and Children's Underwear in Medium and Heavy Weight.

SPECIAL!

V. E. & S. Corset. Value 65c., which we will offer to our lady patrons for 42 cents.

We have purchased an entire new line of Fine Wools. The finest in the market are the Eutopia and Arcadia.

We have also a full line of all kinds of materials for fancy work, Figured China Silk in popular shades, extra widths 75c. Plain 20 and 30 cents. We have also a full line of Domestics. Favor us with a call and examine our stock.

C. L. Van Emburgh. F. M. Van Emburgh.

DON'T SWALLOW

EVERYTHING YOU HEAR ABOUT

▲ ▲ ▲ FOOT-WEAR,

But visit Springer's and be made happy just looking at his elegant shoes for such a small amount.

SPRINGER'S

Shoe Store,

32 West Front Street, Plainfield.

WE HAVE IT!

WHAT?

Choice New Home-made Mince Meat, 3 lbs 25c.

Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder 20c. Package.

Headquarters for the

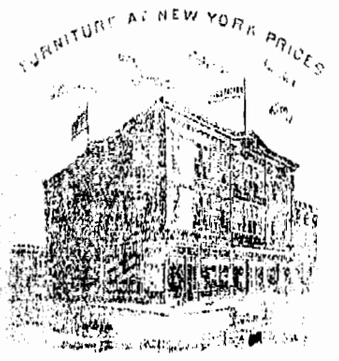
FINEST ELGIN CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER.

NEW CROP TEAS AND FRESH ROASTED COFFEES

A SPECIALTY.

Wagon Delivers at Westfield Every Tuesday & Thursday.

United Tea and Coffee Growers' Association,



THE Largest Establishment, BEST GOODS AT Lowest Prices, CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

GARRET Q. PACKER,
23, 25 and 27 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

FALL STYLES AND FALL STOCK.

Crane's Hat & Furnishing Store,

Broad Street, Westfield.

HEAVY UNDERWEAR & MENS' AND BOYS' PANTS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF NECKWEAR.

Open Frame Shirt Bosom Shirts, Kid Gloves, 1-2 Hose.

UMBRELLAS, - TRUNKS - AND - RUBBER - GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

CHAS. CLARK, Manager.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is [illegible] not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it *can't* [illegible] and *won't* [illegible]. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for the stamp—"The Rochester." If your dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

In visiting New York, ladies often like to go down among the large wholesale houses and buy of first hands. They will find at our salesrooms (the largest in the world) a rare collection of Art Lamps,—over 2,000 varieties.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PROGRESS IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF POLICE MATRONS.

Miss Morgan and Her Work—Death in the Dress Train—An Ingenious Luncheon. The Human Form—"Obey" in the Marriage Service.

The Lend a Hand for September has a valuable article by Mrs. Caroline A. Kennard on "Progress in the Employment of Police Matrons." Mrs. Kennard not only devoted a great deal of time and strength to the matter of police matrons for this city, but she made a diligent study of the situation in other cities, and this article in Lend a Hand is the result. From this it appears that where police matrons have been employed it has always been brought about by the determined exertions of women, who initiated the movement, and who saw the urgent need of such matrons.

Prior to 1886 Mrs. Kennard finds that Portland, Providence and Boston had each one police matron, who served certain hours of the day and evening. In that year Chicago had ten matrons, day and night, for all arrested women. Now it has twenty-three in divided districts.

In 1887 Massachusetts, after repeated defeated efforts, encouraged by the result in Chicago, passed a law providing for police matrons for all cities having 30,000 or more inhabitants. Philanthropic women in New York next took it, the work—hindered and discouraged just as women in other places had been—but with like success in the end. Buffalo has two matrons, and one in the jail, for which, one woman writes, "we had to fight hard and long."

Philadelphia has eleven police matrons, who have charge of all women during the time they are under arrest. Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire, have each one matron. New Orleans has one, who serves in the jail. There is one in San Francisco, but she never attends to the most degraded. The chief of police there says he "will allow no woman to be humiliated by such association." But these are the very women who most need the help of their own sex. Massachusetts has twenty-two police matrons—ten in Boston, two each in Cambridge and Fall River, one each in Lawrence, Lynn, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester, Springfield and Holyoke; but a number of the larger cities ignore the enactment which requires a matron where there are 30,000 inhabitants.

Another advance step has been taken in Massachusetts by the appointment of a woman as "probation officer." She visits the women before they are taken to court in Boston, and while there and later assists those under her care in all ways possible. An agent of the Society for Aiding Discharged Female Prisoners is always on duty, and takes to the Dedham home all women who may and will go.

Mrs. Kennard's article is a very useful, interesting and instructive one, and should be read in full.

Miss Morgan and Her Work.

Maria Morgan, who recently died in this country, was a woman wise enough to turn the fruits of her leisure to practical ends, and sufficiently resolute to seize and hold her golden opportunities.

She was born in Ireland, and after her father's death suffered with her sisters the privations of poverty, as the family estates had passed into the hands of a male relative.

During Miss Morgan's girlhood she had been very fond of horses, and had consequently studied their points with a thoroughness only to be equaled by that of the dealer or experienced sporting man. Her fame as a judge of horseflesh must have preceded her to Italy, whither she went with her slender purse, for the king at once sent for her to consult her on the subject, and then gave her an order to return to Ireland and purchase hunters for him.

The result of this commission was a journey full of amusing incidents, and on her return to Italy the dauntless agent had the satisfaction of finding the king greatly pleased with her and her bargain.

Some time after this Miss Morgan decided to visit America with the hope of finding newspaper work here, and her knowledge of horses and cattle soon brought her regular employment on several journals. She was a woman of tremendous resolution and great physical strength, and when she appeared in a stockyard as a cattle reporter no one thought of questioning her dignity more than her ability.

She took her place among men as one worthy of sharing their pursuits, and not only accumulated a respectable fortune, but earned the honest respect of her fellow workers. She did what she could with the talents and experience given her, and the world of work paid her back what she gave it in full measure.—Youth's Companion.

Death in the Dress Train.

"Antibacilli" writes as follows on a matter that ought to interest women:

Lately the long dress trains worn on the streets by our ladies suggest another way to carry tubercle and other bacilli into our houses. In walking along a street we constantly see a dress wipe up portions of sputum from pavements and floors of our railway stations. From one of these dresses dragged over the streets a few times I was able to demonstrate the presence of seven tubercle bacilli on an inch microscopic slide, on which a little dirt off the dress was dusted.

Knowing, therefore, that these long dresses have dried tuberculous sputum containing tubercle bacilli on them for the maids to dust off in our ladies' dressing rooms, most of which are poorly ventilated, we can quite understand how a sufficient number of bacilli, and possibly spores, can be collected in small compartments to an extent dangerous at least to those predisposed to tuberculosis.

In view of the recent cholera pest it seems a timely moment for the director of public safety or board of health to issue a notice warning against this disease breeding fashion of women gathering up the street dirt on their garments.

If a woman's own sense of cleanliness is not sufficient warning of the danger, then let the police be authorized to gently remind every woman whose dress is trailing on the streets that she may be carrying home some bacilli along with the other filth.

This would speedily kill the disgusting habit of wearing trailing dresses on the streets.—New York Press.

An Ingenious Luncheon.

An ingenious luncheon was carried out last week by a young woman to a half dozen intimate friends. They are all recently back from summer jaunts, and the feast was an outcome of a chance meeting of two at the house of a third—the trio exchanging adventures and regrets that the halcyon days of tennis and moonlight were over. "We ought to have a formal farewell to summer," laughed one, and out of this the function developed.

When the company entered the luncheon room a shout of laughter went up and a chorus of "cobs!" followed at its appearance. A hammock swung from two gilded hooks across one corner, with two cushions side by side in it. A man's tennis cap and blazer were thrown across one, and on the other rested a dainty garden hat and parasol. On the walls were crossed racquets, in one corner a pair of oars, and arranged on a panel of burlap like a piece of tapestry was a most fetching bathing suit. The table was decorated with what the hostess explained were "florists' June roses that grew in September as well."

At each girl's cover was an emblem of her wanderings. One had been in Europe, and a little toy ship with an anchor falling on an ominous card with "quarantine" traced across it told its own story. The Bar Harbor girl had a birch bark canoe as a trophy and remembrance, and the girl who had been at Narragansett Pier laughed as she examined a dainty bisque figure of "The Bather" at her place. The affair was informal and quickly contrived, but thoroughly clever and hugely enjoyed.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Human Form.

Louis Xavier, a Parisian sculptor, now making a tour of America, sat in the corridor of the Southern yesterday and discussed the human form divine. "It is not true, as the world generally supposes, that ideal statues are composites. Yes, I have read that sculptors use a number of models for one statue, copying the head of one, the bust of another, the limbs of a third and so on. Some sculptors may resort to such ridiculous patchwork, but I imagine the effect would be far from pleasing. Perfectly formed women are by no means so rare as generally supposed. Not one woman in a dozen has been seriously deformed by tight lacing, and the high heeled shoes that formerly played such havoc with shapely limbs have about gone out of fashion.

"But a perfectly formed female foot is now a rara avis. The world appears to have adopted the Chinese idea that the smaller the foot the prettier it is, and the result is that perfectly modeled feet are cramped and abused until not a line of beauty is left. Now any sculptor, any artist will tell you that a foot too small to harmonize with the figure is an actual deformity. I would rather see the foot too large, if it be shapely, than too small. Think of a Juno who stands 5 feet 7 inches and tips the scales at 150 pounds tiptoeing to and fro on No. 1 or No. 2 feet! She should wear a No. 4 at the very least, and a No. 6 would not be out of proportion."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Obey" in the Marriage Service.

At the recent general conference of the Methodist Protestant Episcopal church at Westminster, England, the word "obey" was stricken out of the marriage service. This certainly is an indication of a liberal turn of mind, and as such should be recognized, but after all it is rather an idle sort of compliment to the women to strike the word "obey" out of the service while the practical necessity of subservience on the part of wife to husband remains, as it will remain so long as the economic dependence of women upon men continues. The husband is very little indebted to the words of the marriage service for his headship of the household. It is because he feeds and clothes his wife and has the veto power over all her wishes so far as they involve the expenditure of a dime that he is master.

It was a graceful and suitable thing for the English Methodists to strike the word "obey" out of the marriage ritual but nationalism will do more—it will strike the necessity of obedience out of the married state and put an end to sexual servility in or out of matrimony. It seems to us that, however women can afford to differ about other things, they should all agree in being nationalists and in praying for the coming of the day when they shall receive the freedom of the nation.—New Nation.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution observed the 116th anniversary of the battle of Harlem heights by a reunion and luncheon at Claremont, Riverside drive. The location is close to the actual scene of battle. An interesting paper, descriptive of the battle and touching upon its strategic importance in the war of the Revolution, was read by the registrar general, Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey.

Among those present were Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Louise F. Rowe, Mrs. Charles Arthur Carroll, of Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Ward, of Orange, N. J.; Miss Adeline W. Torrey, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. John Wesley French, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, Miss Ditmars, Mrs. A. C. Dayton, Mrs. A. F. Rasines, Miss Lotta, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. M. A. Crabtree, Miss Livesey, Mrs. Charles A. O'Rourke, Mrs. Antonio Rasines, Mrs. George Thornton, Mrs. Robert J. Davidson, Mrs. M. L. Pung, Mrs. C. C. Goss, Mrs. Busby, Miss Sophie Livesey, Miss Manuella Rasines and Mrs. David Cole Carr.—New York Letter.

Records of Ladies with Bicycles.

Now that ladies are taking to riding the safety bicycle we may expect to hear of their taking part in races against members of the stronger and, it may be added, more conveniently dressed, sex. No lady as yet has attempted to beat Mr. Shorland's marvelous ride of 367 miles on the road in twenty-four hours, but Mrs. Dudley, a well known rider, accomplished a feat which would have seemed wonderful for any rider not so very long ago.

That lady has just ridden from a spot near Hiechin to Lincoln, a distance of 100 miles, in little more than seven hours, or at the average speed of nearly fourteen miles an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known as tandem riders and they have won many races together but this is perhaps the first recorded instance of a lady cyclist holding her own so well unaided in a long road ride.—London News.

An Illinois Woman in Persia.

Miss Bradford, the American missionary at Tauris, Persia, who has received so much praise for her work among the natives of that cholera stricken district is an Illinois woman. She was born near Lexington, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford, are honored members of the Presbyterian church at Selma. Dr. Bradford is a graduate of Wesleyan university, Bloomington, and of the Woman's Medical college, of Chicago. She has been in Tauris for three years, is the only physician in the place and has gained the sobriquet of "the heroic American lady."—Chicago Letter.

But Could They Find It?

An improved pocket for ladies has been patented which seems worthy of a fair trial. In its normal condition the mouth of the pocket is closed by means of an elastic band running around the edge. Its two chief advantages are that it is impossible for the contents to fall out, and the tension of the elastic is sufficient to prevent a hand being inserted in it without attracting the attention of the owner. This cannot fail to commend itself to ladies who are afraid of pickpockets.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Woman with the Samples.

A woman drummer came to town yesterday. She was selling soluble food. It may be necessary to state that she did not stand on street corners and talk to the fool boys. She did not sit in front of the hotel with her feet up against a tree, flirting with every putty brained, hair banged chump that smoked cigarettes who drove past in a buggy. She called on her customers, talked business in a business way, took her orders and politely bade them "good day."—Fulton (Mo.) Sun.

The Latest in Stationery.

In new stationery pale blue, with address or monogram in darker tones, is shown. Light and dark green are also shown, and a dark blue, with white lettering, is a novelty. Gray in softest dove tints has the address in silver. In a stationer's shop the other day the decorative possibilities of writing paper were most effectively demonstrated by a display of it in wheels and stars of color, shading from light to the darkest tints.—Exchange.

A Woman's Hotel.

A correspondent writes from California of a delightful private hotel in San Francisco managed entirely by women. "The clerk even is a woman, and does not wear a diamond pin in her shirt front, though she does wear the front. All the servants are Chinese, who seem absolutely noiseless. I never was in so quiet a place nor in a hotel which seemed to be so perfectly conducted."

Took Him by Surprise.

A woman living in the suburbs of Hartford was aroused by a noise at the window the other evening, and dimly saw a man's face peering in through the blind. She silently crept out of bed, and reaching the window suddenly popped up and shouted "Boo!" The would be burglar dropped as though shot and fled.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sensible Idea.

A practical philanthropy which it is hardly to be expected will find many imitators is that of Lady Humphrey, an Englishwoman. She has in her service continually from twelve to fifteen young girls, whom when well trained she passes on to other households, renewing the supply to again train and move on.—London Letter.

Grease stains on wall paper may be removed by mixing pipe clay with enough water to make a sort of cream; spread this rather thickly on the stain, leave it for twenty-four hours, then take it off carefully with a knife and dust and brush.

Miss Annie Shepard Spooner, a girl of eighteen, has published Around the Lamp, a paper for young people, for three years, at her home in Hinsdale, N. H. She sets her own type and solicits her own advertisements.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has been voted a hundred dollars by the aldermen of Boston for a fine poem with which she furnished the city in commemoration of General William T. Sherman.

By the sudden death of Mrs. Susan Taylor D'Evelyn (Kate McBride), of San Francisco, the world has lost a woman whose presence therein made it brighter and better while she lived.

Over 900 white ribboners attended an excursion to South Waukegan for the purpose of receiving and dedicating two lots for the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance union.

NO BIRTHDAYS.

Reasons Why a Bright Young Woman Keeps No Track of Her Age.

"In my life's calendar there are no birthdays," said one of the bright women of Detroit to a group of men friends during one of the 99 in the shade days of the ever memorable hot July of 1892. "It is true," she added with compressed lips, "I have absolutely abolished birthdays. Upon my word I do not know how old I am. For several years I did everything I possibly could to confuse my mind on that particular subject, and I assure you with all solemnity that I have succeeded in forgetting how many years old I am. I don't pretend to say that I have forgotten on what day the anniversary of my birthday occurs—it's tomorrow, and since you insist on helping me to commemorate it you can present me with any pretty trifle you choose."

"Well, now," said one of the men, "I am a good deal older than you, my dear, and have the liveliest recollection of youthful delights, yet I do not feel any hesitation in telling you, or anybody who cares to inquire, that I am getting along near fifty. I feel as well as I did at five and twenty, and so long as that continues what should I care how many years I number? To be old and to feel well, seems to me, is something to be proud of. What, then, is the reason that women are so touchy about their ages?"

"There are various reasons," replied the woman who had no birthdays. "Some years ago I discovered that girls who actually were my seniors by five and ten years had by some legerdemain suddenly become my juniors. They had the impudence to outface me with their outrageous prevarications, knowing all the while that I was aware of their exact ages, and by and by it became necessary in sheer self defense for me to get into the swim, too, and turn back the tide of years. That's the first reason I had for wanting to forget my age.

"The foundation reason of all, I suppose, must be sought in the postulate that most women regard marriage as the one purpose of existence. The average man wants a young wife. Whatever his own age, his wife must be young and attractive and all that. Besides, if a women is married when she is getting on in life, it's only thrown in her face.

"Women are at their best at thirty. Men don't think so, however, and they are obliged to keep their ages down to the limit set by their masters.

"These two reasons—a desire to comply with the men's arbitrary standard and a fear lest their own sex may say spiteful things if they marry when no longer in their teens—have led women into the habit of falsifying their ages.

"Secondary reasons spring up from these two. The younger girls of a family are obliged to keep their ages down in order that their older sisters' matrimonial chances may not be spoiled.

"But as a rule, once married a woman's age progresses as nature intended it should, and she has a birthday every year."—Detroit Free Press.

A London Wedding.

I suppose the wedding of Lord Grey de Ruthyn and Miss Foster, one of the lovely nieces of Lady Conyers, must be classed among the quiet weddings of the year, for in September London is at its emptiest. Miss Foster, who has the requisite red gold hair and matchless complexion that so often accompanies it, for which other of Lady Conyers' nieces are so much admired, although very delicate looking, still did not suffer from the dead white effect of her wedding dress. It was severe in make, with a Watteau plait, and untrimmed save for a drapery of Brussels lace on the bodice.

She wore no jewels, and the veil which covered her from head to foot was of fine tulle, yet she looked infinitely more splendid than many a bride who decks herself with a wonderful show of precious stones on her wedding day. The whole procession, too, was very effusive, for the bridesmaids also wore white, their pretty dresses being of white crepon, with full satin sleeves and sashes, lace frills on the bodices and sleeves, large hats of crinoline straw trimmed with feathers, and white bouquets. The bridegroom gave to each a gold baron's coronet set with pearls.—London Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Fined for Wearing a Ring.

What would an American woman think of being fined ten dollars in a police court for wearing a ring—her own property—on which was a crest representing a stag's head? That was the experience of a Mrs. Duval, of Hyde park, London, the other day. A revenue officer called upon Mrs. Duval to inquire about her failure to license her dog. He noticed the ring upon her finger, and informed her that it was an armorial bearing, which it was illegal to have in one's possession without a license. She explained that the ring was given to her by her brother sixteen years ago, and that she had worn it ever since. She was summoned to court. The magistrate recalled the case of the comedian Arthur Roberts, who was before him several years ago for having an armorial bearing on one of his hall chairs, which he had bought at an auction. He had fined Mr. Roberts, and he treated Mrs. Duval likewise, incidentally he made her pay ten shillings for failing to license the dog.—London Cor. New York Sun.

"Ladies" Fight a Duel.

Two Australian ladies of high rank—the Princess Pauline Metternich and the Countess Kilmansegg—recently had a quarrel of such seriousness over the arrangements of a coming exhibition that they settled the dispute by a duel. The contest was fought with rapiers. At the third round the princess was slightly wounded on the nose and the countess on the arm, when, acting upon the advice of their woman seconds, the two combatants kissed and made up. The Baroness Lubinska, a Polish woman who had studied medicine, attended to their wounds.—Berlin Letter.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

The Young Duke.

The new Duke of Manchester is only fifteen years old and doesn't get his hair cut often enough, judging from his picture. The boy duke's name is William Angus Drogo Montagu, and the death of his father gives him one of the proudest titles in England. The young peer is at his books at Eton, one of England's greatest public schools. He is very bright and clever, they say, and a fine hand at a pair of oars. He rides horseback and plays football and gets good marks in his Latin exercises, and is particularly obedient to his mother. The boy duke has two sisters who are only thirteen years old. They are twins, and their names are the Hon. Alice and the Hon. Jacqueline Montagu. William Angus, etc., is the ninth Duke of Manchester and as you grow up you may hear more of him.—New York Recorder.

A Music Loving Spider.

Mr. W. J. D. Leavitt, writing of his experiences in playing the great organ formerly in Music hall, Boston, tells a pretty story of his most regular listener—a spider which had taken up its abode in the organ case over the performer's head. It remained there for about a year. Mr. Leavitt says:

It was a musical little fellow, and when I began to play it would spin down almost to a level with my left shoulder and gently swing to and fro and listen. When I had finished a piece it would draw itself up to its nest, and when I began another down it would come again and resume its position as an interested listener.

It had six legs. Two it would put out in the air as a balance pole, two it handled the web with, and the third pair it used in pulling itself up hand over hand, as sailors climb a rope.

Why He Caught Her.

She was a wee bit of a toddler—not more than six or seven years old—but her eyes sparkled like diamonds and her golden hair tumbled down over her shoulders like a tangled mass of silken sheen. She was romping with a dozen pretty and vivacious playmates. Touching a fine looking youngster on the shoulder, she challenged him with, "You can't catch me." Off they started, she twisting and dodging with the dexterity of a half back on a football team, and he following her every movement. The little fugitive finally brought up against a fence, breathless and panting, and her pursuer, throwing his arms about her, shouted, "There, I've caught you!"

"Oh, yes," gasped the little fairy, "but it was 'cause my laugh broke and I couldn't run any more."—New York Times.

A Girl's Essay on Boys.

At a recent board school examination for girls one of the tasks was an essay on boys, and this was one of the compositions just as it was handed in by a girl of twelve:

The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their toung til they are spoke to and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing, and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out at nights, but the grew up girl is a widow and keeps house.—London Tit-Bits.

Dolly's Health Failing.

The sky is blue and the weather is fair,
But Dolly is sick and ailing;
In spite of all my trouble and care,
I can see that her health is failing.
The weather is fair and the sky is blue,
And there's naught to trouble or fret her,
But, spite of all I can say and do,
She's worse in the place of better.

I've given her baths both hot and cold,
I've regulated her diet,
And every remedy, new or old,
I've hastened at once to try it.
So many errands for her I've run:
I've tended and trotted and nursed her;
If she does not improve with all I've done,
I really must send for the doctor.

—Eudora S. Bumstead in St. Nicholas.

Our Curious Language.

Remember, though box in the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;
And remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces,
That the plural of goose isn't gooses nor geese;
And remember, though house in the plural is houses,
That the plural of mouse should be mice, not mouses;
Mouse, it is true, in the plural is mice,
But the plural of house should be houses, not hice;
And foot, it is true, in the plural is feet,
But the plural of root should be roots, and not reet.

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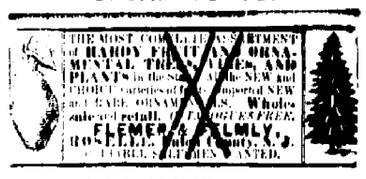

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CANVASSER

An Apple Blossom Luncheon.

An apple blossom luncheon was the charming feast which a young woman in this city made for a dozen of her friends not long ago. The family has a suburban home where it was possible to procure an unlimited quantity of the needed blossoms, and the rooms were converted into a veritable bower with them. The fireplaces were banked with the delicate blossoms; they were in window seats, hung from the chandeliers and framed doorways; large bowls and jars stood about on the floor, and smaller bowls and vases were on the piano, tables and cabinets, all bearing the same burden. Flat baskets filled with the same flowers hung about on the walls, replacing all small pictures.

Over the lace window draperies were hung silklene scarfs in an all over design of apple blossoms, and the hostess wore a gown of white crepon, into the corsage of which was thrust a large bunch of the prevailing pink and white. The invitations had a spray on sheet and envelope, the name cards at the luncheon were similarly painted, and a cluster of the natural blooms lay at each cover. Straight silver candlesticks held white candles with pink shades. A low circular dish of silver in the center of the table was filled with the blossoms, with a garland of them running about the table.

The ice course was served on some marvelous gold china plates, on which apple blossoms were wonderfully reproduced, "and, to be quite frank," said the hostess, when her guests exclaimed at their beauty, "these plates are the motif of my luncheon. They were a Christmas gift from an aunt living abroad, and I have been simply biding my time for the apple blossom season to give them a suitable environment."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

No Chance for Joshua.

"I know he isn't handsome, Caroline," urged the mother, "but he is a worthy man, and I wish you could look upon his suit with a little more favor, for your father's sake and mine. Joshua Thornbuckle once saved your father from bankruptcy. And a friend in need is a friend indeed."

"Yes, mamma," answered Miss Caroline listlessly, "but he isn't indeed. He's bowlegged."—Chicago Tribune.

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THE SWORD OF DIVINE JUSTICE.

Work Is Not So Apparent as the Evidences of Divine Love.

"Awake, O sword, against my Shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith the Lord of hosts." This is a prophecy of the sword of divine justice unsheathed against him who "bore our sins in his own body upon the tree." Though the sword had seemed to sleep, it was not averted; the penalty due to transgression must fall either upon the actual transgressor or a competent substitute. Justice must have its course as well as mercy.

In reading the moral history of the world the evidences of divine justice do not lie upon the surface, as do the evidences of divine love. There are reasons for this. First, this life of probation is given for gracious remedial agencies. The love of God occupies the foreground; the air is sweet with the incense of salvation; the firmament is illumined with the bright beams of the Sun of righteousness; the harmonies of the gospel are chanted in inspired songs; the notes of welcome, welcome to Jesus, sound throughout all the earth.

Whenever the eye surveys the world, whether of mind the love of God is visible; turn where you will, go where you may, conspicuous over all are the evidences that God is love. Then in this world crime but seldom meets with immediate retribution. After its commission there follows a gracious series of provisions, promises and appeals. While for these and other reasons the divine justice is not so apparent as his mercy, yet many events in the moral history of the universe prove that it is inevitable.

From incidental allusions in the Scriptures we learn how it fell upon the angels who kept not their first estate, "who left their own habitation, and whom he hath reserved in chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day."

It was shown toward the disobedience of the first man and woman in Eden. They had feasted upon the beauties of God's creation, his smile greeted them continually; every creature bowed before them in willing submission. But they yielded to sin, and at once the holy God looked upon them with displeasure, and his justice pronounced sentence for their guilt.

God looked down from heaven and saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and the voice of justice called from deep unto deep until the mighty waters swept over mountain and plain, destroying every living thing save those within the ark. As we gaze upon that bow of matchless beauty after the summer rain, what is its testimony of God? Is it of his love only? No. It speaks forever of his hatred of sin and his wrath against it. What hallowed associations were woven with the history of Jerusalem, city of God! There David touched his sacred lyre; there was the gorgeous temple, there were the rich treasures of centuries. Yet because of its rebellion and sin it must be all even of the city of his love, "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

But all these instances are as nothing when we approach the deep, tender, overwhelming mystery of the cross of Jesus. "The Lord hath laid upon him the iniquity of us all." Can we ever regard it lightly or count as matter of little consequence that toward which the displeasure of God is so just, so deep, that it could only be atoned for by such a stupendous sacrifice? Eternal are the distinctions between right and wrong. He has pledged his throne to the right, never will he suffer evil to triumph. "This, this is the God we adore," whose name was revealed in majesty and glory in the days of old as "the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children unto the third and to the fourth generation."—Christian Advocate.

Signs of Sin.

When I look for the signs of sin, I see it in the spirit of contempt, in the spirit of inhumanity, the spirit that does not recognize the bond of common brotherhood or the existence of a common nature, the spirit that divides mankind into cliques and classes, the spirit that reverses motives, misinterprets actions, misconstrues upon character, that increases in the spirit of political bitterness, in the spirit of revenge, in the spirit of injustice, sometimes of cruelty, sometimes of malignity, the spirit that loves to prey on the world. Everywhere man is treating degraded, wounded, miserable, and chooses to believe that the devil is at the bottom of all goodness.—Chas. B. Nottingham.

The King's Country.

A friend of Mr. Spurgeon was sick, the great preacher sympathized with him in his affliction, to which a feeling and appropriate reply was made. Mr. Spurgeon was so impressed by the spirit and beautiful utterances of the letter that he said his friends "must have gone into the King's country, and been much in the light of the King's countenance."

The King's country! Blessed country! accessible to all the King's sons and daughters. Happy those who have an inheritance in the land, and happier those who have gone far into the country and are basking in the light of the King's countenance.—Christian Herald.

Short Sermons.

I find that doing the will of God leaves no time for disputing about his throne.—George Macdonald.

Do well the little things now, so shall great things come to thee by and by as a reward.—Persian Proverb.

I have never found a thorough, persevering, enduring man duly but in those that feared God.—Joubert.

The virtue of a man ought to be measured not by extraordinary exertions, but by his everyday conduct.—Pascal.

Religion is a chain of gold which attaches humanity to the throne or rather to the heart of God.—Fournier.

DRINKING IN DENMARK.

More Liquor Consumed for the Population Than in Any Other Country.

The state of Denmark has the deplorable reputation of being one of the countries in the world where the most liquor is consumed. Centuries before the birth of Christ history tells us how the old Danish warriors spent the winter months in drunken revels, old strong mead being the liquor used.

The Scandinavian nations as a whole are inclined to use strong drink, perhaps on account of a cold and changeable climate. But there is the difference that when the Norwegian or Swede drinks he drinks heavily for a while, then he stops; but slow and steady drinking is found to a greater extent in Denmark than perhaps in any other country. Norway was the first of the Scandinavian states to embrace the temperance ideas brought to it from the United States, and the earnestness which characterizes this nation soon showed forth in the temperance work.

About fourteen years ago the temperance army in Norway was strong enough to send troops to Denmark, where they were greeted either with the utmost indifference or with violent resistance. Meanwhile Sweden had been strongly stirred by the temperance movement in the brotherhood. King Oscar III had in the beginning of the Eighteenth century, out of greed for money, made a nation of drunkards out of the Swedish people; he had made the distilling of whisky a government monopoly and encouraged in every way the use of liquor. The condition of the nation became through this so bad that the earnest element was ready to help the Norwegians as soon as they came.

A little while after the Norwegians had commenced work in Denmark the Swedes came to their assistance. For many years no women took part in the work. It was carried on mainly among the peasantry and the laboring classes of the cities, these being the most afflicted by the scourge of liquor. A farmer and congress member, Claus Johansen, has for years been the leader of temperance work. The educated classes remained in lofty indifference to the whole question.

The temperance people tried to have a law passed to close the saloons on some days, but they did not succeed. They are closed by law every evening between 10 and 11. The chief of police of Copenhagen attempted to enforce an amendment that any person seen drunk on the streets was liable to a fine, but it met with strong objection; it was claimed to promote injustice, as the rich men could hire a cab and get home undetected, while the poor man would have to pay the fine. The law is now that any drunken person shall be conveyed to his home by the saloon keeper in whose saloon he got drunk, if not, the saloon keeper—not the drunken man—will be fined. A saloon keeper pays fifty dollars for a license. There is very small duty on imported wines, and common liquors are so cheap that three pints of rye whisky can be bought for ten cents. As a whole the temperance work in Denmark has been carried on under such unfavorable circumstances that, though hard work has been done, the results are only small. The yearly consumption of liquor amounts to 50,000 crowns, or as much as the exportation of the renowned Danish horses amounts to—and that is one of the most important resources of the state.

Four years ago the educated classes were stirred up to an understanding of the deplorable condition. The societies of the white ribbon and the blue ribbon were brought to Denmark from the United States. Mrs. Schmer, of Copenhagen, being the one who took the leadership. This gave a new life to the struggling temperance work. As the refined women of the nation thought the cause of temperance as a rule is against the temperance movement and the church is indifferent, took part in the work, the homes got to understand that moderate drinking was the curse of even the best among them, that moderate drinking had created a nation which, laughing, saw its sons go down toward peril, and then commenced crying when it was too late.—Nieweck Meyer in World's White Ribbon.

Alcohol Injurious in Syncope.

N. S. Davis, M. D., writes to The Union Signal as follows concerning the use of alcohol in case of syncope:

Place the person in a horizontal position in free access to air; dash the face, chest and neck with cold water with a few drops of water, repeating till breathing becomes regular; put a teaspoonful of water in the mouth and if it is swallowed follow with another containing ten drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or give a teaspoonful of brandy. After consciousness returns to stimulate, but rest and simple nourishment are needed. Alcoholic liquors are positive injury in such cases, and I stand to it with emphasis.

Wine in the White House.

Ex-President Hayes writes thus about wine in the White House while he was president: "The abstinence from intoxicating drinks in the White House, both in public and privately, while Mrs. Hayes and myself were its occupants, is without precedent and has not since been followed. Neither of us regretted the course adopted. Every such step when first taken of course meets with opposition and criticism. It cannot hereafter be claimed by fair minded and well informed people that liquor is a beverage or a necessity in the executive mansion."

"To What Base Uses."

"The bathroom in Brussels made famous by Byron's lines wherein, on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, 'there was a sound of revelry by night, and all went merry as a marriage bell' can be bought for $8,000. It is located on the Rue de la Blanchisserie, and the grand apartment where, on the evening of June 17, 1815, 'a thousand hearts beat happily' and 'music arose with its voluptuous swell,' is now the upper story of a deserted and rat infested brewery.—Prohibitionist.

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I don't spend none o' my good time in politicks an' sich;
I ain't a-makin folks grow poor, an me a-gettin rich;
I ain't a-pesterin any one—jes' livin at my ease,
A-lounin when I want to, an fishin when I please!

Jes' let 'em take the offices an run 'em fur an high,
I'd rather have a violet from a girl's hand—sweet and shy,
Than run the whole United States! So, brethren, let her roll,
For a streak o' April sunshine is jes' lightin up my soul!

Give me birds a-singing in the sweet, sahtin trees,
A-lavin aint-way in all their blossoms in the breeze,
Give me my dalsted meadows, jes' a-smillin to the blue,
An the bendin trees above 'em jes' a-bowin "howdy-do!"

An the country girls—God bless 'em, an bless 'em plain an sweet,
Jes' like he does the violets that pattle at their feet—
The girls a-hunt in honey in their bonnets an their curls—
Oh, what is all your money to the ruby lips of the girls?

Sing sweet, O birds o' April! Sing sweet o'er hill an plain,
While the wonderin world is laughed in the sunlight an the rain!
We ain't a-pesterin any one—jes' livin at our ease,
A-lounin when we want to, an fishin when we please!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Average People.

The geniu roars far to the fountain
That feeds the snowcap in the sky;
But though our wings break in the flying,
And though our souls faint in the trying,
Our flight cannot follow so high;
And the eagle swoops not from the mountain
To answer the ground bird's low cry

The world has a gay guerdon ready
To hail the fleet foot in the race;
But on the dull highway of duty,
Aloof from the pomp and the beauty,
The stir and the clamor of the chase,
Are toilers, with steps true and steady,
Pursuing their wearisome pace,

False prowess and noisy insistence
May capture the garrulous throng,
But the "average" father and brother,
The home keeping sister and mother,
Grown gentle and patient and strong,
Shall learn in the fast nearing distance
Wherein life's awards have been wrong.

Then here's to the "average" people,
The makers of home and its rest;
To them the world turns for a blessing
When life its hard burdens is pressing,
For stay-at-home hearts are the best;
Birds build if they will in the steeple,
But safer the eaves for a nest.

May Riley Smith.

The Essence of Life Is Divine.

Spirit is nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing
The heart of the sower is warm, but warmer the heart of the mowing;
And up from the pits where these shivers, and up from the heights where these shine,
Twain voices and shadows swim, starved and, and the essence of life is divine.

—Richard Realf.

What of That?

Hard? Well, what of that?
Didst thou fancy life was summer holiday,
With its sons none to battle and naught but play?
Courage! Thee to thy task! Conquer or die
It must be learned! Learn it, then patiently.

The Years.

The years are all alike. While children laughter
They hollow here rides with endless wings,
They creep into the kids' nests; they lay some
White in the sand other prey it in things.

Then in the first flush of their youth they bring us
Shy gifts of violets in a pallid way
And lily, what charming, low love songs they sing us
From leaf green shadows where the wild doves stay

But somewhat later they show bearded faces,
And sway the scythe and bear the sheaves about
In the hot fields, and quite forget the graces
They had of old—as others do, no doubt.

Still later they count for us and gather
The golden grain, and the yellow corn,
Or well, if out the withering weeds we rather
A faded leaf, and sighs and scent of thorn.

Then they sit still and watch the dying embers
Extinct the curtains in some pictured room,
While each one somewhere in his heart remembers
The days by sunspot months and the bloom

Then comes the last night watch the lonesome vigils
The low tone of the many prayers quick said,
The black lined columns in the morning papers,
And yes—the many virtues of the dead.

—S. M. B. Piatt

The Babe.

Naked, on parent's knee, art thou whom child,
Weeping thou sat'st when all around thee smiled,
So live that sinking to thy last long sleep,
Thou then may'st smile while all around thee weep.

—Sir William Jones

Then at the balance let's be mute—
We never err as judged at
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

—Burns

Tears.

Not in the time of pleasure
Hope doth so her bow,
But in the cloudy of sorrow,
Over the vale of woe,

Through gloom and shadow look we
On beyond the years
The soul would have no rainbow
Had the eyes no tears.

—Centuri.

Do Your Best.

Let each man think himself an act of God,
His mind a thought, his life a breath of God,
And let each day, by great thoughts and good deeds,
Show the most of heaven he hath in him

—Bailey.

The joys of meeting pay the pangs of absence,
Else who could bear it?

—Rowe.

MAHLON H. FERRIS,
Sanitary Plumbing,
HOT AIR FURNACES, STOVES AND RANGES
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Tin Roofing, Hardware, Etc

The Electric Fire Engine.

An electrical application, which is only waiting until electricity can be as extensively distributed as water to be generally adopted, is the electric fire engine. It is even now being used to a limited degree. In an experiment at the late Crystal palace electrical exhibition the motor was worked on a circuit at a pressure of 105 volts. With this pressure, when running at about 450 revolutions per minute, the pump propelled a jet of water from a 1-inch nozzle to a height of 100 feet, the water pressure being seventy-five pounds per square inch.

With two delivery hose pipes on at once, having nozzles respectively one inch and seven-eighths inch, the motor ran at 450 revolutions per minute and the pressure was forty-five pounds to the square inch, the two jets rising to a height of about eight feet. The combination of an electric motor and a pump has manifest advantages over the steam fire engine, provided a supply of current is available.

In the case of the latter it is always necessary to keep up steam, so that time will not be lost when an alarm is sounded, and the fact that the motor is instantly ready for service as soon as a current is turned on makes it obviously better adapted to many conditions. It is beyond question that the day will soon come when the distribution of electricity will be so general that the pump operated by an electric motor will be the most important piece of fire fighting apparatus.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Glaciers.

Glaciers plunge into the sea in many cold countries and perish by drowning, their dismembered remains floating away as bergs. But their end is by dissolution where the annual mean temperature rises considerably above the freezing point. At some certain level they melt faster than they can flow, and so terminate.

The level in bed is a fluctuating one. Icelandic glaciers are now steadily advancing. Swiss glaciers, according to M. Forel, have undergone during the present century five alternating periods of diminution and growth.

The vicissitudes of great changes occasion are and emphasized by these oscillations in every field. Their character, however, is unmistakable, and such changes might have been anticipated. That is to say, glacial decrease accompanies a warm and dry cycle, glacial increase, one that is cold and wet.

With regard to addition to ice of cold it is conceivable that a period of very great snowfall deposit of snow upon the Continent and the Scandinavian peninsula, although the wise scarcely perceptible, might enable the Rhone glacier to overwhelm Berne.

But this would be an exceedingly small step toward the restoration of a former state of things when an ice stream close upon 200 miles in length, starting from the same source crossed the frozen or non existent lake of Geneva, and debouched by Coloz upon Lyons. Without severe cold as well as very heavy precipitation the result could not possibly have gained so great an ascendancy. And this was no local phenomenon—it was simultaneously prevalent over widely separated tracts of the earth's surface.—Edinburgh Review.

An Ornament to the Profession.

The political orator was just warming up to his subject.

"Gentlemen," he said impressively, "the great party of freedom—the party that has upheld the dignity of the American eagle and strengthened it so that it is now able to clip its wings in the face of the British lion, or any other animal on the European continent—made no mistake when it nominated that able and representative citizen, William Montgomery Blinks, for alderman in this ward. A young man of steady, industrious and progressive habits, he got his grounding from one of the free schools with which this glorious country is blessed, and upon being admitted to the bar he at once became an ornament to his profession." I say, sir, you probably did not say anything."

"I did," replied the tall, angular man in the back of the hall.

"May I ask you to repeat the remark? I didn't quite catch it."

"I said you were right"—

"Certainly, sir. I am glad to hear it"—

"He's been an ornament to the profession, I suppose, but that's all. He never has been any use to it. And, gentlemen, are we looking for ornaments to put on the ticket?"—Detroit Free Press.

ALFRED E. DECKEN,
PROPRIETOR,
Livery and Boarding Stable,
WESTFIELD, N. J.
First-Class Rigs,
Single or Double, at all hours.

Ricans Tablets cure liver.

Russian Fatalism.

One day at Russian village official was riding with me in search of some strayed horses. The black soil was like dust, and he sighed heavily as his mare sank in the light stuff.

"Ah," he said, "what land is this? It is like a woman broken with sorrow. How can she find food for her child?"

"Has it been so all summer?" I asked.

"Not so, indeed. There was frost in spring, and men said 'Frost and fair weather.' But then came the dryness, and though grass was cold in the fields, it went to nothing. And then we dug up the drunkards"—

"The what?"

"The drunkards, your honor. Often it is, that when the drunkards are pulled out of their graves and flung into pools of water, that rain will come, we know not why. But not only rain came, but hail and fierce storm and fire, and withered the little that was grown. Then after that, dryness again and now," he shrugged his shoulders, "the famine."

"Must there be famine?" I asked.

"Surely," he said with a smile, "the grain we have is soon eaten, and then what?"

"Will no provision be made for the future?"

"Who should make provision? Now we can buy much and eat much; afterward—well, the little father will not see us die?"

So depending on the czar and public charity, they rest content in making no provision for the future.—Temple Bar.

Won a Wife by His Skill.

Action was a Greek painter of about the time of Alexander, and he won a wife by his green work. He painted a picture called "The Nuptials of Alexander and Roxane," which was exhibited at the Olympic games. It created such a sensation that one of the judges cried in admiration, "I reserve crowns for the victorious athletes, but I give my daughter in marriage to the painter Action as a recompense for his picture." Action was one of the artists who excelled in the art of painting, his colors he could not go to the market place and purchase them as artists do today.—Harper's Young People.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before.

When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pains, stiffness of the joints or muscles, the wrenching indigestion of an impoverished condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism.

Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured.

Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., there has been fewer sufferers than ever before.

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power.

The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism by fifteen years, writes C. J. Tyler, of East Nassau, N. Y., so severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. I tried physicians, but got no relief. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and before I had finished one bottle I was free of the disease, and that was three years ago."

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of Le Moyne, Pa., was helpless for months with acute rheumatism. After taking doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, and the improved, slept well, and continuing its use, was cured.

"I was so crippled from rheumatism that I could not walk," writes Mr. C. L. Sweet, of Hemlock Farm, Conn., "and only by crutches I was able to move about. I feel well today, free from the rheumatism and all my troubles."

Mr. O. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had the rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed. After using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia? This medicine will help you if given a trial.

ARE YOU MUSICAL?

If that is the case, then we want to sell or rent you a PIANO or ORGAN. We have the largest and most select stock in NEW JERSEY, and guarantee satisfaction. Our PRICES are the LOWEST; our TERMS the EASIEST; our manner of doing business the most approved.

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Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Butter and Eggs, Flour and Feed
AT LOWEST PRICES.
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TIN ROOFING, ETC.
Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating.
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Building Materials, Mouldings, and Kindling Wood.
Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden and Field.
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Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

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Ideal Suburban Homes For Sale And to Rent.

Boots and Shoes,
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At Lowest Prices
AT THE
WESTFIELD :·: SHOE :·: STORE.

Men's Rip Boots from $2.50 up to $3. Men's Working Shoes from $1.25 to $1.60. Men's Dress Shoes from $1.50 to $5. Boys School Shoes from 95 cents to $3. Youths School Shoes from 85 cents to $1.10. Children's Shoes from 50 cents up to $1. Ladies Button Shoes, common sense, $1.50 to $2. Ladies' Opera Toe, all sizes and widths, from $1.25 to $3. Spring heel school shoes for children in all sizes in lace and button. We also have a lot of Broken Sizes, which we will sell less than cost. These goods are all solid and warranted to be just as represented. Now is the time to save money, as these goods cannot be bought elsewhere for the price. We also do all kinds of repairing to shoes, put in new Elastics and put upon shoes, new stays with our new machine.

Call and Examine.

John T. Burke, Proprietor.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE

AN HISTORIC OLD MANSION IN THE ANCIENT TOWN OF JEDBURG

In This Old Fashioned Building the Queen of the Scots Held Court and for Three Weeks Lay Sick of a Fever—Her Near Approach to Death.

There is one house in Jedburg to which, above all others, strangers who visit the ancient town are sure to find their way, and that is the old and antique mansion known as Queen Mary's house. Many will therefore be pleased to learn that steps are about to be taken for the better preservation of this historic edifice, and for the improvement of its surroundings. On Oct. 8, 1566, Mary left Holyrood to hold a "ayes at Jedburg, the magistrates having been previously instructed to "prepare meat, drink and lodgings for men and horses," and she arrived next day. The queen was accompanied by her ministers of state, her law officers and by many of her nobles, among whom were the Earl of Moray, Huntly, Argyll, Huntlie and Cathness, and the Lord Livingstone, Seton, Yester, Boothwick, Arbroath, Hume and Somerville, besides a number of barons and bishops. What a stir there must have been in the old border burg on that occasion, and what anxiety it would cost the worthy provost and magistrates to keep up the good name of their town in the presence of so many great personages, and even royalty itself!

The assizes continued for six successive days, and terminated without a single execution. Mary presided at a privy council held on the 10th, and at another held on the following day. On the 16th, after the pressure of business was over, she rode to Hermitage castle to see Bothwell, who had been wounded by "Little Jock Elliott," of the parks, a noted freebooter, and after conferring with her wounded lieutenant for two hours in presence of several of her nobles who accompanied her on the journey she returned to Jedburg the same evening, having ridden more than forty-eight miles. Next day Mary was attacked with an intermittent fever, which kept her prostrate for over a fortnight. On the same day she took ill the sum of six shillings was paid to "ane boy passing from Jedburg with ane mass of writings of our sovereign to the Earl of Bothwell."

The room in which Queen Mary lay during her serious illness, according to tradition, a small two windowed apartment in the turret, but Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," says in reference to this point that "the spacious suite of apartments on the opposite side of the staircase, one of which still bears the name of the guardroom, is more likely to have been occupied by royalty as anteroom, privy chamber and bedroom." It is, however, the small back apartment that is pointed out to visitors as Queen Mary's bedroom, and it was there, if we are to credit tradition, where she lay nigh unto death, attended by her French physician—Charles Nau.

On the 26th she "lay for dead" three hours—her limbs cold and rigid, her eyes closed, her mouth compressed, her feet and arms stiff, every one supposing that the vital spark had fled. Master Nau, who was "a perfect man of his craft," would not, however, give the matter up, but resorted to friction and manipulation, which he continued for some hours, until the queen recovered again her sight and speech and got a great sweating. When her illness had assumed a mortal tendency she expressed her willingness to resign her spirit to God. She wished to impress on her nobles the necessity of living in unity, and that they should do all in their power to protect the infant prince—her only tie to life. To Du Croix, the French ambassador, she made a request that he would ask his royal master to protect her dear son, and she also recommended his protection to Queen Elizabeth, as her nearest kinswoman.

On the 28th Darnley arrived in Jedburg, but left again the next day, and it is *not certain* that he was ever allowed to see Mary. When she was recovering the weariness hours were beguiled by one John Hume playing to her on the lute and John Heron playing on the pipe and "quhissil," the former receiving forty shillings for his services, the latter four pounds for his. As a thank offering to God for her recovery she caused twenty pounds to be given to the poor of the burg, and the same day she wrote a letter ordering materials for a new dress, which letter was to be sent to Edinburgh "in all possible haste."

What a curious Old World pictured! But the scene again changes. On Nov. 9—exactly a month after her arrival—Queen Mary left Jedburg, accompanied by her nobles, among whom was Bothwell, and with an escort of a thousand horsemen. She arrived on the 20th at Craigmillar castle, with sorrow, suffering and captivity in the near future, and in the distance the bloody scaffold of Fotheringay. "Four months after her departure from our ancient burg," says a local writer, "her husband, Henry Darnley, was murdered; three months more and she was the wife of Bothwell; yet twelve months, and she was lodged as a prisoner in the Castle of Carlisle. As time rolled on and the clouds of misfortune were rolling dark and thick around her, she was often heard to exclaim, in the anguish of a wounded spirit, 'Would that I had died in Jedburg!'"—Scotsman.

Mr. Curds' First Speech.

Young and diffident orators will take fresh heart when they learn, if they do not know it already, that so accomplished and self possessed a speaker as George William Curtis suffered greatly from stage fright on the occasion of his first lecture, and began by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, the pitiomless both," with a solemnity which was changed to confusion when he perceived his error. Of course he had meant to make an allusion to the bottomless pit.—Boston Transcript.

A Very Close Shave.

"I believe I got into the closest place during the civil war that a man ever got out of alive," said E. N. Harper, the Mulhatton of Michigan, now stopping at the Laclede. "I had been detailed to obtain information regarding the strength of a detachment of Confederate troops stationed on the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Ala. I got the information, and was working my way back to camp when I was discovered and pursued by a scouting party. I had concealed a skiff in the brush on the banks of the river, but a sudden rise had swept it away, and there was nothing to do but surrender or swim the swollen stream. I plunged in, but the current was stronger than I had anticipated, and by the time I reached mid-stream my strength was almost exhausted. I managed to get hold of the end of a floating log and drifted down stream, while the Johnnies made the water around me boil with their bullets.

"I soon drifted out of range and crawled up on the log, only to discover that it was already occupied by a big water moccasin, who was inclined to dispute possession. I had no weapon but a water soaked pistol. If I stayed on the log I would get bit; if I got off I would be drowned. While debating what I should do the log drifted within range of the Union pickets, and they appeared to think I had been raised up by a special providence as a practice target. The first volley killed the moccasin, and before they could reload I made them understand that I was not trying to pull my feathers out of the tail of the American eagle. Since my escape from that position of fourfold peril I have been something of a fatalist."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Policemen.

The police regulations in England are very different from those common in this country. The policeman there is not nearly so autocratic as he is here and would never think of using a club or striking a man, except in self defense, J. Gilmer Speed gives this story of their mild sway:

Upon one occasion a man came into my office and created a disturbance. I ordered him out. He declined to go, so I sent for a policeman. A sergeant came. I said to him:

"This man does not belong here and refuses to leave my office. Will you please take him out?"

I expected the sergeant to tell the man he must go, and then if he did not move on I expected to see the officer remove him by force. Not at all. The sergeant said, "You had better leave here, sir," and his tone was as respectful and civil as though he was asking a favor.

The man manifested no intention of leaving, and the police officer began an inquiry as to his reasons for wanting to stay. This so exasperated me that I put the man out myself, greatly to the astonishment and apprehension of the officer.

He explained to me that I had no right to interfere in the matter I had brought to his attention, and that doubtless the intruder would get out a warrant against me and have me arrested for assault.

A Mexican Bat in a Birdcage.

In a little out of the way alley not far from Stuyvesant square there is a small, stuffy barroom. It is the favorite drinking place of a dozen or more old men, who are cronies and have met and played chess there for many years. The aged proprietor of the place has filled the room with curiosities—strange stuffed birds, autographs of old New Yorkers, theater tickets of a quarter of a century ago, a few old fashioned collars, etc. The old gentleman is facetious occasionally. He has been cracking over his latest joke for a week or two.

Hanging from the ceiling directly over the bar is a bamboo birdcage. The four sides of the cage are covered with cloth curtains. On one of these curtains is pasted this inscription, "A Mexican Bat." Of course every customer wants to see the animal, but on lifting the curtain one sees nothing but a brick suspended from the top of the cage by a string. The experiment generally costs the curious person at least the price of five flagons of ale.—New York Tribune.

A Scheme That Works.

When you go into the Marble Collegiate church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, you will find in the book rack of each pew a card of the size of a fashionable envelope. It is an "acquaintance card," bearing the pastor's name and church address on one side, with a nice little square in the upper right hand corner in which is printed, "If mailed, two cent stamp here." On the other side is printed: "In order that the pastors may have the opportunity of seeking personal acquaintance and extending to you the courtesies of the church, please write your name and address below, drop the card in the pastor's mail box, hand to an usher or return by mail. Signed, David James Burrell, D. D., pastor; Rev. Palmer S. Halbert, Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastors." It is a sort of a drop-a-card-in-a-slot-and-receive-a-pastoral-call scheme, and they say it works well.—New York Times.

Reminding Him of a Fact.

A few days ago an elderly gentleman and his wife came down Broadway together. A lady crossing the street fell down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possible way. When he returned to his wife she shook her fist at him. "It's all right; it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it's all right," she replied hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day I fell down stairs and you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."—New York World.

An Innovation.

A south Georgia schoolmarm has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result the girls are becoming very [illegible] spellers, while the boys are improving.—Atlanta Constitution.

V. P. S. C. E. Notes.

The Cranford society held its regular monthly meeting Thursday evening and elected two new active members. The reports of the various committees were indeed encouraging.

The Junior C. E. Society of Cranford meets every Friday in the Chapel at 3.30 p. m.

The Cranford society has appointed one of its members correspondent for the STANDARD. We are always pleased to publish any items of interest to the endeavorers or any other body.

The sixth annual convention of the N. J. State C. E. Union was held in the Central Methodist church of Brooklyn, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The first session, on Wednesday afternoon, was devoted to addresses of welcome from the 49 churches of Bridgeton, represented by Rev. M. Heisler and from the local Union. The secretary of the State Union gave the annual report, showing an increase of 170 new societies in the year just past, giving a total, now, of 527 senior and and 92 junior societies with a membership of 10,755, representing 16 denominations. 2,360 associate members have joined the church. A message of sympathy from the convention to President Harrison was telegraphed to Washington. "Broad Gauge Christianity" and "Why Young People should engage in C. E. work" were the topics discussed in two able addresses. Rev. George S. Sykes, of Long Branch, president of the Union, delivered his annual address, and the convention sermon was preached by Rev. Ezra Tinker, of N. Y. City, from 1 Tim 2.5, 6. At the close of the Wednesday evening meeting hundreds of the delegates took advantage of an invitation extended by the manufacturers of Bridgeton to visit the extensive glass works and witness the blowing of window glass, which was very interesting. Some of the delegates also visited the rolling mill and nail factory and were pleasantly entertained. The first meeting Thursday was a prayer meeting at 6:30 a. m. The delegates astonished the natives by assembling to the number of about 350 for this meeting. At 9 o'clock after a song service led by L. D. H. Gilbert, of Newark and devotional exercises, the reports of district secretaries were heard. These contained many new and profitable plans of campaign. Rev. J. Clement French of Newark spoke on "Some C. E. Hindrances" and Mrs. Alice May Scudder gave an address on "Junior Work." Then followed Denominational roll call, responded to by pastors of eight different denominations testifying to the value of the Y. P. S. C. E. Eugene M. VanNote of Long Branch told of that new C. E. work, mission meetings among the Life Saving Guards of the New Jersey coast. A model business meeting was held on the platform, conducted by Halsey Hammond. Reports were heard from the committee of an imaginary society, which certainly seemed in better working order than most of our real societies. Addresses on different phases of C. E. work were delivered by Rev. Charles Wood and Rev. Alpha G. Kynett. Rev. J. C. Fernald, of the Voice gave some pointers to temperance committees. Dr. C. F. Dennis told of "Christian Endeavor Prophecies" and Mr. William McNeil, of Chicago gave a stirring address in his rich Scotch brogue. Rev. L. D. Stultz conducted the closing consecration meeting. The officers for the coming year are: President J. Judson Pierson, of Woodbury; Vice President J. Clement French, of Newark; Vice President Mrs. A. M. Scudder, of Jersey City; Vice President Frank B. Everitt, of Trenton; Sec'y and Treas. Miss C. H. Brookfield. Four delegates from Westfield were in attendance, which was a majority of the whole County delegation.

Sir Boyle Roche's Famous "Bulls."

Sir Boyle Roche, too, whose bulls made him famous, on one occasion assured a wonder stricken body of voters that, if elected, he would put a stop to smuggling practices in the Shannon by chaining two lighters stationed on the opposite points at the mouth of the river, and there the chains would remain fixed, with strict orders to stop, and so, by crossing and recrossing almost, they would be able to intercept every thing that should attempt to pass between them."

Another time, when on the hustings, he observed, "England, it must be allowed is the mother country, and therefore I would advise twixt England and Ireland to live in filial affection together like sisters, as they are and ought to be." This was only equaled by his when expressing his antiministerial motion—wishing the said motion "was at the bottom of the bottomless pit."—London Standard.

Mountain Peasants in New York.

The mountaineer peasants of northern Italy and the Tyrol are unusual among the immigrants to this country, but one now and then encounters them upon the streets of New York, where they are easily recognized by their great stature, sturdy legs and shoulders, hard, red browned features and felt hats, crea of in imitation of Kossuth's headgear, and ornamented with the scimitar like cock's feather. Their footgear, too, is distinctive, being coarse legged boots, with pointed toes and high, tapering heels, such an article of apparel as it seems no man would dare venture out wi in a region of difficult footing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Chance for a Sore Tongue.

Mrs. Poots—What are you looking so glum about?

Poots—Oh, there's a confoundedly tender spot on my tongue from resting against a broken tooth.

"Humph! You're always grunting about something. Funny I never have anything like that the matter with my tongue."

"Nothing funny about it. Your tongue is never at rest."—Texas Siftings.

How to Make Jelly Fresh When Needed.

When a great deal of jelly is done up in the summer it is liable to gather mold on top before the winter is over. This does not injure the jelly, but a better way is to have it fresh, say, every month. Can the jelly juice with only a little sugar. Add more sugar and boil to the right consistency whenever a few glasses of jelly are needed.

THE THREE

Leading Custom Suits

OUT THIS FALL, WE SHOW ALREADY TO PUT ON.

THE NEW

Standard Mixed Cassimere Suit,

Cut in both D. B. and S. B. style, with all custom extras, any new shade you like for..... $12

The new Black, Blue and Brown

Velour-faced Cheviot Suits,

Finished exactly the same as ordered work, complete for..... $15

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FANCY WORSTED DRESS SUITS

Cut in the latest Albert Cutaway style, all the choice patterns for..... $18

Look in our Broad and Market Street windows for advance styles of elegant

PERFECT FITTING PANTALOONS,

Including in any choice convinced pattern that you cannot see elsewhere, at

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All ready to put on, or made to order without extra charge, and remember it is the cut of a garment that improves the dress appearance of the wearer.

GEO. WATSON & CO.

TAILORS

And makers of Perfect Fitting Clothing all ready to put on.

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WESTFIELD MEAT MARKET,

B. H. WOODRUFF, Prop.,

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MEATS, VEGETABLES, Etc

POULTRY A SPECIALTY.

Goods delivered free of charge. Wagon makes regular calls

H. B. Kurzhals,

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE TRIMMING OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Shampooing and Bangs trimmed at Residence if Desired.

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HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

STOVES, RANGES, HARNESS.

Porcelain and Agate Ware,

Tin Tomato Cans.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Store, Broad Street near Prospect Street.

Sensible Words About Eating.

Perhaps popular medical literature is partly to blame for the growing habit of overnursing organs which are quite able to stand ordinary work. Health articles are written by doctors, and these, seeing people only when they are ill, forget that the papers they write for the "family journals" are read by men and women, especially women, who are perfectly well. "Avoid pastry," writes the doctor, thinking of the confirmed dyspeptic who left his consulting room half an hour ago, and then upon a hundred folks who were never a whit the worse for their tarts avoid pastry conscientiously and take to mending sago puddings, whose monotony their weary palate loathes. If we were to renounce all that we see or hear condemned as overstraining or misusing our digestive apparatus, we should probably take nothing but pepsin, with perhaps a little milk to exercise it on.

There are times when after a too rigid dieting the most mutton of its longs for the green apples and raspberry tarts of youth, and such a longing is an honest rebellion of the digestion against a regimen which keeps it weak for lack of proper exercise. To give a fair and reasonable consideration to the food we eat is a matter of common sense, but to make ourselves mentally the parallels of the monks of Mount Athos and concentrate our attention on all that we should avoid, is to lay ourselves open to the chance of indigestion as much as if we indulged every day in the banquets of a Lucullus.—London Hospital.

How to Renovate Gilt Frames.

Moisten a sponge with oil of turpentine or spirits of wine and rub the frame lightly, letting it dry by itself.

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY

TAKE

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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Speaking English.

Almost any one who speaks English might be put down successively in half a dozen places where English is supposed to be the mother tongue and hear as many dialects spoken, not one of which he would understand until it was interpreted. An old Lancashire worthy and a London lady were one day occupants of a railway carriage. The train had been waiting long at a certain station, and there was no appearance of it starting, when the worthy remarked:

"They're a gly, long-some lot here."

"I beg your pardon," said the lady.

"A'tu say'n they're a gey daddin lot here."

"I really beg your pardon, sir."

"I'm obeert'n they are a vera dreich lot here the meht."

"Really I must again beg your pardon. I don't comprehend you."

"I was just tryin to say that the train was late."

"Indeed, sir, it is—very late," agreed the lady, and then collapsed.—London Tit-Bits.

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AND MIXED MATTRESSES GIVEN AWAY!

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	4.00 down and	$1.00 weekly on	50.00 worth.
	6.00 down and	1.25 weekly on	75.00 worth.
	8.00 down and	1.25 weekly on	100.00 worth.
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