

THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD

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E. J. WHITTAKER, President.
A. E. PHARSALL, Vice-President.
G. E. PHARSALL, Secretary-Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTION. - - 50 Per Year
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Office-Standard Building.
Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

James Moffett,
Carpenter
and Builder,

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

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

ALTERATION SALE!
Bargain Prices

at the
BEE HIVE, NEWARK.



On Monday, June 8th, we open a

Big Bargain Sale

to move a heavy stock of de-

scribable Spring and Summer

merchandise prior to the ad-

vent of

AN ARMY OF WORKMEN

who will begin operations to-

wards the enlargement of our

present establishment, through

recent acquisition of ground

floor and side street openings.

For the time being only half sel-

ling room for many already

overcrowded dept's.

So that quick selling, special

cut prices must of a necessity

be placed upon

Thousands of dollars worth of

the best sorts of merchandise

never offered at this time of year.

covering

Household needs and high class

gear for men women and children.

Drop a card and will send a

big bargain list of items.

AGENTS-NO BRANCH STORES.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

During the months of July and Aug-
ust our store will close at 1 o'clock Sat-
urday, open the evening previous.

S. PLAUT & CO.,
721 to 723 Broad St., Newark.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. H. LAWLER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of New York College. Experienced
in the treatment of horses, cattle and dogs.
171 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
Opposite depot.
Telephone Central Office.

PAUL Q. OLIVER,
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STANDARD Building, Westfield, N. J.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. OFFICE OPEN
EVENINGS.

THEO. R. HARVEY, D. D. S.
Office-First National Bank Building.
Hours-9 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
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GREEN, CODDING & MORRELL,
LAW OFFICES.
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DR. Wm. C. C. ROSENTHAL,
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308-310 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM DEPOT.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

EDUCATIONAL.
PIANO FORTE OR ORGAN LESSONS
Given at the residence of pupil or teacher.
Terms reasonable. For particulars address
Miss E. L. Ferris, Westfield.

CENTRAL R. R. of N. J.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring
cleanliness and comfort.)

Time-table in Effect March 13, 1908.

Trains leave Westfield for New York, New-

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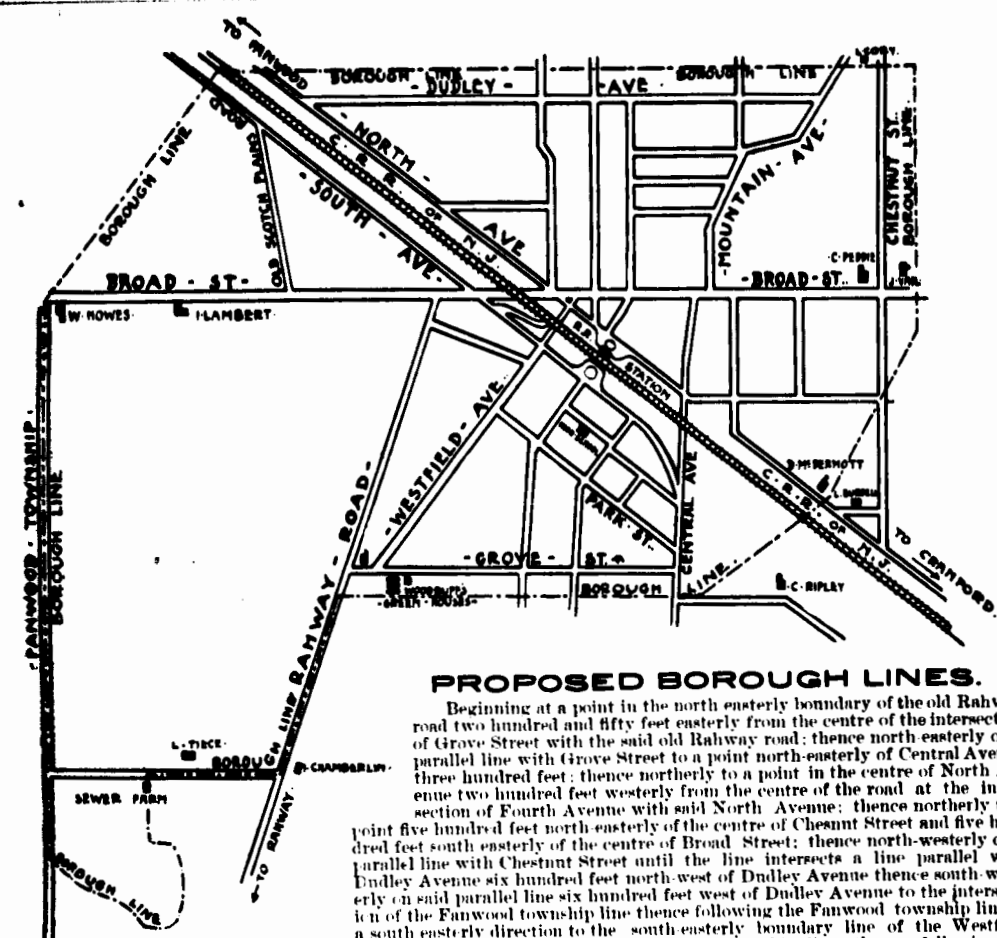
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PROPOSED BOROUGH LINES.

Beginning at a point in the north easterly boundary of the old Rahway road two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the center of the intersection of Grove Street with the said old Rahway road; thence north easterly on a parallel line with Grove Street to a point north easterly of Central Avenue three hundred feet; thence northerly to a point in the center of North Avenue two hundred feet westerly from the center of the road at the intersection of Fourth Avenue with said North Avenue; thence northerly to a point five hundred feet easterly of the center of Chestnut Street and five hundred feet south easterly of the center of Broad Street; thence north westerly on a parallel line with Chestnut Street until the line intersects a line parallel with Broadway Avenue six hundred feet north west of Dudley Avenue thence south westerly on said parallel line six hundred feet west of Dudley Avenue to the intersection of the Fanwood township line thence following the Fanwood township line in a south easterly direction to the south easterly boundary line of the Westfield sewer farm where it intersects the Fanwood township line, thence following the boundaries of said farm in a north easterly, then a north westerly and then south westerly direction until the intersection of said boundary line with the north easterly boundary line of the new township road to the intersection thereof along the north east boundary of said township road to the intersection thereof with the south east boundary of Willow Grove Road; thence in a north east direction following said south east boundary of said Willow Grove Road to the intersection of said line with the north east boundary of the old Rahway road thence following the north east boundary of old Rahway road to the point of beginning.

Crystaline Entirely Cured.
Bonnet Brook, N. J., April 21, 1896.
I have been suffering with crystaline and I purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using three of them I was almost entirely cured, and the other three I have given to my wife and she is also cured with this disease. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Leonard Young.

ood's Pills cure all liver ills.

RICHER POOR.

I could coin her golden hair,
Or pawn her bright lips' rubies rare,
Or sell one priceless smile,
To like to take her to the play
And after that at some cafe
A supper served in style.
I'd the diamond that lies
Embedded in her laughing eyes,
I'd have it set with care;
And then I'd place the yellow band
Upon her dainty little hand
And leave it shining there.
I'm rich—but then, you know,
Perhaps she wouldn't love me so,
I'm not so very sure;
But if this wealth should mean to part,
To lose the love of her dear heart,
I think I'm richer poor.
—Pearson's Weekly.

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

Why Sir Edwin Arnold Came to Use the Rod on His Pupils.
Sir Edwin Arnold, in his autobiography, tells the unique story of how, as master of the Birmingham Grammar school, he was caused by one of the boys. The class was engaged on Cicero. Some disorder occurred near the master's chair, and seizing the cane he "kave a smart cut upon the too tomping back of one youth who seemed to be the offender." "If you please, sir," said the boy, "I did nothing. It was Cicero that kicked me in the stomach underneath the desk." The statement was true. Scandalmongers had demanded from his neighbor, quite illegitimately, the explanation of an obscure passage, and, not being attended to, had taken this much too emphatic means of enforcing attention. Having called the class up, Arnold said to the dumbly wronged boy, who was still rubbing the place: "It is I who am most to blame for having dealt you an undeserved blow. Take that cane and give it back to me as hard as you got it." "No, sir," the lad answered; "I can't do that." The whole great schoolroom was now listening, masters and all. Arnold smiled. "Jones, you must obey me, and if you disobey, I am sorry to say I shall make you write out that page of Cicero three times, staying in to do it." Whether it was desperation at this dreadful alternative or the sparkling eyes of his class fellows, evidently longing to have the good luck themselves of "kicking" a master, that suddenly inspired Jones, I know not. What I do know is that he reached forth his hand, took the cane and dealt me no sham stroke, but the severest and most telling cut over my shoulders. I had no idea that the ridiculous instrument could sting as it did, like a scorpion. "Rubbing the place!" in my own turn, I managed to thank Jones for his obliging compliance, and then said to him: "Break that detestable weapon across your knees and throw it out of the window. Never again will we have anything to do with such methods here." Sir Edwin Arnold adds that corporal punishment is, in his view, a cowardly and clumsy expedient, and that "he who cannot teach without the stick had better get some other business."—London Globe.

Misunderstood.

"Would you like to take a chance?" asked the timid, rosy checked maiden of the stranger at the church fair.
"Would I?" exclaimed the stranger eagerly. "Well, I should say I would, but"—his voice fell to a whisper and the eager light in his eyes died to a far-away, sad expression—"I am already married."—Washington Times.

With the same understanding as this—a to a certain end and make, that enough light is necessary and no more. Whatsoever is beyond brings confusion. —Shakespeare.

Mary and Her Little Pain.

Mary has a little pain.
Comes from torpid liver.
It follows her where'er she goes
Spite of all they give her.
Like Mary's lamb we'll turn it out.
Ensuring quick recovery.
By giving Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Sure cure for biliousness, torpid liver, constipation, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all blood, skin and scalp affections. Only medicine so sure in curative action that, once used, is always in favor.

FLORAL LIFE.

A Chapter on the Sentiment of Motherhood in the Plant.

In his investigations of the psychology of the unconscious, Dr. David Allyn Gorton of Brooklyn notes the sentiment of motherhood in the plant, though it is less strongly marked than in animals. Many flowering species, he observes, take special care of the seed in budding time, in protecting it against rain and frost, by wrapping their petals around it or inclosing it by the lips of their corollas. This precaution is taken by many plants at night to protect the young and tender bud from the dew. The impatiens noli-me-tangere hides even its flowers under its leaves by night. Many plants inclose their young in berry cases, and these again in thorny burs to preserve them against rapacious birds and insects, and to assure their coming to maturity. Most ingenious of all are some of the aquatic plants to secure the same end. Take, for example, the algae species, the water lily, the crowfoot, the water nut, etc., which send their flowers to the surface of the water for fertilization, and when it is accomplished draw them to the bottom again.

This student of psychology in the plant world discovers equal significance in certain phenomena among many different species in respect to light, noticing with other illustrations the behavior of the sunflower, "which will almost break its neck in its eagerness for the sunshine," and the common grapevine, which will invariably twine toward the light.

Wonderful again is the unfeeling certainty with which plants select their food. They choose only that which is good for them, even when environed by poisonous substances in solution. Their instinct of the whereabouts of water is unerring. "In one of my excursions to the country one dry season," says Dr. Gorton, "I observed a certain elm which, in search for water, had sent numberless rootlets several rods away to a ditch where there was running water. When I saw that it had not sent rootlets in any other direction for this purpose, I could not but wonder how that tree, consisting of the outward sight of cellulose, sap and chlorophyll only, without a rudiment of nerve cell or nerve substance to hang an instinct or to affix a reflex impulse upon, knew the existence and direction of a stream of water."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Gundersen of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at River Junction, she was brought down with pneumonia and coughing, and she was in a very bad way. I purchased a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and after using it for a few days, she was completely cured. I am already married."—Washington Times.

AT THE THEATRE.

The Summer Syndicate, under control of J. W. Hamilton, aim to exclusively control all the crack vaudeville artists in America. Their new roof gardens at the Casino, Broadway and 39th street, and at the American, 42nd street and 8th avenue, are all that could be desired for comfort and elegance. The best performers in the business are controlled by this Roof Garden Trust and a single half dollar commands all the privileges of either house.

A. L. Wooster, a prominent citizen of Oshtemo, Mich., after suffering excruciatingly from piles for twenty years, was cured in a short time by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, an absolute cure for all skin diseases. More of this preparation is used than all others combined. J. F. Dorvall.

How to Invite Refreshing Sleep.
Away with heavy hangings above or below the bed.
Beware of a dusty, musty carpet; better sweepness and a bare floor.
Do not fail to provide some means for ventilation during the night.
Keep the head cool while sleeping, but not by a draft.
If a folding bed must be used, contrive some way to keep it aired and wholesome.
Let the pillow be high enough to bring the head in a natural position.
Thoroughly air the sleeping room every day, the beds and bedding as often as possible.
A dark, unwholesome corner is not fitted for a sleeping room.
A feather bed is hardly a desirable thing upon which to sleep.

Young mothers dread the summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by bowel troubles. Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand DeWitt's Colic and Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentery and diarrhoea, it affords instant relief.

Diagnosed.
The strength which comes to us from eating nourishing food is better than stimulation, because it is new strength. The health which belongs to a strong body, well nourished by proper food (properly digested), is the only health that is lasting.

The difference between Shaker Digestive Cordial and other medicines is simply that it helps nature to make strength. It does not profess to cure sickness, excepting that sickness is a result of weakness caused by food not properly digested.

Shaker Digestive Cordial will relieve the pains of indigestion, and make thin, sick, weak people as well as if their stomachs had never been out of order. It is a gentle aid to the digestion of nature's strength-making food.

At druggists. Trial bottle, 10 cents. N. B.—Patrons from Westfield collected.

The Quickest Mail-Order House in New Jersey.

This Is What We Are Coming To—



A BIGGER STORE!
A BETTER STORE!

—The BEST STORE in Newark—not the biggest, mind you; for it needn't be that to be the best. Foundation walls completed; first floor laid; work progressing rapidly on the other stories—and the rallying cry of the workmen is "More Brick!"

Watch

The New Building Grow!

Meanwhile help yourself to the grandest Summer Merchandise Offerings you have ever known. Saving opportunities abound on every hand—prices have been reduced on many lines to lower stock—and the wise women of New Jersey are picking up the good things.

Wm. Snyder & Co.
Cor. Broad & Cedar Sts.
Newark, N. J.

Welch Bros.,
Painters & Decorators

New and Large Supply of

Wall Paper.

Of the latest designs and colorings, less than New York prices.

SHADES
MADE TO ORDER.
Ready Made Shades

With or without Fringe and Dado Bands, from the up, with Spring Rollers and fittings complete.

Painters' Supplies & Mixed Paints

CORNICE POLES, Brass and Wood, with trimmings, from the up, and complete.

CRESCENT HOTEL.
North PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RUDOLF SPIEGEL, Prop.

(Successor to J. A. Hata.)

Accommodations for Transient Boarders.

Board by week or month.

Excellent stable and shed room.

70 and 72 Somerset Street,
Cor. Chatham Street,
North Plainfield, N. J.

AMERICAN EMPIRE FURNITURE.

Some of the Furniture That Entitles This Style to Notice.

The French revolution of a century ago was responsible for many things, good and bad. Among the pleasing items the birth of the empire style may be reckoned. Among the many decorations in this style quivers, torches and armorial trophies were freely made use of. The following illustrations of empire furniture will demonstrate a few of the features which entitle this style of furniture to notice.

The broad backed chair makes a fine looking, comfortable seat. Cleverly hollowed out to catch the back and support the shoulders, it offers the same of comfort, without, at the same time, being stuffy.

Passing to the couch, we find a form which is very popular. It reminds one of the old "high low" designs which used to be the fashion, and there is no



POPULAR EMPIRE DESIGNS.

doubt that this choice of a seating pad proves a comfort to the sitter who is dainty in the matter of position. This design, which is without a back, is evidently for use rather than display.

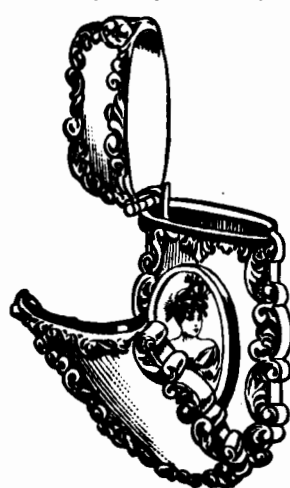
The small table is for decorative rather than useful purposes. The design, if well executed, adds unusual classic dignity to the center of a room, or as a choice corner piece. It is in vogue in its larger forms as a dining table, and those who possess one will enthusiastically tell you that for a small dinner party there is nothing comparable with our circular friend. The outward bend and consequent placing of one's neighbors right and left, in a position where conversation is enjoyable, render the round table unrivaled for the party of six or eight.

For Evening Parties.

Small cakes are no longer in demand at evening parties. Dainty fruit sandwiches have taken their place. Bread is cut very thin and lightly buttered and then spread with raisins, dates or candied cherries that have been chopped fine and moistened with orange juice, sherry or madeira. Roll and tie with baby ribbons. Lemonade or punch is served with these, says the New York Sun.

A Combination Novelty.

Silver-smiths are on the alert to supply men as well as women with novelties combining beauty with utility. In



MATCHBOX AND MINIATURE CASE.

example may be cited the combination matchbox and miniature case, made in both gold and silver.

The Jewellers' Circular calls attention to this novelty with an illustration that requires no description.

Detachable Collars.

The scheme to have detachable collars with shirt waists is a very happy thought of somebody, and the quick popularity of this style of waist attests its general favor. One waist will easily retain its freshness to wear through two collars, now that the shirt waist is such only in name and does not necessarily mean a bodice with a shirt front. Some dressmakers also make up the stylish silk waists to be worn with linen collars or batiste collars.

A Favorite Pick Me Up.

A favorite pick me up, or quick lunch with the hurried society women of the present day is the yolks of 2 eggs, or a whole egg, with a teaspoonful of vinegar, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of Worcester's sauce poured over them. The yolks are swallowed whole.

Worth Mentioning.

Very serviceable summer gowns are made of finely checked taffeta silks of three or four colors, with plain skirts and simple full waists, with a deep fancy collar of lace.

The tourmaline and diamond afford a two stone ring at a comparatively small cost.

For carrying in one's pocket are folding scissors with silver handles.

The new chapeleine bag, made of various kinds of fancy cloths and showing silver mounts, is a thing for ease as well as beauty.

Knit gloves, with flat, round clasps of gold or silver, are deservedly popular, they are so easily carried in the palm of the hand.

J. S. IRVING,
DEALER IN
COAL, LUMBER,

Building Materials, Mouldings, and Kindling Wood.
Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden and Field.
Office and Yard—Central Ave., near R. R. Crossing, Westfield.
Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

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Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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English, French and American.

Manufacturers of WINDOW SHADES and AWRINGS.
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NEAR SIXTH AVE. ELEVATED STATION.
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Is a fact that almost anything in the Gents' Furnishing can be found at my store, at city prices.

AS

To style and quality my stock is unsurpassed. Why not call and make some selection from my counters?

Hatter Schofield Men's Furnisher
Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

R. F. HOHENSTEIN.

Flour, FEET MOSS FOR BEDDING

Feed, Hay, Grain
WE SELL FIRST-CLASS GOODS ONLY.

PRATT'S HORSE FOOD.

ALL POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Store, Prospect St., Opposite Standard Building

After the Fire is Over

A prompt payment of the insurance is desired by the owner of the property thus destroyed.

Before the Embers have Ceased Smoldering

Our ADJUSTER is usually on the ground MAKING AN ESTIMATE of the LOSS and PAYING the CLAIMS. We are here to protect you against LOSS and to help you get a NEW START.

We take and pay losses as soon as we ascertain what they are. We are prepared and waiting to meet ALL LOSSES at any moment. The magnitude of our resources is unquestioned. A peep at our financial standing is all that any sensible business man needs to assure him that we are what we claim we are.

Fire Breaks Out in Most Unexpected Places.

Probably in your house, store, building. Is it insured? Or, are you carrying sufficient insurance? Don't you carry the risk any longer? Let us shoulder the responsibility for you. Our Financial Shoulders are stronger than your purse-strings.

Our printed matter contains many pleasant fire-side chats. Get it if

C. E. PEARSALL & CO.

Lightning, Windstorm and Cyclone Insurance Specialists.

Insurance Agents,
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NEAR DEPOT.

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Elm St. near Post Office.

Special Attention Given to the Cutting of Children's Hair and Shampooing Ladies' Hair a Specialty.

SCRIVEN & HANE
New Wheels only \$2

DOWN, Balance \$10.00 per month.

Spaldings, Gilchrist's, Eclipses, Wilhelms and

Old Wheels taken in exchange.
Have you wheel put in order for the season?

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C. E. Pearsall,

MANAGER.

STANDARD PUBLISH-
ING CONCERN,

Westfield, N. J.

SELECTING A PIANO.
The Standard Piano is the best piano in the world. It is the only piano that is made by experts that the tone given out after striking the keys is the tone to which the piano will ultimately wear. If it is at all metallic or thin, the piano should not be bought. The ideal piano should have brilliancy, sweetness, volume, a singing quality of tone, an easy action and should be guaranteed to wear for ten years at least. It should improve with use, but this very few instruments do.

The matter of selecting a piano to most people, and to many that have some knowledge of music and piano, is a great difficulty. Many people will allow an agent to put a piano in their home, and in this way have no way of comparing pianos, to tell what is best for them.

In the question of pianos, as in every thing, "the best is the cheapest." There are many good makes that are recognized as standard pianos, and these pianos cost but little more than a cheap one. The opinion of the people in general is what tells for a piano.

In looking at a lot of pianos a person not thoroughly understanding pianos will be inclined to select the very opposite in the way of tone that he wants. The dealer will tell you "this is a fine, brilliant piano; see how clear it is. You can hear every bit of that—nothing covered up."

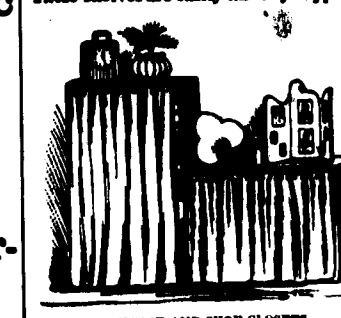
Now, in considering this matter, The Standard Piano is the very kind of piano not to select. The brilliant tone will soon wear metallic, and then you will have a "tinny" piano. Get a piano that is somewhat muffled; it will wear brighter, clearer, and in the case of the muffled piano the tone will improve and come up to its best point with usage. But in the case of the brilliant piano, the tone is at its best at first and will continue to go back instead of improve. Do not get a light action piano. It will not stand the heavy playing like a heavy action will. And if your piano has a heavy action you will not be troubled when asked to play on a piano that has a heavy action; you will not be at a disadvantage from lack of power.

Do not, if it can be avoided, get a piano of a comparatively new make. You run a risk not to be encountered in buying of an old established firm. The agent or dealer will tell you the new and cheaper piano is just as good, but always remember that he talks for "No. 1," and that more money is to be made on a cheap piano than on a good one. Do not purchase an instrument that has some new "fad" that is claimed to make it "superior to all others." Every piano, according to the manufacturer's advertisement, is "unrivaled."

How to Keep Cakes.
Cakes keep for a long while in time with lids that fit well, and so many things are now sold in large tins that it is easy to have separate tins for the different kinds. Several sorts of cake should not be kept in the same tin, for all get a confused kind of flavor of one another, and it is particularly bad to keep gingerbread with any other cake. All cake tins, as well as bread pans, should be turned out once a week, emptied of crumbs, and wiped round with a dry, clean cloth, in order to prevent a scale, musty taste that is apt to develop itself. Cakes made with yeast get stale as quickly as bread does, but cakes made with baking powder or saleratus are the better for keeping. The golden rule for the satisfactory baking of such cakes is to put them in a hot oven directly they are mixed, and to have everything prepared beforehand, so that the mixing is done quickly.

When Washing Windows.
Kerosene oil added to the water with which mirrors, windows or anything of glass is to be washed will give a luster. A pint of water and 8 table-spoonfuls of oil will wash four large windows. First dust the windows carefully, then rub well with kerosene and water, wipe with a cloth and polish with old newspaper.

For a Girl's Bedroom.
Where economy of space is a consideration the combination bookcase and shoe cupboard will be found useful. It is made of two empty boxes, one set horizontally against one upright. These are joined together with screws and four brass plates—two at the back and two underneath the boxes. Saw the lids of the cases to form shelves—probably one for the horizontal box, for shoes, and two for the upright box or bookcase. These shelves are easily fixed by support-



ing each with a couple of pieces of wood, glued or nailed beneath. Paint with enamel—egg green is a very good color if it will harmonize with your surroundings—and finish the edges neatly with a little gold beading. When ordering it, take the measurements of your boxes and get the carpenter to make it for you at the corner. Then all you have to do is to fix it up with stout needles, such as are used for picture frames. Each box is finished with a little silk curtain run on to a case or stick of bamboo, which is supported by a couple of brass hooks fixed at the top corners of the boxes. You will find the curtains will fall heavier and keep out the dust better if they are lined with velvet or silk.

JOHN INGRAM,

Broad Street, Westfield,

Has a new stock of imported china, Haviland, Versailles and Dresden in chocolate pots, after dinner coffees, olive dishes, souvenir cups and saucers, bouillon cups, bread and cake plates, berry dishes, deserts, ice cream sets, sugar and cream sets in dainty designs, also a new lot of garden tools, lawn mowers, ready made window screens, poultry wire, and an elegant assortment of gasoline, oil and "oil gas" stoves at a very low figure. Come and see and be convinced.

BAYARD DRUG STORE,

J. F. DORVALL, Successor,

Broad Street, Westfield.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY CUT GLASS BOTTLES OF PERFUMERY, SPONGES, ETC. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

CLAUDE VIALON.

Broad Street, near Clark, Westfield, N. J., P. O. Box 299.

Specialty of Leaded Mosaic Glass in every style, for Churches and Dwellings. All orders for new work or repairs carefully and promptly attended to and at the lowest figures.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

HERE is no occasion for sending out of town for Milk and Cream. Mount Ararat Creamery is able to supply all demands. Our milk and cream is as fresh and sweet as is possible to procure. It is all our own raising, and our reputation for having the finest of stock and feeding heavy, is known far and wide. We have all improvements for handling and will soon put in steam, when all jars will be sterilized. We await your pleasure.

MOUNT ARARAT CREAMERY,

IRA C. LAMBERT Prop.

How to Launder Brown Holland.

Dry soap the back of the collar, pockets, cuffs and fronts of the jacket and vest, pocket of skirt and hem. Wash in fairly warm water. If a machine is used lay the dirtiest parts on a table and brush them with a soft nailbrush, using soap and warm water before they are put into the machine. Wring very dry from the suds, rinse twice in cold water. The last water should have a suspicion of tannin in it, just to keep the linen up to its original color. Mangle the dress first and then press with a heavy, coolish iron on the light side.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1 per bottle at Dorvall's drug store.

How Edison Learned to Tell Stories.

"It seemed like a waste of time," said a gentleman who passed an evening with Mr. Edison, in Newark, O., recently. "To hear Mr. Edison rolling off story after story, and de- and ending of all his acquaintances to tell him more, when we knew how much information we might have received from him." I finally asked him how he got to be such a story teller. "Well," he replied, "when I was quite a young man I was a telegraph operator during the war. I was stationed at St. Louis, which was a sort of distributing point for a large district, and when we would get our batch of stuff off, and we still had several hours to put in, I used to get pretty tired. Then we would begin to call up the operator at the other end of the line and gossip with him. I always liked stories, and if Chicago had a good one, he would wire it to me. Then I would send that off to Louisville and New York and Cincinnati, and hear them laugh over it by wiring back. 'Ha, ha,' over the wire. In this way we would get all the best stories there were going, and we would always write them out for the day men. It got to be a sort of passion after awhile, and has stuck to me ever since."

Me and Others.

An artist should consider facts about the masters of his profession calmly and thoughtfully. He may reach valuable conclusions about himself. A certain musical composer of much talent and popularity—we will call him Smithkins—has a happy appreciation of his own work, as his friends all know. So highly does he estimate Smithkins' compositions that some of his friends were much startled the other day when he said gravely, "Did you ever notice that the names of all the great composers begin with M?" "M!" ejaculated his astonished audience. "Yes, M," said the composer. "Mozart, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Moncheghi—and Me!"—Stanton's Weekly.

Tabing No Chances.



Sandy Allis—What yer goin ter do wid that termater can? Throw it away. If anybody sees yer carry that round, they'll take yer for a tramp.—New York World.

Egg on Toast.



—Princeton Tiger

Poets to be Filled.

Pity the poets who get stuck in their efforts to make words rhyme. Fancy a man hunting for a rhyme for the word "Pellets." If it were only in the singular—"Pellet" he might praise the "Pellet" and bid you smell it, tell it, yell it, sell it and what not. But "Pellets" is hard to match. At least Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are matches as a cure for bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and sick headache. They are preventative as well as curative. Hardly larger than mustard seeds. They work wonders.

How to Remove Dust Spots From Cloth.

If the cloth is rough and you have worn it on dusty days and then on a showery one, use warm water and castile or brown soap. No ammonia is needed, as the heated water usually does the work satisfactorily. Use an old nailbrush with soft bristles to do the work, and dry the cloth by pressing with a hot iron on the inside.

How to Stone Scales.

A very good way to stone scales is to have a glass of cold water beside one. Dip the fingers into it, and the seed will easily drop off from them, and it will not be such a difficult task as most people think it to be.

FARM AND GARDEN

CLOSE ROOT PRUNING.

A Comparatively New Method of Pruning at Time of Transplanting.

The system of close root and stem pruning at time of transplanting is attracting much attention, especially in the south, where it appears to have been attended with successful results. Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, an extensive fruit grower near Galveston, is credited with bringing this method to notice. Mr. J. H. Hale planted his 100,000 peach tree orchard at Fort Valley, Ga., by the new plan and reports favorably on the same.

A full account of Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, philosophy and practice as to pruning trees before shipment and just before planting has been given by Rural



BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPLANTING.

New Yorker, along with a cut showing Mr. Stringfellow with one of his close pruned trees in one hand and the result of one season's growth in the other. Mr. Stringfellow cuts all roots back to about an inch, more or less, sloping the cuts so that when the tree is set the cut surface will "face downward." Experience, he says, has shown that the roots will generally grow perpendicularly to the plane or surface of the cut. A final cutting back of the roots should be done shortly before planting so as to prevent a fresh surface for the callus to form. Only about a foot of top should be left.

If the little tree is well staked, three feet of top may be left. Mr. Stringfellow insists that trees treated in this way will live longer and be far more vigorous. Of course there is a great saving to the nurseryman in packing, the cost of transportation is lessened and the purchaser is benefited also.

Straight Post and Rail Fence.

Farmers whose rail fences are becoming dilapidated can, with some labor and but little cost, make them better than ever by taking down the worn fence and using the best rails to make one in a straight line. It will need stakes on each side at the ends of each rail driven into the ground and fastened with one or more wires near the top. If only cattle and horses are to be kept in or out by the fence, the bottom rails can be laid 12 to 15 inches from the ground. In this position the rails will last longer than if resting on the ground or on a flat stone near it. Five or six rails, well secured by stout stakes, will make a fence that will keep most kinds of stock from getting over it, though it is best always to be sure. A barbed wire at the top will prevent most stock from making the attempt. The trouble with wire fences is that when strung on posts without rails an animal that is playing or running cannot see the wires until it becomes entangled in them, and then its efforts to escape only make matters worse.

New York Legislation.

The supply bill, introduced in the N. Y. assembly recently, appropriates for the state entomologist \$1,850; for the State Agricultural society, for the purpose of improvements, \$10,000; for the commissioner of agriculture, \$15,000; for state weather bureau, \$4,500, and for the maintenance of farmers' institutes, \$15,000.

The appropriation bill as passed appropriates \$5,600 for the American institute, county and all other agricultural societies, and an extra item of \$25,000 for the State Veterinary college at Cornell was added. The agricultural items are now as follows:

State agricultural society	\$20,000
American institute and agricultural societies, etc.	\$5,000
Genova experiment station	\$5,000
Department of agriculture	\$5,000
Cornell university, interest on land scrip fund	\$4,425
State veterinary college at Cornell	\$2,000
State museum	\$750
Geology and paleontology	\$2,750

To Measure Land Quickly.

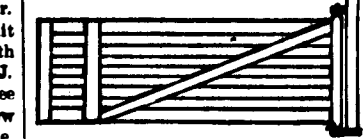
To measure land quickly and easily, take a rear light buggy wheel and fit it to a light frame-work, such as is shown in the cut, with the axle just fitting the opening in the wheel. Measure the number of revolutions in crossing the land. If you can drive a horse and buggy over the land to be measured, leave the wheel on the buggy and count the revolutions as you drive across the land. In the same way one can measure miles upon the highway, says The Farm Journal.

A-SERVICEABLE FARM GATE.

It Sings in Either Direction and Possesses Many Desirable Advantages.

A gate cheaply and easily constructed, strong and not liable to sag, is in demand on every farm, but is of rare occurrence. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer tells that he has made several gates of this description and gives directions by which others may imitate his example:

The hinge piece is 4 feet 6 inches long, 3 by 4 inches, rounded at the ends and banded to prevent splitting. A



STRONG AND WILL NOT SAG.

round rod three-fourths inch in diameter and about 5 inches long is inserted in each end about 3 inches. The lower rod or pivot should have a flange welded on 1 1/2 inches from one end. At the foot of the post sink a block of wood or stone, so that its upper surface will be level with the ground. In its upper surface mortise a hole about 3 inches square and 1 1/2 inches deep. In the bottom of this hole lay a piece of an old buggy spring 9 inches long. On it place a blank seven-eighths inch nut. This will be a step for the gate to be pivoted on. Set the gate in the step, take a piece of plank about 18 inches long, bore a three-fourths inch hole six inches from one end, put the plank on the top and pivot and spike it securely to top of gatepost. The gate swings in either direction and does not pull on the post so hard as if hung on hinges.

Melon Wilt or Melon Blight.

This disease is attracting increasing attention throughout the south. In most melon growing districts it is being found impossible to plant the land to melons year after year without suffering great loss from it. It usually only appears after the vines have run out so as to nearly cover the ground, when they will suddenly wilt and die. The symptoms are so much like those of the potato and tomato blights that some connection between them has been suggested. This, however, is not the case. The melon blight is not bacterial, but is caused by the growth of an internal fungus that plugs up the ducts of the stems and causes the sudden wilting by shutting off the water supplied by the roots. This has been demonstrated by Dr. Erwin F. Smith of the department of agriculture, who is making an exhaustive study of this disease.

Where the soil becomes infected it is necessary to abandon the culture of melons for several years. No remedy has been found. From the Alabama station comes the statement that a rotation of crops is a proper preventive measure. In fact, the more we study plant diseases the more important the question of crop rotation becomes.

Improvement in Plows.

The plow in principle may not have changed much in 2,000 years, as has been stated, but individual plows have been greatly improved, so that the draft is much less and the labor for the operator greatly reduced. Scientific principles have been studied, and the plow has been so constructed that the resistance is reduced to a minimum, while doing the work most effectively. The most recent improvement is the self sharpening plow point, consisting of layers of edges, so that as one wears off a new and sharp edge is presented instead of a dull surface. This makes the draft much easier and saves the bother and expense of resharpening. A great variety of implements have been tried as substitutes for the plow, but they have not proved satisfactory under all conditions.—American Agriculturist.

Orchard Grown With Clover.

It is a good plan to sow orchard grass or timothy or both with clover intended for pasture. With this seeding the land will carry more stock and give better pasture, especially late in the season. We have always thought it paid when sowing clover, in our three course rotation, to add to the seven pounds of clover seed seven of orchard grass and seven pounds of timothy per acre. If one is dependent on the clover field for pasture, this addition of seeds will be more desirable. If the clover is to be cut for feeding on the farm, the mixture will improve the quality of the hay. If one sows clover merely as a benefit to the soil, the addition of five to seven pounds of timothy seed improves the soil and completes the covering at little cost.—Ohio Farmer.

To Start Grass.

According to The New England Homestead, nothing is more effective than nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre. If mixed with say, 800 pounds of plaster (gypsum), some wood ashes and bone-meal, the grass will have quite a complete fertilizer, and the nitrate can be spread more evenly. In a wet season or on light land sulphate of ammonia may do better.

Bird Moulting.

It has been decided at the New York station that the best method of fighting wireworms is such a short rotation of crops as will include a period of thorough cultivation in the fall.

At the New Jersey station, in 11 experiments with fertilizers upon wheat and rye, phosphoric acid and nitrogen were the most useful elements.

The test of spraying trees was a question asked at the recent meeting of the Connecticut Pomological society's meeting. From 8 cents to 8 cents per tree, according to condition, was the general opinion.

A writer in The American Cultivator urges the economy and practicality of growing white pine on poor, sandy soils.

"Thorburn, New York" is the name of a promising new tomato.

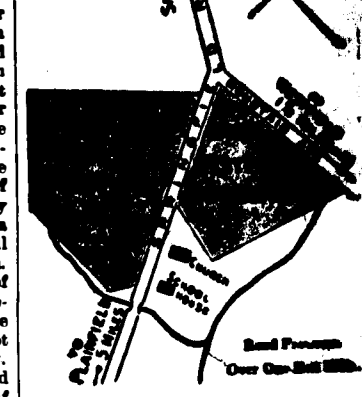
Constipation

Cause fully half the ailments of the human system, and produce biliousness, headache, nervousness, etc.

Hood's

Pills

gation, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. No. 1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Balm.



THEODORE A. BALL,

Westfield Nurseries.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental

TREES,

And all Hardy Plants for Lawn and Garden.

Improved Mode of Moving

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MOVING VANS.

Furniture Boxed, Shipped

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Old Dominion Line

TO

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Beach, Richmond, Va., or

Washington, D. C.

Good Meals! Good Appetite! Pleasant Company! Pure Air! Good Beds! Read! Quiet! Comfort! Invigorated Health of mind and body. All these can be secured by an Ocean trip of 700 miles in the short time of forty-eight hours at the low cost of \$12.00 or \$14.00, depending on expenses included.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trip. Please mention this paper.

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Pier 26, North River, New York.

W. L. Holladay, Vice-Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

RUPTURE.

ALL WHO WISH TO GET RID OF RUPTURE AND TORMENTING PAINS should send to J. J. Sherman, Herald, No. 1, and 3 Ann Street, New York, his new and interesting book on RUPTURE, containing FULL INFORMATION. Price, by mail 10 cents (in stamps).

AND SCHOOL OF

Shorthand and Typewriting

—See adv. Boynton Beach.

—Matthew C. Falyon, of Evans, Col. is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. C. Sanford.

—Miss Emma Atkinson, of Brooklyn, spent Decoration day visiting Mrs. J. N. Wilcox.

—T. A. Ball has laid a new board sidewalk in front of his property on South Broad street.

—Mrs. Alethea Hall, of New York, spent several of last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Reese.

—The regular monthly meeting of Hook & Lader Co. No. 1 will be held on Monday evening.

—No business of any great importance was transacted at the township committee meeting last night.

—Mrs. A. J. Bliven and Miss Bliven, of New York, spent Decoration day visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Woodruff.

—The Board of Health held its regular monthly meeting in the town room last night and transacted regular business.

—Thomas H. Dyer has charge of the Baptist Y. P. S. C. meeting to-morrow evening. Subject, "The Grace of Humility."

—All the scholars in the schools are now hard at work on reviews and examinations. School will close on the 19th of this month.

—Town Committee man Gardner has much improved the appearance of Ross and Carleton Places by having them thoroughly scraped.

—Mr. and Mrs. Shettleworth, of Liverpool, England, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forster, at Edgemont Mountaineels.

—Clarence Smith will have charge of the church, Sunday evening. Subject, "The Grace of Humility."

—The treasurer of the Children's Country Home acknowledges with thanks the check for ten dollars received from the Methodist Sunday school.

—Junior C. E. Society of the Presbyterian church will hold their missionary meeting Monday, June 9th. Mrs. Gladys Lewis will talk to the children about Africa and the Freedman Mission, at 8:30 p. m.

—The special meeting of the fire department that was called for last Tuesday evening to make the changes to by-laws and constitution, was not held on account of not having a quorum present. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening, June 15.

—Willow Grove Sunday school anniversary next Sunday at 3 o'clock. Special music by the children, led by Edna and Randolph. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. Payson, of Rahway, and Mr. Francis, of the Baptist church of this place. All friends of the school are invited.

—B. Ris has donated a very handsome clock to the Firelike Council, Room A Arcanum. The same will be presented the member securing the largest number of new members from now until Jan. 1st, 1897. The clock is on exhibition at O'Brien & Ditt's store.

—Thieves entered the home of Wellington Walcott, who lives on the corner of North avenue at Oakland, early Thursday morning and stole silverware and clothing. They gained entrance through a front window which they had forced open. The robbery has been reported but as yet no trace of the thieves has been found.

—The Graduation exercises of the schools take place at Westfield Club Hall next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of music, essays of the six graduates, Miss Bert Woodruff, Valdeictorian; Miss Edith Wherry, Miss Emma Starr, Miss Francis Johnson, Miss Ethel Gibby; and Carl Whitehead, Salutatorian.

—Carl Whitehead leaves next Wednesday for a month's vacation in Connecticut.

—Miss Josephine Delatour and Marie Delatour, of Brooklyn, spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Delatour.

—Mrs. Bullard and Miss Florence Bullard, of Brooklyn, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Delatour during the past week.

—A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fairview Cemetery association will be held on Monday evening at eight o'clock, in the hall of the Public Library, on Broad street.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Westfield Club will be held on Monday night at eight o'clock.

—Miss Ingiborg and Esther Norlund of Passaic, spent Decoration day in Sunday with their uncle, Frank Liststrun, of Union place.

—W. H. Baker has the contract to paint the house recently owned by J. Singer, on Cumberland street.

—A degree team from Elizabeth Lodge, I. O. O. F., will visit Westfield Lodge next Wednesday evening, to confer the first and second degree on a candidate.

—To-morrow afternoon the regular men's meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock. At this meeting exceedingly interesting speaker will be present; special to do by the Epworth League Orchestra will be a feature.

—The Crescent Oval race meet Saturday afternoon brought down the throngs to Plainfield. The crowd of spectators were very enthusiastic and cheered the men as they raced. Records were broken, although a fast time was made in some of the races.

—The great Irvington and Mill race last Saturday was won by B. Scott, an ex-Crescent Wheelman. lowered Barnett's record over minutes.

—Thomas H. Clark and family of Jersey City, spent Decoration day at town with Freshider Clark.

—Mrs. C. K. Darrow will lead the Epworth League meeting in the Methodist church to-morrow evening. Subject: "His Membership in the Jewish Church."

—The Lincoln School Drama and Corps held an ice cream and straw festival on the lawn of R. M. F. on Tuesday evening.

—The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be held at the Y. M. C. A.

REV. N. W. CADWELL'S SERMON TO
G. A. R. MEN.

Lessons of Memorial Day and the Stirring
Events that Made It. A Brilliant Dis-
course Listened to by old Soldiers. Spe-
cial Music a Feature of the Service.

EV. N. W. CAD-
well preached an eloquent Memorial
Day discourse to the
Grand Army of the
Republic of this
section last Sunday.
The music was se-
lected with refer-
ence to its fitness
for the occasion and was well rendered by
the choir, consisting of Messrs. Ran-
dolph, Clotworthy, Andrews, Britting-
ham and Miss Rogers, with B. Chum-
bers presiding at the organ. Hearty
congregational singing was also a fea-
ture. Indeed the whole occasion seem-
ed to be inspired with unusual energy
and patriotic fire.

Over 100 veterans were present.

REV. MR. CADWELL'S SERMON.

Mr. Cadwell took for his text a pas-
sage from Jeremiah 41, 6 and 7, "O thou
sword of the Lord how long will it be
ere thou be quiet? put up thyself into
thy scabbard, rest and be still. How can
it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath said,
I give it a charge?" Mr. Cadwell
said that the whole history of war
was distasteful to the spirit of the
Great Captain, but that
sometimes war was necessary; "The
sword cannot be quiet, the Lord gives it
a charge." Often all peaceful means
fail, arbitration is vain, warnings fail
unheeded, then as a last resort an appeal
to arms must be made. When God
desired to break the presumption of
King Sennacherib, he brought the Philistines
against him. So when Israel bowed
down to idols, filled their homes and
land with them, then again God brought
their enemies against them, a vast host
of Persians, taking them into captivity.
Thus in after years He used King Cyrus
to bring them out of bondage, and
again when Israel rejected and cruci-
fied their Lord and Master, God brought
against them the mightiest of the match-
less legions of the Roman Titus.

Then Mr. Cadwell eloquently traced
from secular history the spirit of li-
berty and equality as evinced and con-
summated in our own Great Republic.
He found this spirit in its most exalted
form only in the Anglo Saxon race.

In the thrilling story of the Magna
Charta, of Cromwell and King Charles
and King George, or the struggle
for the "divine rights" of the
People, as well as of the King,
Mr. Cadwell was at his best.

Then, briefly, the speaker also traced
the spirit of religious liberty, and proved
that the happiest, richest and most
powerful nations were those who were
freedom obtained.

In conclusion Mr. Cadwell, in an ex-
ceedingly happy strain recalled the sec-
tional bitterness of ante-bellum days,
the present friction between North
and South, proving it by many state-
ments of fact.

The speaker's charge to the Great
Army, that they were still on "guard
duty," that to their Great General
retreat was a word unknown, and his
brilliant reference to Old Glory, was
not soon to be forgotten by the Veterans.

"Under the soil and the dew
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

—Seymour Ferris is confined to his
home with illness.

—Mrs. Harry Mc Cann and Mrs. Nel-
son Mills, of Brooklyn, spent Decoration Day
with Mrs. Mary Bom.

—The committee from the Board of
Chosen Freeholders, consisting of Free-
holder Clark, Roll, Tier, Robinson and
King, who have been appointed to look
into the matter concerning the necessity
of a new bridge on Willow Grove road,
near the residence of L. C. Thies, will
meet at that place on Tuesday afternoon
at three o'clock in reference to the mat-
ter.

—During the past week the water
in the drinking fountain has not been
running in some of the basins, caused
by the base shifiting. The Town Committee,
Gardner, who has charge of the foun-
tains has ordered it attended to.

—Letters remaining uncalled for by
Post Office, Westfield. Persons called
for same please mention advertisement
of T. Boyd, Daniel C. Brown,
H. B. Schofield, Mrs. Frank
Keller, Mrs. Gusie Brickerton, Mrs.
Margaret Clark, Mrs. Annie Swensen,
Mrs. Albert Younger, Mrs. M. Scud-
dell, P. M.

—Preparations have been made for
Grand Armistice Rally to be held in
Presbyterian Church to tomorrow morn-
ing. B. F. Mills will be the speaker.

—Frank Shafer, of Brooklyn, has been
visiting at the home of W. H. Ward.

—The Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A.
have decided to carry on the
Young Men's Christian Association
town temporarily, without a paid
retary.

—A Mr. Hill, of New York, who was
being stopping with F. B. Terrill several
days during the past week, attempted
to steal his pocketbook while the latter
was asleep about midnight. Terrill
Mr. Terrill awoke and caught him in the
act. He was given a thrashing before
he was able to escape.

—One of the special features of the
service in the Presbyterian church
Sunday evening, was the male quartet
of the Sunday school which sang
several excellent selections.
The quartette is composed of the following
gentlemen: Roland Randolph, Sam-
uel Johnston, Hugh A. Clotworthy, Har-
old L. Andrews.

—Marcelli Doumao, an Italian work-
ing on the sewer house connections,
buried in one of the trenches on
street, near North avenue, Tuesday
ternoon, caused by the bank of
treach, carrying in. A number of
other laborers were taken in short
time, covered the dirt and Domino was
from the trench pretty well frightened.
He was badly bruised about the face

[illegible]

We've been plunging again on Shirt Waists.

Just think of it, Dollar Shirt Waists for fifty-nine cents! We couldn't resist buying them, and we don't think you can either when you see them.

Store open evenings until 8 o'clock.
Open Saturday until 10 p. m.

M. J. GILDERSLEEVE

DRY GOODS

AND

Fancy Goods

BROAD ST., WESTFIELD.

OUT FOR A GOOD TIME.

Visiting Y. M. C. A. Boys Have It at Westfield.

Nine thousand dollars worth of bicycles were stacked in good order in available spaces in the Westfield Y. M. C. A. rooms. Thursday evening, while their owners were entertained with songs by a quartette, consisting of Messrs. Randolph, Andrews, Johnson and Clotworthy, a reading by Alfred E. Fear, and "How Great Newspapers are Made," recitations by Carl Whitehead, Robt. Huffman and Judge Collins; the latter also presided. A jollier crowd of young fellows never met in Westfield. There were 28 from Orange, 34 from Plainfield, 9 from Danmuth, 14 from New Brunswick and 9 from Rahway. The local contingent had their wheels out. Refreshments were served by Miss Gardner, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. Appgar, Mrs. Gale and other ladies.

The Children's Country Home House Warming.

The house warming of the Children's Home was a splendid success. The day was perfect, and the home and grounds were bright and beautiful with flags and bunting artistically arranged by Messrs. Arnold, Hanford and Jos. Ferris, who kindly assisted the committee of decorations. Over the entrance gate was "Welcome" and on up to the house on either side of the drive were strung Chinese lanterns. The rain in the evening prevented the lighting of these, but they added much to the attraction of the grounds. The president and the corresponding secretary received the visitors on the piazza of the house, other managers were in charge of the grounds and refreshment tables and young ladies served as waitresses. The ice cream was of the best quality from Phil dephia, but the sixty quarts were gone before 6 o'clock and the supply brought from Westfield was not sufficient for the demand, so the late comers could not be served as the managers would have wished.

In response to the invitation in last week's Standard "everybody" came there must have been fully four hundred people on the grounds that day. The first stage-loads were chiefly of happy children; one of the contributors to the town brought out a load in his law wagon, and all the afternoon the people came.

It was like a great picnic—in the evening, under the great trees of the orchard, around the grounds were merry children and their friends and couples to enjoy the afternoon to the utmost. Many were the expressions of admiration for the beauty of the place and its suitability for the purpose of the Home, and the hearts of the managers were made glad by the general approval of their purchase of the property. The trust that the large attendance on Saturday was not due to curiosity alone, but that an interest deeper than ever will show in the work of the Home.

Had the evening been the attendance would probably have been as large as in the afternoon. As it was the stars were taxed to their utmost capacity as the visitors remained as long as possible very many were obliged to walk back to town.

The financial result is unexpected, large and gratifying, about \$50 being realized.

The house fittings and furnishings were not as complete order as now.

The work of the season begins this term with the arrival of four children, and the list sent out in the above shows them in need most of all pure air and nourishment. They come from the hospital, dispensary and tenement house, in some instances gain strength for operations on their turn to the city.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.
Westfield, June 4th, 1901.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR:—

In behalf of the Board of Education the Principal and teachers of the Westfield Schools, permit me to call attention to the fact that the Pastors' Association has arranged a service for next Sunday night at the Congregational church when the baccalaureate sermon to graduating class in the High School will be preached by the Rev. Henry K. Sam. The public is cordially invited.

WM. A. RICE,
Pres't Board of Education.

Beckler's Arctic Salve.

147-149 MARKET STREET.

"CHALLENGE"

Hard Wood Refrigerators!

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND WHY THEY ARE THE BEST!

Made of kiln-dried hard wood, patent locks, solid bronze hinges and trimmings, self retaining non-breakable castors, patent drip cup and detachable drip pan. Space filled with pure charcoal, lined with charcoal absorbing and covered with zinc. Perfect in construction, warranted air tight and the best in every way. We offer them at these special prices:—

23 inches long,	26 inches long,	29 inches long,	32 inches long
17 " deep,	18 " deep,	19 " deep,	20 " deep
43 " high,	44 " high,	45 " high,	47 " high
\$9.99	\$11.99	\$20.99	\$17.99

Delivered free, carefully packed, to any railroad station in New Jersey on receipt of price or a portion thereof.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

147-149 MARKET STREET. NEWARK, N. J.

LEADING SHOE STORE OF WESTFIELD!

OUR MOTTO—Good goods at low prices.



RUSSET SHOES,

RUBBERS,

Traveling Bags and Trunks.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

We are closing out a few lines at cost

O'BLENIS & DILTS,

Broad Street, Westfield.

NEW SPRING CARPETS!

Our Carpet buyer has just closed a contract with one of the Leading Carpet Houses whereby we can offer the

Greatest Bargains in Carpets

Of the age. Special for TEN DAYS ONLY.

- 151c—New Spring Styles, pure wool (not jute) Brussels Carpets, at..... \$2.00
- 45c—New Spring Styles, all wool, Extra Super Ingrains, at..... \$5.00
- 100c—Smith's mottled Moquette Carpets at 60c, and Smith's Moquette new Spring styles with border to match, only 75c..... \$1.00
- 117c—Japanese, Smyrna and Moquette Rugs, all sizes 75c and up..... \$1.00
- 115c—A good Window Shade, spring roller, complete line, and a good 6 foot pole complete, 100c..... \$1.00

We are now offering some extraordinary bargains in the **Grocery and House Furnishing** lines that will pay you to look after.

New and beautiful Spring Dress Goods, New Spring Capes, Novelties in Millinery, New Lace, New Ribbons, New Embroideries, and in fact all of our departments are just brim full of the latest and best of everything just as cheap as you can buy them in New York.

EDSALL'S

Commercial Palace, Babcock Building, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A HARP IN A BOX

May be called a piano—it's a very fine harp in a very fine box—few realize how wonderfully fine the "harp" part of it must be to secure perfection! We enjoy nothing so much as a chance to tell of this "Gem." Inquiring ones are welcome to visit our warehouse—the "Bradbury" and its tone will be used as an example, for it is as near perfection in a piano way as may at present be reached. Have a Bradbury—the cost is low as you BUY OF THE MAKER.

Freeborn G. Smith
Broad & West Park Streets
Newark, N. J.

THE "BRADBURY" PIANO

Congregational Church of Christ.

SUNDAY EVENING

At 7.45 o'clock.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

to the graduating class of the High School.

HENRY KETCHAM, PASTOR.

CASH EASY PAYMENTS RENTED

J. F. Dorvall,

AGENT FOR

STEARNS AND VICTORS.

ALL MODELS.

Mr. Dorvall represents the

Danser Cycle Co.

OF HAWAY.

CATALOGUES FREE.

ICE CREAM!

ICE CREAM!

L. DUGHL.

Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

All Flavors of Farmer's Creamery Co., Philadelphia Ice Cream

Elegant new ice cream parlor in rear of my store

Prompt and courteous attention

Young mothers dread the summer months because of the heat and the danger of their children catching cold. They want a reliable refrigerator that will keep their food cool and fresh. The Hard Wood Refrigerator is the answer. It is made of kiln-dried hard wood, has patent locks, solid bronze hinges and trimmings, self-retaining non-breakable castors, patent drip cup and detachable drip pan. The interior is filled with pure charcoal, lined with charcoal absorbing and covered with zinc. It is perfect in construction, warranted air-tight and the best in every way. We offer them at these special prices:

23 inches long,	26 inches long,	29 inches long,	32 inches long
17 " deep,	18 " deep,	19 " deep,	20 " deep
43 " high,	44 " high,	45 " high,	47 " high
\$9.99	\$11.99	\$20.99	\$17.99

Delivered free, carefully packed, to any railroad station in New Jersey on receipt of price or a portion thereof.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
147-149 MARKET STREET. NEWARK, N. J.

SWEET
CIGARETTES
Do not be deceived by imitations of name, package or cigarette.
THE ONLY GENUINE
Sweet Cigarette Cigarettes
Beware the fac simile signature of
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.



The Horse Has a Fit

In harness that his owner is proud of. Any one purchasing their harness at

FINK'S

get the best and finest to be found in town which are strong, light and durable and up to date in all points. All kinds of heavy coach and draught harness also on hand.

Give us a call, we can suit you.

THE BRUMMELL'S
COUGH DROPS.
Sore throat, irritation of the throat, cold, etc.

WRIGHT'S
PILLS
For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders. They purify the blood and give healthy action to the entire system.
Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.

HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFICS are scientifically prepared Remedies have been used for half a century with entire success.
SPECIFIC FOR:
1—Fever, Coughs, Inflammations.
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.
5—Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough.
6—Nervous, Toothache, Faceache.
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
8—Stomachic, Biliousness, Constipation.
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods.
10—White, Too Profuse Periods.
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.
12—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Eruptions.
13—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pain.
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
16—Whooping Cough.
17—Kidney Disease.
18—Nervous Debility.
19—Urinary Weakness.
20—Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria.

"77" for GRIP.

Sold in drug stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of price of 75¢ for 100, may be ordered, 25¢ per 50, also only by mail. Write to J. C. Wright & Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

For Good Color and Heavy Growth Of Hair, use

AYER'S
Hair Vigor
One Bottle will do Wonders. Try it.
Purify the Blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CABINET
Photographs,
\$3 per Dozen
AT THE
Backwood Gallery
12 West Street, N. Y.

ELECTRICITY AT SEA.

OUR GREAT STEAMSHIPS GUIDED BY A FINGER'S TOUCH.

Machinery Operated by the Electric Power, Under Guidance by the Electric Current. All Signals Verified Themselves—The Pilot on the St. Paul.

The real mysteries and the most interesting parts of a great ocean steamship of the present day are to be found in two parts of the ship which visitors are seldom able to get at.

"Here is the nerve center of the ship," said the officer as he stepped upon the bridge, "and here day and night stands an officer on watch, during every minute that she is under way, posted on the weather side and able with a touch and a glance to guide her, to move her backward or forward, and to know without asking whether each of his orders is being obeyed promptly by the men and mechanism toiling down in the hold."

"Here," he continued, moving to near the center of the bridge, "is the electric arrangement by which we transmit our orders to the engine room." The device upon which he laid his hand was of brass and was shaped like a drum, supported on its side on a brass standard. In place of the drumheads were plates of glass, and behind these were lettered dials, on which were marked the orders of the engineer. Handles came up through slots in the top of the drum, and these moved, indicating points around the face of the dials.

"One of these dials carries orders for the movements of the port engine," said the officer, "and one for the starboard engine. Move the handles forward of the center and the orders are for going ahead; move them the other way and they relate to the movements of the engines when reversed."

"But suppose the wires are broken or the electric current does not work—what then?" the reporter asked.

"You see the second set of indicators on the dials?" he replied. "When the engineer gets an order, he sets a similar dial in the engine room to the mark indicated, and that second indicator in our dial goes around and stops at the signal. Thus we know at a glance that he has not only got the order, but that he has got it correctly."

"We have, however, another indicator here," and he touched a button which lighted up a translucent dial just under the coping of the bridge bulkhead, "which tells us at every moment just what the engines are doing."

This dial was perhaps a foot long and narrow, with indicator point resting at the time at a zero mark at its center. On either side were graduated scales with numbers. "The numbers," the officer said, "represent the revolutions per minute which the screw is making, and when the point goes over one way the screw is working ahead, and when it goes over the other way it is going back. There is the other indicator for the other screw. All the signal apparatus is in duplicate also."

Turning then, he pointed to an electric button in the front of the pilot house. "That blows the whistle," he said.

Then he pointed aft to where the whistle stands in front of the forward funnel and indicated two electro magnets, which, when the current goes through their wires, draw open the whistle valve and let the steam into its hoarse throat.

Within the pilot house he then showed another electric contrivance which, in connection with a clock movement, sounds the whistle automatically for ten seconds in every minute during fog.

Beside that was a set of nine electric switches. "These," he said, "are for the ship's lights. These are for the masthead lights, and the others for the port and starboard bow lights. There are three separate sets of wires to each light and two lamps in each. If a lamp goes out, this little bell rings and another lamp is switched into circuit at once."

Except for the carefully shaded electric lights in the pilot house, this was all of that sort of apparatus there, but the steering wheel and its manner of operation were as interesting in another way.

Here, with hardly an effort, one man can control the great rudder of the ship with the certainty and ease with which he might that of the smallest sailboat. It is a simple thing. The wheel merely operates a pump, which in turn injects a column of glycerin through small brass pipes to a cylinder aft, where the rudder head comes up and the plunger in this cylinder opens and closes a steam valve.

Just back of the officers' quarters stands a ventilator, which connects with those quarters. Others, like it, but bigger, along the ship's upper deck connect with and supply air to all parts of the ship except the boiler rooms. These have their own plain shafts. In each of the ventilating shafts is an electric motor driving a fan. Instead of trusting for the entry of air to the wind blowing into the old fashioned wideopen mouths of the ventilators these new ones force the air down just as it may be wanted by the electrically driven fans. Beneath the fans again are coils of steam pipe, and in cold weather the air is warmed by these before it enters the saloons, staterooms and other living parts of the ship.

"Down below," said the officer finally, "there are many more uses to which electricity is put on the ship, and then there are her engines—but that is a region where I am as unacquainted as you are. It takes long enough for one to get acquainted with the parts of such a big ship that one has to know about. I have been aboard the St. Paul ever since she has been running, and there are lots of things about her which I ought to know that I don't know yet, such as where to find anything in a hurry in her store-rooms. She is a great ship, I can tell you."—New York Sun.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Silence of Desolation Breathing Over Bosphorus Once Thickly Peopled.

In the beginning of the thirteenth century the annual revenue of the Byzantine empire amounted to £180,000,000. Yet at that time not only was the eastern empire greatly impoverished by the ravages of the crusades, but the chief part of Asia Minor, with its flourishing cities, had been wrested from her by the arms of Islam. Today the revenue of the Ottoman empire is less than £18,000,000. The silence of desolation now broods over vast regions which were once thickly peopled, well cultivated, abounding in flourishing cities and enjoying in an advanced civilization. Territories which formerly supported the capitals of ancient kingdoms—Pergamos, Sardis, Cyzicus, Prusias, Troy, Nicomedia and many more—have been reduced under Islam to cheerless solitudes, broken at intervals by Kurds or wandering Turcomans.

According to Ubicini, who spent 30 years in the civil administration of the empire, and wrote in defense of Turkey 40 years ago, the annual produce of corn in Asia Minor was then estimated at 26,000,000 Turkish kiles, which, he thinks, might be easily increased tenfold. "If the great productivity of the soil were turned to account. The same remark," he adds, "applies to all other productions which serve for local consumption or for exportation." But instead of increasing during the last 40 years there has been an accelerated decrease. The decay of every kind of manufacture has kept pace with the decline of agriculture. Diarbekir and Brusa, once so famous for their velvets, satins and silk stuffs, have been ruined. So have Aleppo and Bagdad. Turkey abounds also in mineral wealth. It possesses copper mines which yield 30 per cent of ore, while the best British mines yield only about 10 per cent. And there is coal in abundance within easy access. —Quarterly Review.

ODD WAYS OF MAKING MONEY.

Rabbit Bones as Scarfpins and Miniature Real Live Oaks.

In the backbone of a rabbit is a joint bearing a remarkable resemblance to a fox's head. Lightly painted brown, a couple of beads for eyes, a cheap pin affixed and lo! a real sporting scarfpin is produced at a nominal cost.

At the time of calling in the French coins, which were freely passing in England for pennies, many dollars were made by ingenious individuals converting them into rings as souvenirs, this being done by cutting out the center, turning the rim inside out, leaving the inscription inside. Many of these rings are still to be seen among the poorer folk, worn as wedding rings.

Acorn gathering may be the means of putting a few shillings in the pockets of the country folk by picking them up for the farmers, but it did not seem the quickest way to a fortune by one thoughtful sort of soil.

So he planted a piece of his ground with thousands of acorns, and when they were small plants he carefully removed daily such as he wanted, with the mold round, and moss wrapped each root and started his father to hawk them in the nearest towns, and a remarkably good idea it turned out.

The request of the old man to "buy a real British oak, mum," generally secured a purchaser, the ladies being charmed with the plant and the prospect of watching its growth into a sturdy tree.—Odds and Ends.

Moonshine Whisky.

Says a revenue agent: "There is a great popular misunderstanding about moonshine whisky. It is nothing but raw highwine—the crudest kind of whisky—and most of it is made right in the big cities. You take a barrel of molasses, some yeast and a still, such as many people use for distilling water, or even less than that, you can let the vapor pass through a glass pipe covered with cold water, and you can make all the moonshine you want. The foreigners in New York city make thousands of gallons of it for private use in this way. All whisky is white as water when first made. If kept in glass it remains white for years, as you see in the case of Irish and Scotch whisky. Put into wood it will in time darken, owing to the rotting of the oak. Moonshine is usually white because not kept long enough to darken, or, if kept, being usually stored in bottles or jugs."—New York Tribune.

Balloturns in the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State is very nearly as large as England, and just as large as the state of New York. It lies from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea and is mostly level, with some low ranges of hills. The surface is bare of wood, except in a few sheltered spots along the streams, but is well covered with herbage. The air is pure and bracing, much like that of Colorado or Wyoming. There are, happily, no blizzards, but violent thunderstorms are not uncommon, and the hailstones—I have seen them bigger than pigeon's eggs—which fall during such storms sometimes kill the smaller animals and even men.—Professor James Bryce, M. P., in Century.

What's in a Name?

A sculptor of more humor than talent recently induced a prominent New York woman to allow him to make a bust of her. When it was nearing completion, he remarked during one of her sittings: "I am afraid this is not going to look very much like you, but never mind, we will call it 'Ruth' or 'St. Cecilia' and send it somewhere to take a prize."—New York Journal.

No Danger.

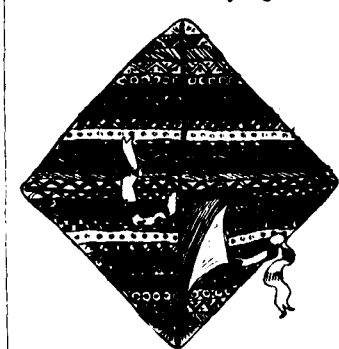
Jenkins—I am going to have my bank bills disinfected before I handle them. Mrs. Jenkins—For what reason? Jenkins—To remove the danger of contagion to my family. Mrs. Jenkins—I never heard of your family being exposed.—Detroit Free Press.

EFFECTIVE FANCY WORK.

A Bit of Ticking Transformed With Time, Day Silks and Baby Ribbons.

Marvellously rich and handsome is a handkerchief case worked in imitation of oriental embroidery, but the foundation is nothing more elaborate than common ticking, such as bolsters cases are made of. Every scrap of ground-work, however, is covered with flow silk and little strips of ribbon. Gold tinsel, introduced in lines at intervals apart, is extremely effective too. But to begin from the beginning. Take a piece of tick, measuring, say, 15 inches square, fold the corners over till they meet in a point, and mark with a line of thread the square outline which will represent the front of the handkerchief case, since there will be no need for you to embroider beyond this outline, or, in other words, on the tick which forms the back of the sachet, but you must be careful to work completely over the edges of the front view.

The embroidery is carried out in any variety of stitches and colorings. The more brilliant the silks the better will be the effect. The easiest way is to begin by sewing strips of bebe ribbon at intervals, or using some of that old fashioned ribbon worked with a sprig. If you have by you any ribbon that is about half an inch wide, you can use this as strips and afterward embroider it with flosselle. The less plain ribbon that is seen the better. By degrees cov-



AN ORIENTAL HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

er up all the front corners of the tick with thick embroidery, as irregular as you please, though if you like to introduce a little uniformity of course you can. You will find that the use of bebe ribbon ekes out the flosselle considerably and is an economical introduction. When you have put in all the embroidery you can, pad the inside of the tick with wadding scented with sachet powder and line the case with soft pongee silk. An art silk handkerchief will do capital, colored in pink or any tint for which you have a particular weakness. You will require a second handkerchief to cover the tick at the back, and you must sew this with silk to match just as neatly as you can. Finally bind round the outer edge of the sachet with ribbon, harmonizing with the lining in color, and fasten the case with two strings of the same, sewed on to opposite corners. The remaining corners should be previously fastened together with a small button and loop.

Correcting Children.

An exchange tells of a method resorted to by Indian mothers to keep babies from crying. At the first attempt to cry on the part of the infant the mother places her hand over its mouth and pinches its nose so that it cannot breathe. Naturally it stops crying, and in an instant it is allowed to breathe freely again. This operation, repeated persistently whenever the baby begins a crying spell, soon persuades the child that it is its own act—the effort to cry—which produces the uncomfortable choking fit. It soon decides that the game is not worth the candle and stops its wails.

Now, it is too much to expect the American mother will resort to this heroic measure to persuade her infant that crying is unnecessary, but will she perhaps see the moral in the proceeding? Herbert Spencer points the same in his work on education, when he advises parents to follow the methods of nature in their correction of their children. A child touches a hot stove, and his finger is burned. He does it again, and again his finger is burned. Every time he tries it the punishment is ready. Probably the second attempt cures him, and never again while he lives does he voluntarily try the temperature of a piece of heated iron on his exposed skin. It is not the violent spasmodic punishment that means correction of a child's faults. Retribution may be small and comparatively insignificant if it is absolutely sure to follow transgression. It is the persistent, relentless and not to be escaped force of character of the consequences of his misdeeds that impresses the childish mind and finally convinces him. All of which is with apologies to Mr. Spencer, who has said it infinitely better in his essay, to which all mothers who have not read it are earnestly referred by a writer in the New York Times.

Treatment of Oleoths.

A correspondent of the New York Sun confides the secret of cleaning an oilcloth and making it last a very long time: Out into pieces half an ounce of beeswax, put in a saucepan, cover entirely with turpentine, and place in the oven until melted. After washing the oilcloth thoroughly with a flannel, rub the whole surface lightly with a bit of flannel dipped in the melted wax and turpentine. Then rub with a dry cloth. A polish is produced, and the surface is lightly coated with the wax. When the floor requires to be cleaned, the wax is washed off, together with the dust or dirt that may have gathered, while the oilcloth is preserved.

Removing Old Wall Paper.

During the house renovating, if an old wall paper is to be removed, before going to work close the doors and windows tightly, place an old boiler or tub in the room and fill it with boiling water. The steam will loosen the paper, and the work may be done quicker and more easily.

JOHN Q. COOK,

PROPRIETOR

Cook's Stone Crusher

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All Sizes of Crushed Stone

For Public and Private Driveways.

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BEST TEAS, all kinds, 25c lb.

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Would be good value at 35c.

Best Combination Coffee, 20c lb.

Cannot be equalled for 30c.

"TRY BEFORE YOU TRUST."

Samples mailed anywhere.

Try the goods at our expense.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

Married or Single.

One of the ways of telling whether a man is a married man or not is to examine his pockets. In the pockets of a bachelor you will find:

Half a dozen letters from girls.
A tailor's bill.
Three or four old checks for theater seats.

Bills for supper.
Theatrical looking photographs.

A lot of invitations to dances, dinners and receptions.

A tiny glove scented with violet.
But the married man's pocket will contain:

An old bill.
A couple of unposted letters which were given him to post a week past.

A sample of impossible shade which he must match.

A newspaper clipping telling of a sure cure for croup.

A shopping list ranging from a box of blotting to three yards of lace.

Bills.
More bills.—London Tit-Bits.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. Dr. Williams' Little Early Bile, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation. J. F. Dorvall.

A Massachusetts Decision.

The decision of the Massachusetts supreme court that women cannot be made notaries public by the legislature, because they are not expressly named as eligible by the constitution, is illogical and unjust. But it is law so long as a majority of the judges maintain their present opinion. Fortunately judges, like other men, are mortal and will give place sooner or later to more enlightened successors.—Woman's Journal.

Mrs. R. DeYoung, Middleburg, La., writes: I have used One Minute Cough Cure for six years, both for myself and children, and I consider it the quickest acting and most satisfactory cough cure I have ever used. J. F. Dorvall.

Remember Him Well.



Mrs. —Then there was my cousin George. You remember George? Mr. (the undertaker)—Ay, ay! Poor George! Sixty-eight by twenty-two, by eighteen, plain oak in brass hangings.—Idler.

Mother's Influence.

Who can overestimate it? For good or evil it is far-reaching. Her name, the first that falls from the lips of the prattling babe, is often the last whisper of the dying sage. God bless our mothers! How important then that they be shielded from those weakening diseases which too often wreck their constitutions and render them feeble, fretful, prematurely aged and ambitious. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done much to emancipate women from this thralldom and may be taken by the most delicate with absolute certainty of benefit. For nursing mothers and all debilitated, or "run down" women, it is the most effective restorative tonic to build them up. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

A CUNNING COLLECTOR.

He Has Devised Means by Which He Is Able to Reach His Debtors.

The regulations of the postoffice department forbid postmasters to furnish to inquirers the addresses of persons who have removed from the residences or places of business formerly occupied by them, the reason for this rule, as given in the official instructions, being as follows:

"The agents of the postoffice department are furnished with the names and addresses upon letters and other articles of mail matter for the sole purpose of enabling them to make delivery thereof to the persons intended. Such names and addresses are to be regarded as confidential, and this confidence must be respected."

Among those to whom this regulation furnishes a protection against undesirable intrusion are some who have followed the Arabian custom of silently stealing away after dudding of tents, but have omitted to settle with their grocers, butchers and milkmen. The anxious creditors, on seeking from the letter carrier or at the postoffice for aid in finding the delinquents, are confronted with this rule and retire from the search baffled. An ingenious man, however, whose business is that of a collector of such debts, has hit upon a method of smoking out these modest and retiring nomads, and has practiced it with success. His plan is to send each of them a circular bearing a heading which gives the impression that he is in the express business, and informing the recipient that he has a package for him which he is unable to deliver for lack of knowledge of his present address, to which it will be promptly dispatched on receipt of the necessary information.

This circular is directed to the former address of the man who is "wanted," and is then redirected and forwarded by the postman to that which has been confided to the postoffice. Inspired by wild hopes as to the possible value of the package, the debtor takes the wily author of the circular also into his confidence, sends him his new address and awaits the arrival of the mysterious bundle, only to find too late that men betray. He receives a call from his creditor's representative, with demand for an immediate settlement or threat of a lawsuit. Thus does the cunning purveyor of the oft-fitting debtor bring to naught the august mandate of the government.—New York Tribune.

RAILROAD YARD TERRORS.

Even Trainmen Cannot Cross the Tracks at Night Without Fear.

"It's hard for the ordinary traveler to realize the terrors of the average railroad yard," said an old and experienced trainman at one of the big Jersey City terminals to a reporter. "The commuter who scans the yards daily as he is smoothly riding through them naturally enough fails to appreciate the mass of detail in the duties of the men who are employed to switch him safely into the station. Of course the routine work we do, fraught with responsibility and danger as it is, becomes mechanical enough to us in time, but there is one thing that I have never been able to do with coolness in all the years I have been employed here, and that is to cross this network of tracks at night. The experience of Thomas Bonker, the freight clerk at the Lehigh Valley station in Communi-paw, is proof that I am not the only hardened railroader afflicted in that way. Bonker was run down by an engine because he got bewildered in the maze of tracks. I don't blame him. Why, it's enough to give a man heart disease to attempt to cross such an aggregation of rails, with a lot of headlights moving all around him and scores of bells and whistles ringing in his ears."

"Every time that I am compelled to make such a trip—and I only do so nowadays when I am compelled to—I get the lay of the land well in my mind and note which engines are moving and which are not, but it is of no use. By the time I'm in the middle of the yard my head is in a whirl, the headlights are dancing all around me, and I skip and dodge around frantically until I get safely on the other side. Usually most of the locomotives are standing still in the train shed, but it's hard to believe it when you are in front of them. Some commuters who work in Jersey City have a trick of walking into the station from the yard to save the trouble of going around by the regular way, but when I can always warn them of the danger of doing so."—New York Sun.

A Variable Preference.

"What is your favorite color?" the young woman inquired. "Under what circumstances?" Colonel Carter rejoined. "Why—I should think one's favorite color would be the same at all times." "Decidedly not, miss. Decidedly not. Now, if I happen to be admiring a sunset, my favorite color is red as yellow as something of that sort. But if it should happen that I am engaged in a friendly game with a select circle of perfect gentlemen, in which pokah chips appear, I have a very strong prejudice in favor of blue."—Washington Star.

An Indication of Character.

"And shall I speak to your father?" asked the young man. "Never mind about papa," said the young woman. "I'll fix him." For the first time he noticed the width and squareness of her intermaxillary.—Indianapolis Journal.

New Castle's Tin Mills.

It does not seem to be generally known that New Castle, Pa., has the largest tin plate mill in the world. Yet that is the fact. It has 99 mills. The nearest one to it is in Swansea, Wales, which has 18 mills.—Philadelphia Times.

The points of a crossbill's mandible do not meet, but cross each other. This peculiarity is of great service to the bird in forcing open the pine cones, on the seeds of which it feeds.

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compared to a dreary desert of brick wall. Nothing you can do to a room nothing you put in it will make it cool and cheerful if the wall paper is what it should be.

We have a stock of Wall Paper reduced prices that will please all tastes and suit all pocketbooks.

Painters and Paper Hangers supplied.

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

[OFFICIAL.]

Adjourned meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union held on Tuesday, May 12, 1906, at 3:30 p.m.

Roll call showed the following members present: Hubbert, Badgley, Clark, Ehrlich, Haliday, Farrell, Hulsekammer, Krane, Little, Miller, Ogden, Roll, Tier, Westcott, Woodruff—15. Absent: Marshall, Swain—2. The minutes of the previous meeting (reading) were read and approved.

No communications being presented, Freeholder Haliday moved that the rules be suspended, and that the Board proceed to the payment of bills, which motion was adopted.

The following bills audited and approved were read and ordered paid: Incidentals—P. Suerdian, P. M., \$1.20; E. R. Kelly, \$2.50; S. R. Ryno, \$1.50; Public Buildings—Alexander Kerr, \$2.50; Constable—Fred Clark, \$5.00; E. D. Badgley, \$1.15; John A. Haliday, \$0.50; J. F. Hubbert, \$1.10; F. W. Westcott, \$1.10; Henry Krane, \$1.10; Woodruff, \$3.00; E. D. Badgley, \$3.00; J. F. Hubbert, \$3.00; Fred A. Miller, \$3.00; J. A. Haliday, \$3.00; F. W. Westcott, \$3.00.

Upon being called to order after recess, roll called showed all members present except Freeholders Morrell and Swain.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By County Road Committee: Elizabeth, May 12, 1906.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders: GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on County Roads to whom was referred the matter of damages claimed by Justus Morris etc., would report that they have inquired into the matter, but are not able at this time to report any recommendation in the same.

J. MARTIN ROLL, Chairman.
GEO. W. LITTLE, Henry Krane, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Miller, received and placed on file.

By special committee on N. J. and Staten Island Ferry Co.

To the Honorable Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

GENTLEMEN:—Your special committee, appointed at the meeting of May seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety, to consider the petition of the New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company, in which said company requests this Board to fix the rates lawful for them to charge for ferriage, would respectfully report, that on the eighth day of May they visited and made a thorough investigation of the site of the proposed new ferry.

We find that the ferry slip on the New Jersey side is partially completed and that the dredging for the slip on the Staten Island shore is nearly done. We have also ascertained that the authorities of Richmond county, Staten Island, the terminal for said ferry in New York state, have fixed and determined the rates for said company on that side of the ferry, and after due consideration and keeping in view the large amount of capital the company have been obliged to expend for terminal facilities at Elizabethport, we have decided to recommend the following schedule of rates, subject, however, to a provision that the Board of Chosen Freeholders may from time to time revise the same as provided by law.

The following are the rates:
For each passenger, five cents.
For each horse and buggy or sleigh, and driver, twenty cents.
For each one horse wagon and driver, twenty-five cents.
For each one horse wagon loaded and driver, thirty-five cents.
For each two horse wagon and driver, forty cents.
For each two horse wagon loaded and driver, fifty cents.
For each man and horse, fifteen cents.
For each horse or mule, ten cents.
For each neat cattle, ten cents.
For each sheep, lamb and swine, ten cents.

For all other kinds of merchandise, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. Respectfully submitted this twelfth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

W. H. HULSEKAMMER, Chairman.
JAMES C. OGDEN, E. D. BADGLEY, JOHN M. HALIDAY, JOHN H. TIER, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Farrell, received and placed on file.

By the Committee to settle with the Sheriff:

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee to settle with the Sheriff beg leave to report that they have audited bills to the amount of \$15,061.91. Of the above amount the Sheriff has paid the County Collector the sum of \$4,411.50 on Prisoner's fees and fines.

F. W. Westcott, Chairman.
E. D. Badgley, John H. Tier, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, received and placed on file.

From the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings:

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings would respectfully report that during the year ending May 12, 1906, the amount expended for the following purposes, is as follows: For the painting of, and making of general repairs in public buildings; also the supplying of fuel, gas, water, electric lighting, telephone service, ventilators, and repairs to Grand jury room, renovating County Clerk's room, etc., the sum of \$6,000.81.

John Farrell, Chairman.
James C. Ogden, Addison S. Clark, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Krane, received and placed on file.

From the Committee on Lunacy:

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Lunacy would respectfully report that during the year ending May 12, 1906, the amount expended for the following purposes, is as follows: For the painting of, and making of general repairs in public buildings; also the supplying of fuel, gas, water, electric lighting, telephone service, ventilators, and repairs to Grand jury room, renovating County Clerk's room, etc., the sum of \$6,000.81.

done as follows: Elizabeth 120, Highway 30, Pleasant 22, Westfield 2, Union 4, Springfield 3, Cranford 1, Clark 1. The number of patients who died through the year is the total cost for the maintenance of the county patients for the last year has been \$23,460.95.

(Signed) Fred Miller, F. W. Westcott, Addison S. Clark, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Little, received and placed on file.

From committee on county roads:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the customs of the committee on county roads, we respectfully submit the following report: There has been 6 1/2 miles of the old county roads repaired and 1 1/2 miles of gutters cleaned. 2 1/2 miles has been top dressed with clay and 300 feet on North avenue, Cranford, widened, and depression in North and Central avenues have been filled with stone. This has been done at an expenditure of \$14,982.47, which is \$67.58 less than the amount appropriated for that purpose.

J. MARTIN ROLL, Chairman.
GEO. W. LITTLE, Henry Krane, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Tier, received and placed on file.

From committee on legal questions:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on legal questions would report that during this year there were expenses amounting to \$177.70.

Respectfully submitted, CHR. EHRLICH, JOHN H. TIER, JOHN WOODRUFF, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Clark, received and placed on file.

From the committee on publication:

Elizabeth, May 12, 1906.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on publication would respectfully report that they have expended during the year for printing the collector's annual report, publishing minutes of the Board, and for such other work as authorized by the committee, the sum of \$1,771.44.

Respectfully submitted, W. H. HULSEKAMMER, E. D. BADGLEY, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, received and placed on file.

From committee on stationery:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on stationery would report that the amount expended during the year on said account was \$2,384.08, which was for stationery, books of records and account books for the several court officers, who by law are entitled to receive their stationery from the Board.

GEO. W. LITTLE, Chairman.
W. H. HULSEKAMMER, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Miller, received and placed on file.

From committee on discharge of prisoners:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on discharge of prisoners beg leave to report that they held regular meetings during the year for the purpose of granting a deduction in the sentence of prisoners for good conduct while under confinement in the jail, upon the recommendation of the warden and approval of the presiding judge of the Common Pleas as provided by law, and in each case when the allowance was asked it was granted. The number discharged was 824. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY KRANE, Chairman.
J. MARTIN ROLL, F. W. WESTCOTT, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Farrell, received and placed on file.

From committee on jail inspection:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the rules of the board the committee on jail inspection herewith report for the year ending May 12, 1906. Together with that is a carefully prepared report by the warden of the receipts, expenditures, number of prisoners, ages, sexes, nationalities, commitments, discharges and cost of maintenance for each prisoner per day, etc.

Receipts amount to four thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$4,582.90). The expenditures for all purposes, viz: salaries, provisions, medical attention, clothing, supplies, miscellaneous, etc., four thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$4,582.90). Number of prisoners in custody at beginning of year, 58; committed during year, 746; discharged, 781; remaining, 78; total number of days board of prisoners, 28,847. The average cost per prisoner is twenty cents per day.

During the year the prisoners are daily employed about the buildings in cleaning and attending the kitchen, stables, coal and being generally useful. The general management of the county jail is wholly due to the efficient services of the Warden; Matron and Deputy Warden, who have conducted proceedings agreeably to the entire satisfaction of your committee.

It affords your committee great pleasure to say that the management and general condition of the jail has been highly commended by the State Charities Aid Association, through its official secretary, Mrs. B. Williamson, Jr., and also by the Grand Jury of the county, as expressed in a very complimentary resolution dated Feb. 20, 1906. This condition, in the opinion of your committee, is highly creditable to the county, and no doubt, gratifying to the Board.

Your committee would further report that at their meeting on May 5, Dr. Robert J. Montfort was unanimously appointed physician to the county jail at the usual compensation.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN H. TIER, HENRY KRANE, JOHN WOODRUFF, Committee.

Report of John C. Blare, Warden:

In connection with my report, would like to state that the general health of the prisoners has been good during the year, and the jail physician, Robert J. Montfort, was prompt in his attendance.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN H. TIER, HENRY KRANE, JOHN WOODRUFF, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Krane, received and placed on file.

From the Committee on Lunacy:

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Lunacy would respectfully report that during the year ending May 12, 1906, the amount expended for the following purposes, is as follows: For the painting of, and making of general repairs in public buildings; also the supplying of fuel, gas, water, electric lighting, telephone service, ventilators, and repairs to Grand jury room, renovating County Clerk's room, etc., the sum of \$6,000.81.

John Farrell, Chairman.
James C. Ogden, Addison S. Clark, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Krane, received and placed on file.

From the Committee on Lunacy:

To the Honorable, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Lunacy would respectfully report that during the year ending May 12, 1906, the amount expended for the following purposes, is as follows: For the painting of, and making of general repairs in public buildings; also the supplying of fuel, gas, water, electric lighting, telephone service, ventilators, and repairs to Grand jury room, renovating County Clerk's room, etc., the sum of \$6,000.81.

and in every respect satisfactory. With many thanks to the committee on jail inspection for their co-operation with me in the discharge of my duties as warden, and with special thanks to the director for his assistance and advice in all matters pertaining to the general good management of the county jail, I remain respectfully yours.

JOHN C. BLARE, Warden.

On motion of Freeholder Little, received and placed on file.

From the County Collector:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to herewith submit my report of moneys received and disbursed by me as County Collector for the year ending on May 1, 1906.

Total amount of receipts from all sources, \$489,935.88

Disbursements, 437,808.90

Balance, 52,126.98

Financial condition of the county, May 12, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

War bonds due 1906 to 1908, \$78,000.00

Freeholder bonds 1892, due 1900, 29,000.00

Freeholder bonds 1899, due 1901, 42,000.00

County road bonds, 350,000.00

Total, \$487,000.00

ASSETS.

County land and buildings, \$200,000.00

Cash on hand, 11,781.88

Respectfully submitted, E. M. WOOD, County Collector.

On motion of Freeholder Farrell, received and placed on file.

From committee to settle with the County Collector:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Gentlemen:—Your committee to settle with the County Collector respectfully report that we have examined his books, showing his receipts and disbursements, together with his vouchers, bonds and coupons paid, and bank books, and find the same agree and are correct, and that his total receipts from the year are \$489,935.88; disbursements, \$437,808.90; balance in bank, \$11,781.88.

Dated May 12, 1906.

GEO. W. LITTLE, HENRY KRANE, JOHN FARRELL, Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Haliday, received and placed on file.

NEW BUSINESS.—RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Farrell:

Resolved, That the County Collector transfer from the miscellaneous account to the court account, \$294.08; to the lunacy account, \$1,400.00; to the bridge account, \$698.69; to election account, \$34.79; from stationery account to election account, \$700; from coroner's account to election account, \$31.50; from jail account to interest account, \$1,917.17; from public building account to interest account, \$495.55; from incidental account to interest account, \$647.28; from incidental account to members' pay, etc., \$354.02.

Freeholder Woodruff moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was unanimously adopted.

By W. H. Hulsekammer:

WHEREAS, The New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Co. on the seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, filed their petition with this Board, praying that the Board would fix the rates of ferriage that it might be lawful for said ferry to charge upon the ferry now in process of construction and to be operated by them between Elizabethport and Staten Island, running from the foot of East Jersey street, in Elizabeth, to a point on the Staten Island shore nearly opposite to the foot of the same.

WHEREAS, The said petition was duly referred to a special committee to investigate and consider the same; and

WHEREAS, The said committee have examined the site of the proposed ferry and have considered the advantage likely to accrue to the citizens by reason of its establishment; and

WHEREAS, After due consideration of the report of said committee, the Board has arrived at and determined the rates that may be charged upon said ferry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following rates of ferriage be and the same are hereby fixed as the lawful rates that may be charged and collected by said ferry company for the transportation of travellers, property and effects over and across the said ferry, namely:

For each passenger, five cents.

For each horse and buggy or sleigh, and driver, twenty cents.

For each one horse wagon and driver, twenty-five cents.

For each two horse wagon loaded and driver, thirty-five cents.

For each two horse wagon and driver, forty cents.

For each two horse wagon loaded and driver, fifty cents.

For each man and horse, fifteen cents.

For each horse or mule, ten cents.

For each neat cattle, ten cents.

For each sheep, lamb and swine, ten cents.

For all other kinds of merchandise, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County, when in their judgment the interests of the community require it, from time to time revise, alter, amend or make new ferry rates to be charged upon said ferry.

Freeholder Farrell moved the adoption of the resolution, and on roll call it was adopted unanimously.

Freeholder Farrell moved to adjourn the board adjourned sine die.

S. RUSLING RYNO, Clerk.

5100 Howard, 5100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh.

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HOW THINGS CHANGE

TIME WORKS MANY WONDERS IN A LARGE CITY.

A Vermont Hotel Couple Feasted a Cabman by Asking to Be Taken to the New York Hotel—Mamma Had Told Them Also to Go to A. T. Stewart's.

They got off a train at the Grand Central station on Saturday afternoon and stood for a moment apparently dazed by the roar of traffic and the shouts of the cabmen. He was tall, angular and unwieldy. His face was browned by exposure, and the brown contrasted finely with his wide blue eyes. He wore a suit of the creases of which testified to the newness of the clothes, and his shoes creaked as he walked. She was trim and neat and wore a silk frock with becoming dignity. She was young and confident. Her cheeks were rosy and her eyes were bright. She hung closely to his arm and glanced anxiously from his face to that of a particularly persistent cabman.

There was no doubt that she was particularly proud of her brawny companion, and there was something about them that told at once that they were bride and groom. He hesitated a few moments and then said to the cabman, "We want to go to the New York hotel." His accent betrayed the fact that New York was an unknown quantity to him, and that he probably acquired his pronunciation in the Vermont hills.

The cabman scratched his head for a moment and then replied: "I can take you where it were. It is closed up now." The man seemed puzzled, and a look of anxiety appeared on the frank, open face of the girl. She said, with a little catch of despair in her voice, as she gazed appealingly at her escort: "Whatever are we to do, George?"

You know mother said to be sure and go to the New York hotel. She and papa went there when they were in New York, and they know that it is a good place. There are so many places in the city that are wicked that I am almost afraid to venture anywhere. I am sure that I never thought the New York hotel would close up. Why, mamma said that it was as big as a whole acre lot."

"When was your mother at the hotel?" asked the cabman, who was trying to keep his prospective fare in a good humor.

"Oh," replied the girl artlessly, "when she was married. She hasn't been in New York since, but she knew that the New York hotel was all right. Oh, what shall we do?" the girl ended with a pathetic little wail in her voice.

The cabman smiled grimly. "Why, that's all right, mum," he answered consolingly. "I can fix you out all right. There are a hundred hotels around. Better go some place else."

After a long conversation and much protesting and pleading the young couple decided to go to the Brunswick. They got to the hotel in time for supper, as they called the meal up in Vermont, and were much worried by the European plan. Finally they managed to make out the matter and ate a good meal.

After dinner, as they came out of the dining room the young wife pulled her husband by the arm and whispered something to him. He made a reply about forgetting, and then turned to one of the hallboys and said: "Can you tell me where A. T. Stewart's store is? My wife wants to go down and do some shopping."

The boy, whose knowledge of the city began only a few years ago on the east side, had never heard of the old tin dry goods merchant, and he could not give the information. Several attaches of the hotel were called into consultation, but to no effect. When at length the manager was consulted, he explained that A. T. Stewart had been dead many years and that another company had the place.

"That is too bad," murmured the young wife in a troubled way. "Mother did me shopping there and told me to be sure to go there, as it was safe. But I suppose the new firm is as good as the old one, so I will go down."

It was then about 8 o'clock in the evening and the manager suggested that it would be as well to wait until morning to shop. The girl looked at him in open-eyed astonishment. "Why?" came from her lips.

"Well, you see," went on the manager, "the store closes at 6 o'clock and there will be no one there tonight."

"That's funny. Up in Vermont the stores don't close until 9 o'clock, and I am sure mother shopped at A. T. Stewart's in the evening."

"Well, times have changed somewhat since then," was the manager's philosophical reply.

The young woman thought of the closing of the New York hotel, the system of running a hotel on the European plan, the change in A. T. Stewart's establishment and other things she had encountered. "I guess they have," she sighed.—New York Tribune.

Why He Was Moving.

"You like music, I understand?"

"Very much."

"Then you are happy in the location of your flat?"

"I am miserable."

"But that young lady next door plays all the time. If you enjoy music—"

"It is because I enjoy music that I intend to move out."—Chicago Post.

Infallible Sign.

"How came you to suspect the prisoner to be a man in woman's clothing?" inquired the magistrate.

"I didn't suspect," answered the detective. "As soon as I saw her try to lift her bonnet after she had met and passed another woman on the street I simply knew she was a man."—Chicago Tribune.

Spiritual.

"I cannot understand why my husband should give me a finer present every year we are married."

"I suppose he does it to compensate you for growing old."—Detroit Free Press.

DU MAURIER AT ANTWERP.

His Early Art Studies Interrupted by the Failure of His Marriage.

Du Maurier was soon involved in the painting class and made a vigorous start. I particularly recollect a life-size, full length painting of an old woman and a boy, a pen and ink drawing of which is in my father's album, that showed talent enough and to spare, but his artistic aspirations were soon to meet with a serious check. His eyesight began to give him trouble, and before long put a stop to his studies in atelier or academy. He was not to become a painter, as he had fondly hoped, but, as we now know, was to work out his destiny in another direction.

In those days we called all that caricaturing, and caricature he certainly did, mainly of me and himself. From the first he imagined he saw a marked contrast between us. His nose was supposed to be turned up and mine down, whereas really neither his nor mine much deviates from the ordinary run of noses. My lower lip certainly does project, but his does not particularly recede. But the imaginary contrast inspired him in the earliest days of our acquaintance and started him on the warpath of pen and ink. He drew us in all conceivable and in some inconceivable situations. "Mooseholes and I," he says on one page, "if we were artistically beautiful." Then again, "if we were of the fair sex or gold-diggers, by way of showing our versatility, if we were horses." In that page he seems to have focused the essence of our characteristics while appearing only to delineate our human and equine possibilities.—Felix Moscheles in Century.

BOOMING GREAT AMERICA.

A Swiss Journal Celebrates the Nation's Variegated Immensity.

TRICKED AN OFFICER

HOW A YANKEE OUTWITTED A SUPPRESSOR OF SMUGGLING.

A Connecticut Smuggler, a Smuggler's Horse and a Cool Horse Did the Trick—Another Proof That the Smuggler is Not Always to be Tricked.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada has been the scene of no end of exciting adventures, because the desire to cheat our Uncle Samuel out of his lawful tariff dues is something that seems to be deeply rooted in the human breast. There are professional smugglers, but the larger per cent, I imagine, are those who, being on the Canadian side of the line and finding goods very cheap, cannot resist the temptation to try to get them across.

Between Maine and the British possessions is an enormously long stretch of boundary line, and patrolling it is entirely out of the question, but still, with all their slips the customs officers do occasionally get hold of a clew and run it to the ground—sometimes with results that are not so pleasant. This was the case with the officer whose story I am about to tell. At just what part of Uncle Sam's farm line it occurred need not be told. The story starts upon the Canadian side at a secluded spot in the woods, where a man, a horse and a good horse and a trunk filled with valuable articles make a break for the American side of the line. In some way an officer has got wind of the attempted smuggling, and with a still better horse he starts at full speed after the mysterious trunk and the driver of the horse.

It was not until some distance across the line upon the American side that the driver of the horse and the horse discovered that he was pursued.

Far back on a distant hill he saw a team coming at full speed, and knew its meaning. He got up steam on his own craft immediately, and shouldered his rifle. He was a man of no mean caliber, and he knew that the driver of the horse was a Yankee. He knew very well that he could not escape being overtaken. He only desired to get over the next hilltop and out of sight for a moment. When over the brow of the hill, he suddenly pulled up, took the trunk up in his arms, climbed on top of the enormous box on the sled, and holding the trunk as high as he could over the side dropped it into a big snowdrift, where it sank completely out of sight. Then the race began again.

Back at the summit of the last hill appeared the customs officer in hot pursuit, and now he yelled to the man ahead to stop, but that individual appeared singularly deaf and in a great hurry as well. He kept his horse at top speed, and looked neither to the right nor left.

A half mile more and the officer had drawn up close behind, when pretenses of not hearing his profane calls could no longer be made. The driver of the sled gazed backward over his shoulder, and then, in apparently great surprise, he pulled up—so suddenly that the officer's foaming horse nearly plunged head foremost into the big box.

"What's that?" yelled the officer, "drawled the man ahead.

The reply of the officer is totally unsuited for publication. "I swear to you, I ain't got a thing here," said the driver of the horse.

"Then I should like to know what in hades you were trying to get away from me for," said the officer.

"Git away from ye!" said the other. "Wy, goah 'mighty! I got tergit home 'n' milk eight cows afore dark, so I ain't got no time ter be a-load on the road."

"Well, you just haul up," replied the collector of Uncle Sam's duties, "and I'll have a look. I know well enough just what you've got there."

"Tell ye I ain't got a thing here but this old sled 'n' box," protested the other; but the more he protested the more certain became his pursuer that he had contraband goods concealed in the big box, the only opening to which was a little door at the end, the normal use of the box being for the conveyance of live pigs.

The two teams came to a standstill, and the officer got out and investigated the turnout ahead. He opened the little door in the rear and looked in. With his eyes blinded by the glare of the bright snow, he could see nothing but Stygian blackness. He looked about for a pole or stick with which to probe the interior. Stone walls were beside the road and nothing else.

The suppressor of smuggling was a man of action. There was nothing else to do, so he would crawl in the box and explore the interior. He did so, when, quick as a flash, the door flew to the bottom turned, and the horse in front of the old sled broke into a run that threatened demolition to the whole outfit. Over the uneven road went the team at the top of its speed, the sled swaying fearfully and jumping into the air at every leap of the horse. The man inside was shaken about like peas in a bladder, the man outside all the while playing the whip and shouting: "Whoa!" "Quit your running away!" "Hi, there!" "Stop!" and various other remarks tending to acquaint the unfortunate gentleman inside with the fact that the horse, suddenly becoming startled, had run away.

The end came when the driver at last got his horse under control and a sorry looking object crawled out of the little door.

"Goah 'mighty," said the driver of the horse, "It was tew bad the boss should take it intew his head to run away just w'en you was in thar!"

By the motion of the law was too chagrined for utterance, and he limped slowly back a mile to where his team was standing. That night the trunk was lifted from its bed of snow by the light of the moon and carried safely away.—*Lowell Journal.*

CRANFORD.

The Standard is on sale every Saturday at the Union News Co.'s stand.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

OUTGOING MAIL.

Eastward. 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