

# THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD.

TUESDAY

FRIDAY

SEMI-WEEKLY

VOL. XVI. NO. 1.

WESTFIELD, UNION COUNTY, N. J., TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1899.

\$2 Per Year. Single Copies 3c.

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## VIEWS IN WESTFIELD



FIRST M. E. CHURCH, REV. DR. C. M. ANDERSON, PASTOR.

**Polish Jehu.**  
To drive slowly over cobblestones is not a joy, but to drive four Russian horses at a gallop over cobblestones was something to make you bite your tongue and to break your teeth and to shake your very soul from its socket. I most solemnly assure you it was anything but a simple drive to one fresh from the asphalt of Paris, for, like Jehu, they drove furiously. Their horses are all wild, runaway beasts, and they drive them at an uneven gallop resembling the gait of our fire engine horses at home, except that ours go more slowly. Sometimes the horses fall down as they drive across country, or stop only for stone walls or mounds. The carriages must be built of iron, for the front wheels drop a few feet into a burrow every now and then, and at such times an unwary American is liable to be pitched over the coachman's head.  
"Hold on with both hands, shut your eyes, and keep your tongue from between your teeth," would be my instructions to one about to "take a drive" in Poland.—Lillian Bell in Woman's Home Companion.

**Paste Usm.**  
The pleasure of wearing sparkling stones is to a great extent the knowledge that others cannot afford to wear them. But this is a pleasure with which I have no sympathy. Jewels should simply be regarded as an ornament, irrespective of their intrinsic value. But so little is this realized by the wealthy classes that many ladies wear sham diamonds exactly similar to those that they possess, which are kept at their bankers for fear of theft. This is much like a person plastering himself over with certified bankers' checks. It is a mere advertisement to all that the person is so wealthy that he or she can afford to leave a vast amount of capital locked up without interest.—London Truth.

**A Backward Boy.**  
President of the Company—I guess you'd better discharge that boy.  
Manager—Why? He seems to be a nice, quiet kind of a boy, and I haven't noticed that he has neglected his work.  
President—That's all very true, but I don't think he has the making of a financial genius in him. He's been around here for more than three weeks now and hasn't given either you or me to understand that he knows more about the business than we do.—New York World.

**When Poe Was Heavy.**  
Gabriel Harrison, who was a popular young actor in the forties and also an artist and politician and friend of celebrated men, told this story of Edgar Allan Poe:  
"I asked Poe several times when he was at the studio to sit for his portrait, but he always refused on the ground that his clothes were too shabby. But one afternoon I caught him in an unusually complacent mood and obtained the original of the engraving you see there on the wall. This was but three years before Poe's death, and he was not at all prosperous.  
"I recollect that once we were walking up town together late in the day, when Poe began to sway from side to side and then stopped. He said he felt faint. We went into a cafe, where we had a glass of wine and a biscuit. Poe then told me that his sudden dizziness was the result of not having eaten anything since early morning."

**Petrified Water.**  
That beautiful transparent stone called Tabriz marble, much used in the burial places of Persia and in their grandest edifices, consists of the petrified water of ponds in certain parts of the country. This petrification may be traced from its commencement to its termination. In one part the water is clear, in a second it appears thicker and stagnant, in a third quite black, and in its last stage it is white like frost.  
When the operation is complete, a stone thrown on its surface makes no impression, and one may walk over it without wetting one's shoes. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent, and sometimes richly striped with red, green and copper color. So much is this marble, which may be cut into large slabs, looked upon as a luxury that none but the king, his sons and persons especially privileged are permitted to take it.

**An Uncomfortable Superstition.**  
A very uncomfortable superstition prevails in the Minieh province in Egypt. Whenever a pigeon house is to be made, the fellahin consider that the pottery used in its construction should be baked by the help of a human body. A pigeon house was to be erected recently at the village of Beni Somrook, in this province, and this necessary preliminary of its construction was not forgotten. A young child was first caught in spite of its struggles was put in an oven and burned alive while the pottery was baked with the aid of this human holocaust. Two men, one of them a potter by trade, have been arrested on suspicion of having taken part in this old custom.—Cairo Egyptian Gazette.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
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## AMUSEMENTS

At Sam T. Jack's Theatre "The Model" will continue to delight lovers of Art and admirers of nature alike. Fanny Lewis will be seen as Angelo the sculptor, supported by thirty of the handsomest women in the world, but none. The Garden Party bids fair to have a long run. The new living pictures are being added constantly, and the vaudeville portion of the bill includes such well known names as Froebel and Ruge Marie Beaugarde, Katherine Clare, Douglas and Ford, Belmont and Weston and others.

Keith's comes up with a good strong bill for Easter week, when all theatres do a good business; and Keith's, which does a big business all the time, does not intend to be behind hand this time. The four Cohens will act another of George M. Cohen's laughable farces for their second week. Harry Gilfoil, the whistling waiter; Musical Dale, who holds his own at the top of the profession; the Sa Vans, the man and woman who keep the audience roaring by their comical acrobatics; Jessie Conthout, the popular mimic who performs all the characters of a little comedy by herself; Francois Hivins, a new foreign performer; and such people as Hanley & Jarvis, Eddie Odell, etc., will make a splendid Easter week program. The Biograph picture of the search for bodies in the Windsor Hotel ruins is extremely interesting as a historical scene.

Commencing Monday, March 27th, Denman Thompson will return to the Academy of Music, New York, for a limited engagement with his ever-welcome homepun New England drama "The Old Homestead." This will be the second appearance of this down East play at the Academy this season, and the outlook for its usual success is as good, if not better, than ever before.

Who is there that has not already enjoyed the rugged beauty, the sweetness and purity of this breath from the New Hampshire hills, and who will not go again to see the familiar faces, and listen to the quaint honest sayings of Uncle Josh and his neighbors? The cares and hum drum of every-day life are forgotten, and there is many an answering heart throb in the audience as picture after picture recalling incidents in our early life pass before our gaze. It does us good to witness it, so fine is the flavor, so free is it from all things theatrical. Mr. Thompson has made a number of changes in his cast, and also has added a number of new singers, and now says that "The Old Homestead" will be seen at its best, as he has never before had such a fine lot of voices together.

Since the inauguration of its career at the American Theatre, the Castle Square Opera Company has rarely won greater triumph than in "La Gioconda" which this week has been receiving an exceptionally able rendition. Notwithstanding that the success of "La Gioconda" has financially and artistically exceeded the highest hopes of the management, however, it has been decided to present on Monday night, March 27, in honor of the 46th performance of Opera in English at the American Theatre, Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular work "The Mikado." Last year's revival of the opera was unanimously pronounced to be one of the best made by the company. In the cast will be seen the comedy favorites of the organization. The roles have been assigned as follows: Mikado, Frank Moulan; Nanki Poo, Mr. Sheehan; Ko-Ko, Mr. Hitchcock; Peoh Bah, Mr. Norman; Pish Tush, Mr. Chase; Nee Ban, Mr. Ranney; Yum Yum, Miss Millard; Pitti Sing, Miss Quinlan; Peep Bo, Miss Emma King, and Katisha, Miss Macnichol. The commemorative token in honor of the occasion will be a silver desk blotter, the costliest souvenir of the series which has marked similar events.

**Old Slavery Times.**  
The Columbia (S. C.) Herald recently republished this interesting item, which it originally printed in the slavery days before the war:  
"Negroes sell as high as heretofore, but they are hired out at lower rates. For a 12-year-old girl \$50 is given, and an 8-year-old boy goes at \$1. Peter, belonging to the Mary Shock estate, is hired out for \$200; J. S. Clarkson's Mary, 23 years old, sold for \$1,100; Alex, belonging to the estate of the Rev. D. Hall, brings \$330; J. H. Waugh buys Willis for \$310; negroes of W. H. Irwin are sold on 12 months' credit, and T. C. Parker buys Eliza and child for \$1,111; Robert Lemon buys John, a 10-year-old, for \$610, and Jack, a 9-year-old, for \$600; H. R. O. Cowden pays \$1,100 for A. Sublett's Mary."

**Hogs and Cholera.**  
A western farmer, feeding his hogs upon the ash pile of a deserted sawmill, lost none of his hogs from cholera, while his neighbors were all losing heavily. One of his neighbors, remembering how fond hogs were of ashes and charcoal, hauled ashes and made a bed on which to do his feeding, and when cholera came again he was likewise spared from its ravages.—Indiana Farmer.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All drugists.

during the season. Nicholai's three act comic opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be the Easter attraction. The production will be noteworthy in that it will introduce to the patrons of the company Mr. E. C. Hedmond, an American tenor who has been conspicuously successful on the London lyric stage. Mr. Hedmond will make his debut in the leading tenor role.

**What is a Day?**  
Nine persons out of 10—yes, 999 out of every 1,000—if asked how long it takes the earth to turn once on its axis would answer 24 hours, and to the question, How many times does it turn on its axis in the course of the year? the answer would be 365 1/4 times. Both answers are wrong.

It requires but 23 hours and 56 minutes for the earth to make one complete turn, and it makes 366 1/4 turns during the year. The error springs from a wrong idea of what is meant by a day. The day is not, as is commonly supposed, the time required by the earth to make one turn on its axis, but the interval between two successive passages of the sun across the meridian—that is to say, the time which elapses after the sun is seen exactly south in its diurnal course through the heavens before it is again seen in that position.

Now, in consequence of the earth's revolution in its orbit, or path round the sun, the sun has the appearance of moving very slowly in the heavens in a direction from east to west. At noon tomorrow the sun will be a short distance to the east of the point in the heavens at which it is seen at noon today, so that when the earth has made one complete turn it will still have to turn four minutes longer before the sun can again be seen exactly south.

**Chinatown's Lottery.**  
Chinamen are natural gamblers, and in every city in this country where they congregate they have a lottery. The manner of conducting the lottery is characteristic. Square yellow papers are circulated about Chinatown. They contain 80 characters within a green border. There is no name or location on the sheet, but every one knows its office and uses. Translated literally, these characters represent some natural phenomena, such as "Heaven" and "earth," "Fish" and "swim," "Birds fly," "The world is vast," "Clouds rise" and other commonplace of daily life, and so general are they that the most ordinary dream may find here a character for interpretation.

Twenty characters are chosen and crossed and the wager laid. When the drawing comes, the man who guesses three of these numbers gets his money back; five, he wins double his stake, and ten, 200 times the amount paid in. The stakes run from 10 cents to \$5. The highest and lowliest inhabitant of the quarter delights in the nah-ku-pou and plays it with almost religious persistence.

**In Sympathy.**  
"But did not the neighbors send you anything after the fire?" inquired the poor commissioner of the widow whose home and belongings had been totally destroyed three nights before by the relentless flames.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Mrs. Cleaver, across the street, sent me a beautiful drawn work doily with her card, and Miss Washington, in the next block, a very pretty cut glass knife and fork rest."—Detroit Free Press.

**Then George Subsidized.**  
"I could never see anything great in your trip across the Rubicon," said Washington. "Now, when I crossed the Delaware I had to contend with a great mass of ice."

"Yes," replied Caesar, "but look at the risk I run of meeting a frost when I reached the other side."

And even one of the Roman senators smiled.—Philadelphia North American.

**Big Loaves of Bread.**  
The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of Franco and Italy. The "nipo" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls, four or five feet in length and in many cases even six feet.

A Burman mile is about equal in length to two English miles. The word for "mile" in Burmese means "to sit," and a mile is the distance that a man goes before he considers it necessary to sit down.

The highest value of an English postage stamp is \$25. The stamp is of oblong shape and very seldom used.

**Beauty in Blood Deep.**  
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to purify pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All drug stores, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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## ANIMAL AGREEMENTS

## CREATURES THAT GET ON VERY WELL IN COMMON QUARTERS.

A Curious Lizard and Petrel Inhabiting the Same Burrow—Both are Benefited by the Partnership—Examples Among Marine Animals.

An intimate connection subsisting between different animals is known as commensalism, commensals being creatures which may be said to sit at the same table, but which do not prey upon one another. Of late years naturalists have become acquainted with numerous examples of this form of animal partnership. In one of the Chickens Islands, off the New Zealand coast, a curious lizard known as the tuiatara and certain species of the petrels were found inhabiting the same burrows, apparently on the best of terms. In rare cases the burrows, which consist of a passage two or three feet long, ending in a chamber a foot and a half long, one foot broad and six inches high, is the work of the lizard. As a rule, however, the lizard is the excavator. Each builds its nest on opposite sides of the chamber, the lizard almost invariably choosing the left and the petrel the right side. The lizard feeds partly on worms and beetles, and partly on the remnants of fishes brought to their common table by the petrel, both animals being thus benefited by the partnership. This is probably more than can be said of the prairie dog, whose underground home is frequently shared by the rattlesnake and the burrowing owl. These were at one time supposed to form a "happy family," but considerable doubt has been cast on the point by the discovery of young prairie dogs in the stomach of the rattlesnake, which seems to indicate that commensalism in this particular case has been a one-sided affair so far as the benefits were concerned.

It is among marine animals, however, that the most striking examples of commensalism have been observed. A feeble fish called the remora owes its success in life to the powerful alliances it forms. One of its fins has been transformed into a sucker placed right on top of its head, by means of which it attaches itself firmly to any passing shark, whale or even ship, no doubt mistaking the latter for some huge sea monster. By these it is transported without any exertion on its own part over great distances, meanwhile picking up such food as may come in its way.

Several small fishes have been found, also, to habitually lodge in the mouth cavity of a Brazilian catfish, sharing such food as the latter succeeds in capturing. The enemies of the smaller fishes are so numerous that it is only by retreating to places inaccessible to their foes that they have a chance of survival. A favorite shelter for many small fishes is the round disk of the larger sea jellies, the stinging properties of which probably cause them to be avoided by the other denizens of the deep. As many as twenty fishes have been counted swimming within the fringed margin of one of these "pulsating umbrellas." The sea cucumbers are another lowly group of marine forms which afford shelter to fishes.

Other instances might be given, such as that of the little pea crab, found in mussels and other bivalve shells, which in return for the protection given them by the molluscan shell gives its host a share of the food it captures.—Washington Star.

## How to Explore.

An explorer in a new country makes most wonderful discoveries by observing very small facts.

He comes to the mouth of a river. If the water is milk white he knows that it comes from a glacier direct, yet he may see the glacier-bearing mountains and find the water quite clear. That means that the river has a lake in its course which has filtered the water and taken out all the mud.

If the river is muddy red it comes from a country of clay; if it is clear brown it comes from swamp or forest. If the water is "hard" when he washes his hand that means a country of limestone.

By the gravel he knows the exact rocks which are drained by the river. Speckled rocks, such as granite, tell a story of probable mountain ranges, even if none are in sight; and by the speckles the explorer can tell whether the mountain range is brand new and jagged, or old and worn.

By the pebbles it is quite easy, with a little practice, to read off the history of a country, to guess at its age. Flints mean a chalk formation. Ironsands is the best possible indication of gold; lavas and basalts mean volcanic action.

Terraces along the coast mean that it is rising by jumps, as may be seen in Norway and Chile.

Where the rivers cut deep between sheer walls on their course from the mountains to the sea, that means that there is no rainfall. Modern shells on top of high mountains mean that the range has only recently been lifted out of the sea.

Hummocky mountains or plains are sure to be made of granite; caves are nearly always in limestone; pink holes mean water running beneath.—Stray Stories.

## Nails Never Grow Equally.

The nails of two fingers never grow with the same degree of rapidity. The nail of the middle finger grows with the greatest rapidity, and that of the thumb least. It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is one-third second of an inch per week, or a little more than an inch and a half per year.

## "FIGHTING" GUY HENRY.

How, When and Where He Won His Nickname.

"You can depend on it, 'Fighting Guy' will see to it that the troops under his command have the finest barracks on the island of Porto Rico," remarked Major George C. Crager, late United States special Indian agent, before a number of Philadelphians who were discussing the future welfare of the United States forces in the Antilles.

"That is General Henry's reputation in army circles," continued Major Crager. "Whenever there is any trouble, that needs straightening out, 'Fighting Guy' is sent there."

"How did he get the name of 'Fighting Guy'?" asked one of Major Crager's guests, and the major thereupon proceeded to enlighten them.

"In the Sioux campaign General Henry led a battalion of the Third cavalry against Crazy Horse, the Indian chief. In this battle the general was shot in the face. He was carried off the field, and it was thought he would die. He pulled through, however, and in order to regain his health he was sent as commandant to a California post. There he was entirely restored, and since then has been engaged in every Indian outbreak.

"His latest achievement was his coming to the relief of the Seventh cavalry in the ill-fated battle of 'Wounded Knee,' South Dakota, on New Year's day, 1891. General Henry, with his four companies of the Ninth or colored regiment, marched from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Pine Ridge agency, S. D., a distance of 198 miles, in a day and three-quarters. They had little or no rest, and the most peculiar part of the entire journey was that upon the arrival at their destination not one of the general's soldiers had a sore-back horse. The only stop they made was at White Clay Creek, where they dismounted, and coffee and hardtack were issued to them. From there they marched on to the agency without interruption. On their arrival at the agency news was sent out to them by couriers that the Seventh cavalry was hemmed in by the Indian forces, and but for the timely arrival of (at that time) Colonel Henry there would have been a repetition of the Custer massacre. Before that time the Seventh cavalry always entertained a sort of antipathy against the Ninth on account of color prejudice, but there was not a man that day who would not gladly have embraced his dusky rescuers all the way down the line.

"The name of 'Fighting Guy' was fastened upon Colonel Henry when he led the charge against the Sioux in 1876. He was the only commander who dared lead a small band of determined men against an army of well-armed Indians. Upon his return to camp after capturing a band of Sioux under command of Roman Nose, the then leader of the Uncaspa Sioux, General Henry was congratulated, and one of the number of Crow scouts who had been enlisted for this campaign nicknamed him 'Fighting Guy.' Since then the name has stuck to him in army circles, just as the name of 'Fighting Paymaster' adheres to General Thad. H. Stanton, the only paymaster on record that has seen active service."

## Drilling for Coral.

The coral reef committee of the Royal Society has received letters giving an outline of the operations of the party from Sydney at the atoll of Funafuti.

The bore hole, which was abandoned last year at a depth of 698 feet, has been carried by September 6 to 987 feet, chiefly in very hard dolomite-like coral rock. The party was also furnished with a drill specially constructed to make a boring in the bed of the lagoon. The work was undertaken, thanks to the ready help and skill of Commander Sturdee, from the deck of her majesty's ship Porpoise, at a place where the water was 101 feet deep. The drill penetrated rapidly to a total depth of 245 feet, passing through sandy material (composed of fragments of calcareous organisms, among which bits of coral became more frequent in descending). At the depth mentioned a mass of hard coral was struck which could not be pierced, as the great length of the unsupported pipe on the one hand and the loose nature of the material on the other prevented them from using the ordinary methods. Captain Sturdee then succeeded in warping the Porpoise to a spot ninety feet nearer the middle of the lagoon. Here the depth was the same, and the bore was carried 112 feet into the bed before the time arrived when the ship had to leave Funafuti. At this place there was sand, as before, to a depth of eighty feet, the remainder consisting of a rather harder coral gravel, the lumps ranging up to the size of a man's fist. The work at the main drill was being continued when letters left the island.

## The Costliest Bean on Earth.

It is not generally known that the vanilla bean is the costliest bean on earth. It grows wild and is gathered by the natives in Papantla and Misantla, Mexico. When brought from the forests these beans are sold at the rate of two pounds five shillings per 1,000, but when dried and cured they cost about two pounds five shillings per pound. They are mainly used by druggists, and last year over 80,000,000 beans were imported into this country.

## Noted Keyboard Pianoforte.

Mr. Henrich's new invention of a pianoforte with a raised keyboard is now on view in London. The keyboard is so raised that fingers and other can now, while singing, play the piano in a standing and upright position thus seeing and being seen.

## SCIENCE NOTES

The statue of Von Helmholtz by Herter is complete. It will be placed in the court of the University at Berlin, between the statues of the two Humboldts.

Vienna has begun the construction of bicycle paths through the streets. Ground has been conceded for the purpose of building a new street on condition that a strip be prepared for the use of bicyclists.

A young French artist is the discoverer of a fine and genuine example of the Spanish palster Velasquez. The canvas was found on a recent tour to Spain. It is a life size portrait of a man and is in the best style of the master. It has been submitted to eminent critics who have pronounced upon its genuineness.

The city councilors of Ulm, Germany, have decided to utilize the spire of their magnificent cathedral as a meteorological observatory. The spire is one of the highest buildings in the world. The instruments will be supplied by the Royal Observatory at Stuttgart, and the registrations will be made by the watchmen of the cathedral under the directions of Dr. Schimpf, a meteorologist. Next to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the cathedral spire of Ulm will be the highest artificial post of meteorological observation in the world.

Letters have recently appeared in The London Lancet, in reference to the colors of newly born negro children. Several medical men have given the result of their experiments, and the evidence shows that the children are of the color of a light quadron. It is recorded, in a paper published in The Journal of the Anthropological Institute, of the natives of the Warri district of the Niger Coast Protectorate, that when pure negroes are born they are pink like young rats, but at the end of three or four months they become black. From this it would seem that atmospheric conditions seem to be necessary to produce the full black colored negro.

The Park Department of Boston has for a long time thought that parks were something more than simply inclosures where citizens and their children could walk dressed up in their best and look at the grass and trees. Playgrounds have been provided in different parts of the city and in these the children can play in the sand and make mud pies to their hearts' content, while older ones have outdoor gymnasiums and ball grounds to attract them from the sickening and vicious life of the pavements. The idea is an excellent one, as it is a one-sided policy to neglect a child's physical development while spending large sums upon the equipment and maintaining of schools for its mental training.

Four submarine mines broke away from Castle Island and floated on the beach at Marine Park, at South Boston, Mass. For a time it was thought they were floating barrels, but when their real nature was discovered they were taken to a place where there would be no danger of premature explosions. It appears that the mines had been anchored in a little cove at the southerly end of Castle Island. They were placed there in order that they might be exploded as soon as the weather permitted. The storm was sufficient, however, to sever the mooring lines which held them together as a group, which accounted for their going adrift.

A very curious case of telegraphic disturbance is reported from Utah, where the Oregon short line lost six telegraph wires for a distance of eighty miles north of Ogden, Utah. It was found on inspection that the cross arms and insulators were heavily coated with salt varying from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. This coating, when wet, taken in connection with the snow lying on the cross arms, formed a dead cross. During the middle of the day, when the sun was shining brightly, the salt appeared to dry out and the wires could be used to some extent. When the cause of the trouble was determined, an engine was started out equipped with a large hose which was used with hot water for washing off the coating. The salt was carried by the winds blowing over the Great Salt Lake, and as salt is a conductor of electricity, the short circuiting of wires is easily explained.

## LITTLE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

There are 4,500 women printers in England.

Americans pay \$8,000,000 a year for looking glasses.

The Chinese have a special god for every disease.

World's annual coffee production is 1,000,000,000 pounds.

There are 600,000 people employed in Italy in rearing silkworms.

The number of medical periodicals published in the United States is 275.

London enjoys a greater area of open spaces than any other capital in the world.

The University of Oxford has type and appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists; and there are over 1,000.

It is said that the peasant of the south of France spends on food for a family of five an average of two pence a day.

It is computed that the present time the diamonds bought for American beauties living in the United States are worth no less than \$5,000,000.

The first use of Niagara's power was made in 1775, a primitive sawmill being operated. Nothing more was done until 1847 when Augustus Porter conceived the plan of hydraulic canal, and in 1851 one of them was completed.

## FUN AND SENTIMENT.

"I don't think that Mr. Eastington ever declines an invitation to dinner." "Oh, no! He's a sort of social lion seeking what he may devour."—Puck.

"I see it is becoming the fad to have your wedding cinematographed." "But a feller doesn't have to have his courtship cinematographed, thank heaven!" "Pa, what is a lineal descendant?" "A lineal descendant is a person who has to fall back on some praiseworthy ancestor for his own importance."—Detroit Free Press.

"As to the emperor," said the empress dowager, "the silly boy hardly knows whether he is dead or alive." "From which," remarked Li Hung Chang, "I infer that he reads the papers."—Puck.

Visitor—"What is the meaning of this large and enthusiastic demonstration? Is there a peace jubilee being held?" Boy—"Naw, sir. De local football club wiped de earth up wid der rivals."—Norristown Herald.

Book Canvasser—Pardon me, madame, but are you interested in the study of prehistoric man? Miss Antique—No indeed! It keeps me busy trying to get the man of to-day interested in me.—Chicago News.

"Young Populare is the most self-

possessed man I ever saw. He never gets the least bit rattled under any circumstances." "Why, in what exigency did you ever see him tried, to have such confidence in him?" "I saw him exhibiting his first baby to half a dozen women at once, and answering every question rationally."

## A Tart Old Lady.

Out in Indiana a good many years ago a certain old lady, summoned as a witness, came into court wearing a large poke bonnet, such as was then most affected by rural folks. Her answers to the questions put to her being rather indistinct, the court requested her to speak louder, though without much success.

"The court cannot hear a word you say, my good woman," said the judge. "Please to take off that huge bonnet of yours."

"Sir," she said composedly and distinctly enough this time, "the court has a perfect right to bid a gentleman take off his hat, but it has no right to make a woman remove her bonnet."

"Madam," replied the judge, "you seem so well acquainted with the law that I think you had better come up and take a seat with us on the bench."

"I thank your honor kindly," she responded, dropping a low courtesy to the court, "but there are old women enough there already."—Law Notes.

## Mistakes in Telegraph Messages.

Two funny telegraph stories are printed by the Pittsburgh Dispatch on the authority of a former employe of the Western Union company.

He was receiving a dispatch from Albany, in which the sender was not overcareful in spacing his letters. Lawton took the address as follows:

"Dr. A. Wing, room car agent, Central depot, New York."

The dispatch came back with the marginal report that there was no such person at the address named. The operator at Albany was called up and explanations followed, in consequence of which the address was changed to "drawing room car agent, central depot."

A still more absurd mistake was once made in the same office when a telegram was received for "James W. Giles, pie clerk, Brooklyn nasty yard." This was afterward amended to read, "James W. Gillespie, clerk, Brooklyn navy yard."

## A Correction.

An amusing double-barreled case of heterophemy occurred not long ago at a meeting of the licensing sessions in an English city. The chairman, discussing the law requiring the bona fide travelers to go a certain distance before being entitled to liquid refreshment, referred to it as being "three miles as the flow cries."

A superior person hastily rose to correct his worship, but could get no nearer than "Your worship means 'as the fly crows,' or rather," he added hastily, "'as the cry flows.'"

No one was rash enough to make a further attempt, and the magistrates went on in their efforts in behalf of sobriety.

## Honest Advice.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins being called upon suddenly to address a Sunday school, thought he would get a few original ideas from his young hearers. "Children," said he, "I want some of you to tell me what I shall talk to you about to-night. What shall I say?" At first there was no response. "That bright little fellow over there," said he, pointing to a youngster on a back seat, "What shall I say to you to-night?" In a little, piping voice came the answer:—"Say amen and sit down." Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

## A Humorous Bride.

"Can we afford," he faltered, sadly, "to have a skeleton in our closet?" As for the woman, she wept, for they were indeed wretchedly poor, but she was not, therefore, altogether unresourceful.

"We might keep it in the hall and use it for a hat rack!" exclaimed the bride, for her mind was giving way under the constant effort to practice economy.—Detroit Journal.

## His Purpose.

"What are you assuming such a belligerent air for?" said the small potentate's adviser. "Don't you know that we don't want to fight?"

"Of course; I know it. And I realize that we've got to do something exceedingly plausible to keep the other people from finding it out."—Washington Star.

## STRAUS'S,

685-687 Broad Street, 21 West Park Street,

..NEWARK..

## GREAT INTRODUCTORY SALE!

## SPECIALS from our CLOAK &amp; SUIT DEPT.

Our Spring line of man-tailored garments seems to be even better than its predecessors; if it was only as good, it would be well worthy of your attention. Our garments combine, in fact, the right proportions, the essentials necessary for beauty, comfort and style. Into their construction goes all that is needed for protection, namely, select materials, good taste and honesty of workmanship. Their popularity stands on merit. The following special values will certainly prove interesting.

**Women's Tailor Suits**—In broadcloth, checks and chevrons, fly front and double breasted, light fitting jackets, silk lined, beautifully finished, stylish skirts, percale lined, sale prices from 20.00 down to 8.98

**Women's Tailor Suits**—Venetian and broadcloth, all lot and broadcloth jackets, silk lined, straw hats, new shirred sleeves, sale prices from 15.00 down to 2.98

**Children's Reefers**—In fancy mixed chevrons and broadcloths, made in the latest styles, buttons, sale prices are from 7.50 down to 98c

**Overalls and Coats**—The celebrated "Can't Rip" brand, strongly made of the best Blue Denim, striped hickory, brown duck or white drilling, with or without apron, all sizes, the regular for 79c, kind, for this sale at 39c

**Unlaundered Shirts**—Men's or boy's, "Utica Non-Fail" made of bleached muslin with pure linen bosom, all seams double folded, reinforced back and front, all lengths of sleeves, full size bodies, neck bands from 11½ to 19 inches, a regular 75c shirt at 49c

**Pillow Cases**—Full bleached, best size, 36x54 good firm muslin, deep hem, worth 50c each, sale price 35c

**Bed Spreads**—Good liberal size, ready patterns well worth 50c, sale price 39c

685-687 Broad St. and 21 W. Park St. NEWARK.

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**EXCURSIONS TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH**

NEW YORK TO JACKSONVILLE \$43.30 (AND RETURN FIRST CABIN Intermediate Cabin, \$35.00)

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Above Rates include Meals and Stateroom Accommodations... Tri-Weekly Sailings from Pier 29, East River, New York...

## For Extra MILK and CREAM...

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We also have a quantity of Milk and Cream at Trenchard's Drug Store for your convenience.

IRA C. LAMBERT, Prop.

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(Late of Canal St., New York.) Manufacturer of

Window Shades, Awnings, Tents, Etc.

Also Wall Pap and Interior Decorations.

Awnings taken down and stored for the winter. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Canopies to rent for Weddings and Receptions.

J. WARREN BROWN, Manager. Residence, Westfield.

**MEATS** and vegetables purchased of us give entire satisfaction. Quality always the very best and prices as reasonable as is consistent with highest prices.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

**Wahl & Sons, Meat & Vegetables,** PROSPECT STREET, WESTFIELD.



One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on the earth. Europe has 68,000, America, 40,000; Asia, 8,800; Australia, 2,000, and Africa, 700.



## THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD

Semi-Weekly.

Published every Tuesday and Friday by  
The Standard Publishing Concern.E. J. WHITEHEAD, President.  
A. E. PEARSALL, Vice-President.  
C. E. PEARSALL, Secretary-Treasurer.SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.Office—STANDARD Building.  
Advertising Rates furnished on application.ALFRED E. PEARSALL, Editor,  
C. E. PEARSALL, Manager.

WESTFIELD, N. J., MAR. 28, 1899.



# Plant Trees!

Everything has advanced except  
wages and salaries.The trusts have already paralyzed  
independent industry. It is their  
purpose to kill it outright.The present administration appar-  
ently has no objection.The letter heads of the Board of  
Trade and Improvement Association  
of Westfield tell of all the good things  
in the town except the newspapers.  
Is this right, gentlemen?"Looks as if 'this man Bryan' is to be nomi-  
nated again. Why not, he is the greatest Amer-  
ican on top of the earth.—Editor Pearsall in  
the Westfield Standard.How modest Pearsall's ideals are.—  
Plainfield Courier-News.Right you are, Bro. Runyon.  
Molest is the word. Perhaps, you  
are so far beyond us as to see in the  
Hanna-Alger-Eagan-Armour kind of  
Americanism, so cordially backed up  
by the Administration, something  
that better represents you and your  
ideas.So be it, if you will.  
But excuse us.We wonder if there is any county job  
that Plainfield, Rahway and Elizabeth  
would be willing to have filled by a  
Westfield or Summit man.—Westfield  
Standard.Produce the Westfield man who can  
carry Plainfield, Rahway and Elizabeth  
—Plainfield Courier-News.We might get him as far as the  
Convention; which is about as far as  
Plainfield has ever succeeded in get-  
ting any of her Senatorial timber.  
And this reminds us that one of the  
best men that ever stood in the  
State Senate was James L. Miller,  
of Westfield.At least, Mr. Voter, please strip  
yourself of party prejudice enough  
to consider what effect the criminal  
trusts and the present political ten-  
dencies will have upon the future of  
your children, bone of your bone,  
flesh of your flesh, blood of your  
blood. You may to-day have a  
young and beautiful family on your  
heart and hands; perhaps daughters  
to bloom as wives in the homes of  
the sons of your neighbors, now,  
perhaps, only school boys, playmates  
of your own sons and of your  
daughters.Do you mean to say that you have  
no concern with their future?If so we charge you with being  
false to the present.A Westfield man, with a splendid  
young family about him recently told  
the STANDARD's editor that his chil-  
dren could look out for themselves  
and their own future when they  
grow up.We sincerely hope that the young  
men his daughters may marry will  
be able to support them and their  
children.But we happen to know that, as  
the direct result of a combination in  
his own line, this very man is seri-  
ously over-worked and materially un-  
der-paid.Here is something a lady sends to  
the STANDARD with a request that  
we re-print it. We do so with plea-  
sure and, also, with an appreciation  
of the lady herself, even higher than  
we had before:—

## MY MOTHER.

Some one I love comes back to me  
With every gentle face I see—  
Beneath each wave of soft gray hair  
I see my own dear mother there.  
With every kindly face and word  
It seems as if I must have heard  
Her speak and felt her tender gaze  
With all the love of olden days.  
Then I am moved to take her hand  
And tell her now I understand  
How tired she grew beneath the strain  
Of feeling every loved one's pain  
No further burdens could she bear;  
The promise of that land more fair  
Alone could tempt her from her child.  
And now if I could keep her here  
No sacrifice would be too dear,  
No tempered winds for her too mild.  
Then I would smooth and kiss her face  
And by her side take my old place  
And sob my years and cares away.  
I think if I could feel her touch  
Once more, it would not matter much  
How sunny or how dark the day.  
The tears I have so long repressed  
Would loose their ache upon her breast.

I love each mother that I see  
That brings my own so near to me;  
For though I never more may frame  
Upon my lips that hallowed name  
To anyone who will draw me near  
And answer me with warm caress—  
As long as there are mothers here,  
No child can be quite motherless.  
—Mary Augusta Mason.

The STANDARD's editor is pained  
to note evidences of strained rela-  
tions between H. B. Rollinson, edi-  
tor of the New Jersey Advocate, and  
F. W. Runyon, editor of the Plain-  
field Courier-News; both supposed  
to be good and faithful followers and  
upholders of the Republican party  
standard, through thick and thin;  
and, as we are sorry often to have  
observed, through right and wrong.  
Come, come, boys; this will never,  
never do. The party will need your  
combined and particular efforts more  
than ever, now that the Alger-Ar-  
mour-Eagan beef has made it smol-  
ly so bad; to say nothing of the ac-  
count it will have to give to the peo-  
ple for playing them into the hands  
of trusts according to the Hanna  
schedule.

There must be no quarreling with-  
in the Republican editorial ranks.

However, if we were called upon to  
umpire the game we would be ob-  
liged to say that, with honors hereto-  
fore almost even, Runyon rather  
holds it over Rollinson; because he is  
still in the ring while the latter quits  
in the following fashion:—

With this we dismiss the sore-head  
Plainfield editor from all further con-  
sideration. He is a "hollow mockery and  
sham," vainglorious as a peacock and  
just about as useful.

Now, if Runyon will also quit  
they can both go to sleep again; and  
once more the country will be safe,  
whatever may be said of the Repub-  
lican party.

Here is an instructive extract from  
a New York newspaper. It simply  
shows what the people of this coun-  
try could do if they would be their  
their own syndicate:—

## TELEPHONES FOR ONLY \$5 A YEAR.

But No Trust or Syndicate  
Fixes the Rates in  
Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The most  
complete telephone  
system in the world has just been inau-  
gurated in this city. This system is not  
in the hands of a syndicate or a trust,  
but under the immediate control of the  
Government.

There is hardly a residence in Stock-  
holm and the neighboring towns not con-  
nected with the central offices, which  
occupy ten stories of an immense square  
tower in the middle of the city.

The telephone tax is levied in the same  
manner as the water tax is levied in the  
cities of the United States. It is insigni-  
ficant that the poorest wage earners  
can afford to have telephones in their  
houses, and even now every fifth  
house is connected with the central  
office. In the large hotels  
there is a telephone in every room  
connected with a sub-central in the hotel  
office. Butchers, grocers, shoemakers,  
laundries and even coal carriers and  
wood cutters now receive their orders by  
telephone.

The system also covers cities within a  
hundred miles of Stockholm. Subscrib-  
ers in all the cities are charged about \$5  
a year for each telephone.

## NEW TOWNSHIP LAW.

BILL PASSED GIVING MORE POWER  
TO TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pitney's Bill Makes Many Changes in  
the Government of Townships.—Spring  
Elections to be Held the Second Tues-  
day in April.—The Township Treasurer,  
if he be a Member of the Committee,  
to Act Without Compensation.

The senate bill, No. 97, introduced by  
Senator Pitney, of Morris County, has  
passed the House and been signed by  
the Governor. This bill makes many  
changes in the make up and government  
of the township committees.

It provides that the annual spring  
election shall take place on the second  
Tuesday in April instead of in March as  
now. At such election there shall be  
elected a clerk, a tax assessor, a col-  
lector of taxes, a member of the board of  
assessors, an overseer of the poor, as  
many pound keepers as may be deemed  
necessary, one or more members of the  
township committee and such other  
officers as may be authorized by law.

The township committee shall consist  
of five members instead of three. The  
committee shall have power to appoint  
a township attorney and a township en-  
gineer; these officers need not be resi-  
dents of the township. The committee  
shall also appoint a township physician.

The members of the township com-  
mittee who are members when this act  
goes into effect shall remain members  
until the Saturday after the annual elec-  
tion. At that election one committee-  
man shall be elected for the term of  
three years, two for two years and two  
for one year.

The committee will have the power to  
elect their chairman and a quorum will  
consist of a majority of the committee.

The township committeemen shall be  
paid two dollars (\$2) for each meeting,  
provided that the aggregate annual  
compensation shall not exceed \$100 for  
each member. The clerk shall be al-  
lowed and paid three dollars (\$3) per day,  
or such annual compensation as the  
committee shall by ordinance determine.  
The term of the township clerk shall be  
three years.

Every township committee shall ap-  
point one of their number or the col-  
lector of taxes or a legal voter in the town-  
ship, to be the treasurer thereof. If the  
collector or a member of the committee  
is appointed to this office, he shall per-  
form his duties as such treasurer with-  
out compensation. The assessor and  
tax collector shall hold office for the  
term of three years. The overseer of  
the poor will also be elected for three  
years.

In regard to ordinances the committee  
cannot pass an ordinance at the same  
meeting at which it is first introduced,  
but it shall lie over until the next regu-  
lar meeting or to an adjourned meeting  
which cannot be held for at least three  
days. All ordinances shall be published  
in a newspaper published and circulated  
in the township. The committee can  
by ordinance prescribe a penalty for the  
violation of any ordinance or any sec-  
tion thereof by a fine not exceeding \$100  
or by imprisonment in the township  
lock up or the county jail for a term not  
exceeding ninety days.

The bill gives any constable or town-  
ship officer the right to arrest any per-  
son or persons, without warrant, who  
within the view of such constable or  
officer shall violate any township ordi-  
nance or section thereof.

The persons qualified to vote are em-  
powered to at any annual election or any  
election held for the purpose, to vote,  
grant or raise such sum or sums of mon-  
ey as may be deemed necessary for the  
maintenance or support of the poor; the  
building and repairing of ponds; the  
opening, defining by monuments, grat-  
ing, stoning, graveling, macadamizing,  
telfordizing, working and repairing of  
roads and streets, and keeping them in  
order; the planting, protection and care  
of shade trees on the highways; the rent-  
ing, purchasing, erection, maintenance  
and repair of suitable buildings for use  
as town hall or lock-up, for the use of  
fire department, the police department  
or for any other public use, and the pur-  
chase of sufficient land therefor.

Appropriations can also be made for  
the acquisition, purchase, maintenance  
and improvement of land for public  
parks; the making of plans and surveys  
for and estimates of the cost of any pro-  
posed improvement, the celebration of  
local or national anniversaries or holi-  
days.

The township committee shall have  
power by resolution to order and cause  
to be raised money for the payment of  
any judgment against the township, or  
for any portion of the principal or of  
interest upon any township bond that  
shall be payable before the next annual  
township election for which no appro-  
priation shall have been made by the  
voters.

The amount appropriated and ordered  
to be raised by taxation in the township  
in any one year shall not exceed a sum  
equal to two cents on the dollar of the  
assessed value of the property in the  
township for that year, exclusive, how-  
ever, of all state and county taxes, and  
all moneys raised within the township  
for school purposes.

When the voters of the township have  
voted money for the establishment and  
maintenance of a fire department, the  
committee shall by ordinance establish  
such fire department, designate to whom  
they will intrust the use of the township  
fire apparatus, determine how many

members each company shall contain,  
the qualifications for membership, the  
officers of such company and of said de-  
partment, the mode of election or ap-  
pointment of said members and officers  
and their powers and duties, and may  
by ordinance or resolution adopt, alter  
and amend such rules and regulations  
as may be necessary respecting the use,  
management, care and custody of the  
property and apparatus used by the fire  
department, and the conduct and gov-  
ernment of the department. The com-  
mittee shall inspect the department once  
a year.

In regard to the police the bill says:  
The township committee of any town-  
ship wherein no police department has  
been established may appoint one or  
more persons, resident therein, as police  
officers who shall have the powers and  
perform all the duties hereinbefore con-  
ferred and imposed upon police officers  
in townships having a police force; such  
officer or officers may be dismissed at  
the will of the committee, and shall re-  
ceive such compensation for their ser-  
vices as shall be fixed by the committee,  
not to exceed two dollars for each day  
they are actually engaged in performing  
the duties to which they may be assign-  
ed by the committee.

Township bonds may be issued for the  
following purposes:

1. To take up and pay any outstand-  
ing bonds representing a lawful indebt-  
edness of the township, for the payment  
of which no provision shall have been  
made, and to pay the cost of construct-  
ing, curbing, recubing, paving or re-  
laying any sidewalk.

2. To raise money with which to pay  
the whole or a part of the cost of any  
of the following improvements: The con-  
struction, extension or purchase of any  
water works, or water supply plant, or  
of any sewer or sewers, or system of  
sewerage, or of sewerage and drainage,  
or of any plant and appliances for sup-  
plying light for public or private use;  
the grading, macadamizing and telford-  
izing of roads; the purchase or erection  
of suitable buildings for use as a town  
hall or lock up, for the use of the fire  
department, the police department, or  
for any other public use, and the pur-  
chase of sufficient lands therefor; the  
purchase and improvement of land for  
public parks, or for the cost of any other  
public improvement, work or pur-  
chase of property authorized by law not  
specified in the first subdivision of this  
section.

All township officers in office when  
this act shall take effect, whose offices are  
continued by this act, other than mem-  
bers of the township committee, shall  
continue in their respective offices until  
the second Saturday after the second  
Tuesday in the month of April nearest  
the expiration of the terms for which  
they were respectively elected or ap-  
pointed, and no longer; and all township  
officers in office when this act shall take  
effect, whose offices are not continued  
by this act, shall nevertheless continue  
to possess the powers now conferred and  
discharge the duties now imposed upon  
them until the second Saturday next  
after the first annual township election  
held after this act shall take effect, and  
no longer, anything in this act to the  
contrary notwithstanding.

This law goes into effect in February,  
1900 therefore the present officials will  
hold office only until the Saturday fol-  
lowing the second Tuesday in April.

## Easter Music at St. Paul's.

The following program of Easter mu-  
sic has been arranged for next Sunday  
morning at St. Paul's church:  
Opening anthem—"Break forth into joy,"

Barnby  
Anthem—"Christ our Passover,".....Steab  
Te Deum Laudamus.....Garrett in C  
Jubilate Deo.....Holden  
Hymn—"He is Risen,"  
Kyrle Eleison, Gloria Tibi and Credo—  
Carpenter in C

Offertory anthem—"The first day of the week,"  
Steane  
Hymn—"The strife is over,"  
Sanctus, Benedictus qui venit, Agnus Dei, and  
Gloria in Excelsis.....Carpenter in C  
Post Communion—"At the Lamb's High  
Feast,"  
Hymn—"O day of resurrection."

There will also be special music in the  
evening, and in the afternoon there will  
be a children's service at 3.30.

The service for this week are:  
Every morning at 9 o'clock, except  
Good Friday.

Every afternoon, service for children  
at 3.30 o'clock.

Wednesday evening, special musical  
service: Story of the Passion.

Thursday evening, commemoration of  
institution of the Lord's Supper.

Friday, service at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p.  
m.; also 3 hours devotion, 12 m. to 3  
p. m.

"HYDRO-  
LITHIA"CURES ALL  
HEADACHES

TRIAL SIZE, 10 CTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE STEINHEIMER CHEMICAL CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

# BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

MARKET &amp; HALSEY STS.

NEWARK, N. J.

## Greatest Nineteenth Century Innovation

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—OF THE—

## PURE FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT, FREE!

A marvelous exposition, a scene of Royal Splendor, of  
light color and startling electrical effects.

## Grand Hourly Concert

—BY THE—

## Famous Hungarian Gypsy Band

—AND—

## Cooking Lectures Twice Daily

—BY THE—

## Renowned Madam Ludlum.

Also short talks by the eminent Food Specialist,

## MR. CRESWELL McLAUGHLIN,

—ON—

How, When and What to Eat.

Souvenirs for All. Everybody Welcome. Do Not  
Miss It!

## L. BAMBERGER & CO.,

Market and Halsey Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

## ON OR ABOUT

April 1st we will move into our new and com-  
modious store in the new TAYLOR BLOCK adjoin-  
ing Archbold & Scudder's meat market. We will be  
pleased to see our friends and patrons at our new  
quarters, and will treat all in the same fair manner, in  
the future as we have in the past.

## A. C. FITCH &amp; SON,

Telephone, 24-a.

Grocers.

## J. S. IRVING CO.,

DEALERS 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.

TELEPHONE 19 A.

## EASTER

Is coming, and you can obtain a full  
line ofEASTER CARDS,  
EASTER EGGS,  
EASTER CHICKENS,  
EASTER NOVELTIESAT  
HARKER'S BEAUTIFUL STOREELM AND QUINCY STREETS,  
WESTFIELD, N. J.

## BAUMANN'S PHOTO STUDIO

(Formerly New York)

Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.

All Styles of Photographs

from smallest to life size.

Also Crayons and Pastel Portraits.

Highest class work only. Prices reasonable.  
Amateur work finished and instructions given.

PICTURES TAKEN RAIN OR SHINE.



Easter's a coming  
Don't forget that,  
Go to CHARLES CLARK'S  
For a New Hat.  
Broad Street, Westfield.







## MEN HIT IN BATTLE.

OBSERVATIONS OF A SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Was in Totten's Battery—Some Wounded and Dying Fell Thick and Fast—Fighting in Hard Luck—Taking His Last Smoke.

"If you want to know how men die in battle, ask some of those who have been at Wilson's Creek, on one side or the other," said Judge David Murphy, of the criminal court of St. Louis.

"I was in Totten's Battery, and I saw them, wounded and dying, falling thick and fast around me. You may say that I saw not one man sunk in the face of death on that terrible day of fighting and bloodshed. While I was firing my gun from Bloody Hill a youngster, not more than twenty years old, suddenly jerked his leg. He uttered a sharp, quick cry, then bent down and tore the trousers away from the place on his skin where a Minie ball had struck him. He looked up with a smile, patted the wound with his hand, pulled the torn trousers down and went on shooting. Five minutes later he yelled again, and his hand went up to the fleshy part of his arm. 'Hit again!' he said, sat down behind the battle ranks and examined his arm. The wound was only skin deep, and that seemed to please him hugely, for he tied his handkerchief around it and went again forward into the ranks with his musket.

"You're fighting in bad luck, to-day, Pete," said a comrade. The youngster turned his face to answer back, and by the snapping of his eyes it could be seen that his mind framed a saucy, defiant reply. Just then his jaw dropped. A ball ploughed its way through his mouth leaving nothing but a bloody cavity. With a hoarse gurgle the fellow threw his gun on the ground and fled back of the lines. He was found in a hospital afterwards, but never recovered.

"On that same day I encountered three men under a tree. Their faces were ashy gray, showing that they were mortally wounded. I asked them why they were not attended to, and one of them said that it was all over with them; they wanted the surgeons to attend first to those who could be saved. One of the men was smoking a short briarwood pipe.

"What are you doing, my friend?" I asked.

"Taking my last smoke," he answered, his glassy eyes looking steadily at me. Another was reading a letter. He held it up to his face, but I could see that he was not making any headway. His eyes were growing dim, and his weak, trembling hands folded the mislaid and thrust it into his breast pocket. He was perfectly resigned to his fate and had not a word to say. When I returned in the evening, after a lull, I found the three men dead. Their faces were white and set in the shadow of the tree under which they lay.

"That's all bosh about men saving about home, mother and heaven. All the men I have seen die or near death were quiet and perfectly rational. They made no fuss. Those that did were usually delirious, entirely out of their minds. The faces of those were frequently distorted, and gave every evidence of the mental and physical agony they unconsciously had endured. "One thing struck me as peculiar. Nearly all the regulars exhibited an instant desire to examine their wounds when they were hit, and the expression of their faces indicated in a moment whether they were slightly or mortally wounded. They seemed to know with unerring certainty. If the wound was slight and in a place where they could tie it up conveniently, they did so, and then went back to the fighting lines. If it was mortal their grave, pale faces betrayed their knowledge. The volunteers were not so well posted, but they were as brave as lions, and seldom gave up unless seriously hurt."

**When a Man Becomes of Age.**  
The question sometimes arises whether a man is entitled to vote at an election held on the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. Blackstone, in his Commentaries, book 1, page 463 says "full age in male or female is twenty-one years, which age is completed on the day preceding the anniversary of a person's birth, who, till that time, is an infant, and so styled in law." The late Chief Justice Shaw, in his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, quotes Christian's note on the above, as follows: "If he is born on the 16th of February, 1698, he is of age to do any legal act on the morning of the 16th of February, 1699, though he may not have lived twenty-one years by nearly forty-eight hours. The reason assigned is, that in law there is no fraction of a day; and if the birth were on the last second of one day, and the act of the first second of the preceding day twenty-one years after, then twenty-one years would be complete; and in the law it is the same whether a thing is done upon one moment of the day or another." The same high authority (Shaw's) adds in a note of his own, "A person is of full age the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday."

**Plans in French Theatres.**  
All Paris theatres except the new Opera Comique are full of floss, according to Françoise Garcey, the dramatic critic, who ought to know. He suggests that managers drive sheep into the auditorium before the performances to attract the pests, a method that is said to have some success in Spanish hotels.

## A VICINITY OF RECORDS.

Phenomenal Speed Made by the New York Central Recalls Coincidence.

The phenomenal time record made by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, on the 11th day of September, 1893, recalls an interesting coincidence of dates of special interest.

On the 11th day of September, 1508, Henry Hudson, after making several unsuccessful attempts to discover a northeast passage around the continent, under the direction of the Anglo-Dutch East India Company, entered the Hudson River, terminating his trip at the head of the navigable waters in the vicinity of Albany, which he named "the New Netherlands."

Hudson did not make the rapid transit of 65 1-3 miles per hour, nor is it possible that his sailing record compared favorably with the speed of the Dufender or the Valkyrie, but the result of his discoveries was of vastly more importance, as it indicated the route which was destined to be followed in the march of civilization and the development of this continent, and has done more for the advancement of science and the arts than any section of the earth recorded in history.

It was here that the first meeting of the colonial representatives was held, resulting in the preliminary steps for the establishment of the present republican form of government.

It was here that Clinton and his coadjutors, taking advantage of the natural topographical route provided by nature, inaugurated the canal system, connecting the waters of the Hudson with the lakes, which was the pioneer movement for inland transportation, and was followed by the more rapid railroad system rendered necessary by the demands of commerce. It was here that the first institute for the development of science and the arts and the promotion of agriculture was incorporated by Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, which is still in existence.

It was here that Dr. Nott provided the first plan in the introduction of the grate bar, by which coal could be successfully used as fuel.

It was here that Littlefield brought into use the first self-feeding, base-burning stove.

It was here that Squire Whipple first reduced to science the art of bridge building, erecting a trapezoidal truss bridge of iron and presenting formulas for similar structures.

It was here that Professor Henry and Dr. Ten Eyck strung miles of wire around the walls of the Albany Academy, demonstrating the practical use of electricity as a power and in the transmission of messages, which was immediately applied by Prof. Morse by the use of his alphabet.

And it was here, at the West Albany shops of the railroad company, that William Buchanan, superintendent of motive power, planned and constructed the celebrated engine 900, and others of the same style, which have gained an international reputation, and without which the success attending the phenomenal achievement mentioned could not have been accomplished. It is worthy of note that our Dutch ancestors of the Netherlands, to whom we are indebted for so much, have just launched the largest steamship now afloat of the twin screw type. May success attend their enterprise.—Peter Hagan, in Balltown Journal.

## Not a Genuine Tramp.

A tramp, who appears to be deserving of something much better than his present lot, astonished the town of Westbrook, Me., recently, Thursday he called on the Overseers of the Poor and asked for a permit to spend the night at the city farm and work to pay for his keep. He was given the permit, but on arriving at the farm was told that though he might stay, there was nothing for him to do, whereupon he declined to remain and trudged on. He said he wasn't looking for charity, but work.

## Date.

"Be mine," he implored.  
"Too late," she answered, in a trembling voice.

He buried his face in his hands. Hope fled from his bosom.

"Too all-fired late," the woman repeated. "You might have said that these three hours ago. The idea of waiting until 1 o'clock in the morning." Detroit Tribune.

## Traveling Churches in Siberia.

Traveling churches are to be established on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which passes through many desert places, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles. Cars fitted up for divine service will be attached to the trains for the benefit of the officials.

## A Mind Reader.

Boggar—Yer haven't got ten cents 'bout yer, has yer, boss?  
The man—How did you find that out? I thought no one knew I was broke but myself.—Byron House Post.

## The Situation.

"Hello, Jasmun; where are you living now?"

"With my wife, of course."

"And where is your wife living?"

"Oh—er—why—with her father."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## No Reward.

"Well, my little boy," said the urbane visitor, "what does mamma give you for being good to-day?"  
"She doesn't give me anything," said the youngster, in an injured tone. "I am just good for nothing."—Detroit Free Press.

## Preparing His Weapon.

"Going to shave, Sam?"

"No, sah; dance."—Judge.

## And Her Carriage was Travelling.

She didn't know what burlap is, but she thought she did, and when she said that she was house-cleaning and had covered all her furniture with burlap, she couldn't understand why her neighbors laughed.

## KENTUCKY'S AGED.

THE REMARKABLE OLD MEN AND WOMEN.

They Have Twelve Thousand Relatives—All Are Called by Their Given Name—In the Prime of Life at Seventy-eight—An Apology.

The most remarkable family in point of age in the United States lives, moves and runs things in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky—in Letcher county, to be exact. Webb is the name of these old persons, whose number is six, and to whom every individual of the 12,000 population of the county is directly or indirectly related. Three old men there are, and three old women. Their father was the first cousin of Daniel Boone, and was, in addition, the earliest settler in the rugged mountain region in which his descendants are now all powerful.

They are all called by their given names, with the prefix "Uncle" or "Aunt," as the case may be. There is Aunt Letty. She comes first by reason of her age, which is eighty-nine years. She is growing rather appreciative of the burdens which come with advanced years, and she is not so spry as she has been up to a few years ago. Then, too, the murder of her son, Wiley W. Craft, a dozen years ago, has had much to do with aging her. To Archibald Craft, her husband, she presented eleven pledges. Her grandchildren, number ninety, her great-grandchildren sixty, and her great-great-grandchildren forty.

After Aunt Letty comes Aunt Polly, who is eighty-five years old in her own right, and who is growing old gracefully at the home of her son. She married a man named Adams, and ten children were born. It was to visit her eldest daughter that Aunt Polly last year rode one hundred miles on horseback over the roughest of mountain roads. She didn't mind this experience, so unusual for an octogenarian, and remarked that the Webbs came of hardy stock. She has 110 grandchildren, and seventy great-grandchildren and about forty great-great-grandchildren.

Jason is next in point of years, being eighty, and the most prolific of the family. He doesn't know the meaning of illness from any personal knowledge of it, and he says he feels as fine as a yearling. Nineteen children is the record which makes him the proudest man in Letcher county. These nineteen have obeyed the Scriptural injunction and have multiplied to such an extent that the old gentleman has 175 grandchildren, 150 great-grandchildren and more than one hundred great-great-grandchildren. He is one of the two members of the aged six who have ever looked upon the landscape from a car window. It was two years ago that he first ventured on the "kyars," and that was when he went on a visit to friends in Tennessee.

Then there is Uncle Miles, who considers himself in the prime of life. Although he is seventy-eight years old, he rides his horse all over the rough neighborhood and is apparently as unrestrained in his movements as a youngster. With him, too, the storks have been generous, and the children of his children number 165, his great-grandchildren count up to 150 and the last generation ninety.

Aunt Sally, with seventy-five milestones to her credit, runs around her home with as much agility as any of her grandchildren. She is a widow and does her own work, even to shouldering a sack of corn and carrying it to the mill. She has thirteen children, eighty grand children, sixty-five great-grandchildren, and more than fifty great-great-grandchildren.

The baby of the family is Uncle Wiley, who is only seventy-three. His eleven children perpetuated the race to the extent of seventy-five grandchildren, and he has fifty great-grandchildren and thirty great-great-grandchildren. He apologizes for his comparatively small number of descendants by stating that his sons married late in life.

## Arabs at Omdurman.

The Arab mode of attack was quaint to a degree; formed in a line, each tribe advanced against a part of the village. When about 600 yards from the mud houses they halted and commenced to dance, brandishing spears and swords in the air and firing off rifles. After a few moments they resumed the advance, dancing and firing all the while (in the air) when suddenly, with a yell, they rushed at the houses, and, having effected an entrance, they slaughtered every one within.

## A Gently Bible.

The most costly book in the royal library at Stockholm is a Bible. It is no wonder that it is considered precious for there is not another just like it in the world. In weight and size alone it is unique. It is said that 160 asses' skins were used for its parchment leaves. There are 300 pages of writing, and each page falls but one inch short of being a yard in length. The width of the leaves is twenty inches. The covers are solid planks four inches thick.

## The Fair May Be Mooted.

An amusing incident is reported from St. Petersburg. A copy of the London Daily News delivered there had several columns of the principal page blacked out by the censor. The recipient, furious to know what this lengthy forbidden topic could be, procured a copy privately from London. The expurgated portion proved to be William T. Stead's long, enthusiastic appreciation of the czar himself after the famous interview.

## A LIMBURGER SYMPHONY.

How the Grocer Caused Trouble by His Generosity.

I was at the corner grocer's last Saturday. The boss behind the counter made me a present of something wrapped in a piece of silver paper, which he told me was a piece of Limburger cheese. When I got outside the shop I opened the paper, and when I smelt what was inside I felt tired. I took it home and put it in the coal shed. In the morning I went to it again. It was still there. Nobody had taken it. I wondered what I could do with it. Father and mother were getting ready to go to church. I put a piece in the back pocket of father's pants, and another piece in the lining of ma's muff.

I walked behind when we started for church. It was beginning to get warm. When we got in church and after singing the first hymn, mother told father not to sing again, but to keep his mouth shut and breathe through his nose. After prayer perspiration stood on father's face, and the people in the next pew to ours got up and went out.

After the next hymn, father whispered to mother that she had better go out. After the second lesson, some of the church wardens came around to see if there were some stray rats in the church. Some more people near our pew got up and went out, putting their handkerchiefs to their noses as they went. The parson said they had better close the service, and hold a meeting outside to discuss the sanitary condition of the church. Father told mother that they had better go home one at a time. When they got home they both went into the front room, but did not speak for some time.

Mother spoke first and told father to put the cat out of the room, as she thought it was going to be sick. It was sick before father could get it out. Mother then turned round and noticed that the canary was dead. Mother told father not to sit so near the fire, as it made matters worse. Just then the servant came in and asked if she should open the windows, as the room smelt very close. Father went upstairs and changed his clothes and had a hot bath. Mother took father's clothes and offered them to a tramp, who said, "Thanks, kind lady, they're a bit too high for me." Mother threw them over the back fence into the canal. Father was summoned afterward for poisoning the fish. Next morning father had a note sent him. Father came to wish me "Good night" at ten o'clock with the note in one hand and a razor strap in the other. The people next door thought we were beating carpets in our house. I cannot sit down comfortably yet. I have given my little sister what I had left of that Limburger cheese. I thought it a pity to waste it.—Berlin, Ont., Record.

## His Last Crust.



She—I thought you promised ter share yer last crust wid me!  
He—Wait till I git ter de crust an' I will.

## Financial Embarrassment.

A lady who had a kindly remembrance for all her domestic servants met an erstwhile washerwoman and stopped to ask her how she fared, says Short Stories.

"Oh, mem, it's turrible financial distress me an' the child's in!"

"Why, what it is—are you out of employment?"

"No, mem; work's in a fair state o' atidiness and not a cent do I owe, but it's lathin's o' trouble I've got!"

"Are you not promptly paid?"

"As promptly as the day comes around."

"What is your financial distress, then?"

"Well, mem, (in a burst of horror) 'what's killin' me is, I earn 36 the week an' pay 38 for me board, an' God only knows how I do it."

## An Important Postscript.

A French writer, engaged upon a profound scientific work, rang for his valet. He then sat down and wrote this note:

"Kindly send some one to arrest the cook. She has stolen my purse."

This he directed to the chief of police. The valet appeared, and while waiting for his master to finish writing, picked up something lying under the table. As he took the note he said:

"Monsieur, here is your purse; I found it under the table."

"Ah, just in time; give me the note, Jean."

He hurriedly added the postscript:

"I have found my purse; it is unnecessary to send any one," and handed the missive to the valet, saying:

"Deliver this at once; it is important."

## The Difference.

Mr. Sharpless—Women are queer creatures. A woman will spend her last cent for a pocketbook.

Mrs. Cutting—I know it. A man would never do that, especially if there happened to be a saloon or a cigar store handy.—Chicago News.



## Easter Costumes!

Glad Easter, "Queen Feat of the year," with all its joy will soon be here; And in New Jersey's Greatest Store you'll find bright Easter Goods galore.

NEW MATERIALS, STYLES, MAKES, IDEAS  
...AND LOW PRICES...

## Millinery.

All the general Paris, London and New York styles and our own (exclusive) styles.

Paris Hats ..... 15.00 to 40.00 | New York Hats ..... 39c to 7.00  
London Hats ..... 5.00 to 25.00 | Hahne Exclusive Hats ..... 2.75 to 35.00

## Outer-Garments.

The thrill of Fashion's loveliness, the smart style and the dainty construction.

Suits ..... 6.98 to 125.00 | Skirts ..... 1.98 to 45.00  
Jackets ..... 3.98 to 25.00 | Waists ..... 2.98 to 39.00

## Gown Fabrics.

The new and popular weaves and colorings. Patterns that are shown in Newark only by HAHNE & CO.

## Gloves.

Ladies' gloves ..... 75c to 2.75  
Men's gloves ..... 75c to 1.00  
Boys' gloves ..... 50c to 1.10

## Shoes.

Ladies' shoes ..... 1.48 to 3.95  
Men's shoes ..... 95c to 1.98  
Boys' shoes ..... 95c to 2.75

## Parasols.

Ladies' Parasols ..... 85c to 15.00  
Children's Parasols, from ..... 12c to 1.98

Free Deliveries at New Jersey Railroad Stations.  
No Extra Charge for Packing.

HAHNE & CO., Newark.



## CARPET DEPARTMENT.

NEW MANAGEMENT AND  
NEW GOODS

Made ours one of the finest Carpet Departments in the State.

MOQUETTE CARPETS (Made, Taped and Laid) 75c. to \$1.00  
AXMINSTER " " 75c. to \$1.00  
TAPESTRY " " 65c. to 75c.  
VELVET " " 85c. & \$1.00  
SAVONNERIE " " \$1.48  
EXTRA SUPER INGRAM. 60, 65, 75, 85c.



BEST INGRAM ART SQUARES,  
2x3, 4.98; 3x3, 5.75; 3x4, 7.98  
ELEGANT SMYRNA RUGS,  
6x9, 7.98; 8x10, 8.98; 9x12, 7.98

MOQUETTE RUGS,  
18-in., 98c.; 27-in., 1.98; 36-in., 3.49;  
9x12, 21.98.

Japanese and China Mattings,

10c. to 35c. yd.

Shades, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Cocon  
Flats, Rubber Flats, Curtain Poles  
and Fixtures, etc., etc.

FURNITURE, BEDDING & HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Trading Stamps Given with All Cash Purchases.

WOODHULL & MARTIN,  
234, 236-238  
FRONT STREET, Plainfield, N. J.

Some of the machines for making matches which are made in these days make 900 revolutions in a minute and turn out about 2,000,000 matches daily, or about 900,000,000 annually.

The vine attains a great age, continuing fruitful for at least 400 years. It is supposed to be equal to the oak as regards longevity.

Plant  
Trees!







## ABOUT THE COUNTY

### CRANFORD.

The Standard is on sale Tuesday and Friday at the Union News Co.'s stand.

F. J. Van Orden and family have moved to Newark.

Mrs. Jasper C Hunt is visiting friends at Glen Clove, S. I.

Court Cranford, I. O. F., will hold a regular meeting this evening.

W. W. Underwood has moved his family from Elizabeth to this town.

The Board of Education held a meeting for the purpose of organization last evening.

Edward P. Tenny will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian chapel this evening.

Mrs. R. J. Garner is spending several days as the guest of friends at Lakewood.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. H. Plummer.

The Junior Patriarchs gave a dance at the residence of E. L. Heleker, on Main street, Saturday evening.

The township committee has set the second Tuesday evening in each month as their regular meeting night.

Messrs. Samuel T. Marshall, George G. Teller and Albert Tusch Jr. have been appointed by the governors of the C. A. C. as a base ball committee.

### Is my Blood Pure?

This is a question of vast importance to all who wish to be well. If your blood is impure you cannot expect good health, unless you begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. This great medicine makes the blood pure and puts the system in good health, cures spring humors and that tired feeling.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

### A Remarkable Piano.

One Bachelier, who compiled a history of Aquitaine, describes a remarkable pianoforte built for Louis XI by the Abbe de Baigue. The king one day, hearing a drove of hogs tuning up preparatory to a general ruff for and promiscuous scramble at the stop pail, laughingly ordered the priest to contrive means by which these seemingly discordant sounds might produce harmony.

Tradition does not affirm that the reverend gentleman scratched his head thereat, but owing to the prevalence of the tuncure it is safe to assert that he did not. Notwithstanding which, however, he managed to nicely grade the drove, from the thin treble of the shote to the bassoon grunt of the tusked boar and, having arranged them in stalls under a pavilion, announced to his astonished majesty, who had not thought of the matter since, that the piano was in tune.

The king, incredulous, attended, and when the abbe struck the keys there poured forth to the delight of the entire court a burst of music such as Orpheus never conceived. The explanation, when the crafty prelate chose to expose his plan, was most simple. The keys being struck, a prong set in motion by the action was stuck into the pig, grazing or piercing, according to the force and temperament of the player, the resulting squeal, howl or groan producing harmony.

## Plant Trees!

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has, and "faint heart" never won anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; it cleanses the blood of everything.

If you would be strong in the race of life and "do the business," you must "stay." Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the struggle easy. It gives clear, strong blood; hence perfect health ensues.

Hives—"The itching of hives which troubled me last summer was terrible; blotches came all over my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me." Mrs. MARY INBURY, 235 South Wolf St., Baltimore, Md.

All Run Down—"I was as tired in the morning as at night, had no ambition, weak and run down. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and cured me. Can eat well and sleep well." Mrs. CHAS. MOHR, 418 Madison St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Female Troubles—"I would have welcomed death any time as a relief from catarrh of the womb and other serious troubles. The best physicians said my case was hopeless. I stopped taking everything else and took Hood's Sarsaparilla. New life came to me and I gained until I am perfectly well and strong." Mrs. EMMA J. FISHER, Lonedell, Missouri.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### ROSELLE.

The Park Athletic Club gave an enjoyable smoker on Saturday evening.

Miss Isabel Kearsing will give her musical and concert on Monday evening.

Mrs. E. L. Lillibridge, who has been spending the winter in the Bermudas, is expected home to-morrow.

The Rev. Robert W. Elliott delivered an interesting sermon on "The Covenant of Treason" at the Methodist church last evening.

### FANWOOD.

William Lind is on the sick list this week.

Miss Emma Clark is confined to her home by illness.

C. L. Lewis will preach at the Methodist church on Sunday.

W. E. Gibbs, of this town, has been granted a patent for an acetylene gas generator.

A petition is being circulated asking the Central Railroad officials to stop the 5 45 P. M. train from New York at Fanwood.

### TO CURE A FELON.

How to Treat These Dangerous and Painful Sores.

A felon is a severe and usually a most painful inflammation of the end of the finger, more commonly either the thumb or index finger of the right hand, for the reason that these are most exposed to the little wounds from which the trouble starts; but any of the fingers, or even one of the toes, may be the seat of a felon.

The inflammation starts generally from the prick of a pin or needle or from a scratch or cut, but often the wound is so slight that no notice is taken of it until the finger begins to grow sore. The soreness soon passes into actual pain, and this rapidly becomes most intense and throbbing, and sometimes is felt all the way up the arm.

It is worse when the hand is allowed to hang down. The ball of the finger is hot, red and swollen. At the same time the patient feels more or less ill, is feverish, and has a headache and rapid pulse.

When the inflammation is deep seated, pus collects beneath the periosteum, or membrane covering the bone, and this greatly increases the distress as well as the danger. If allowed to go on unchecked, the inflammation may creep up the finger into the palm of the hand, and then the condition becomes a most serious one. In almost any case when once pus has formed beneath the periosteum more or less of the bone will die, leaving the end of the finger crippled or disfigured by a deep scar.

When the treatment is begun very early, it is sometimes possible to cut short the inflammation by cold cloths applied continuously to the inflamed part. These must be frequently renewed, for if allowed to get warm they will act as poultices and rather hasten suppuration than arrest it. At the same time the arm should be kept in a sling, with the hand raised and resting on the chest.

If the inflammation does not rapidly subside under this treatment, we must reverse it and try to bring matters to a head by means of poultices or wet cloths applied as hot as they can be borne and changed very often.

The only thing to be done when pus has formed is to cut the finger and let it out. This is painful enough for the instant, but it will prevent many days of acute suffering and all danger of severe inflammation of the hand and arm, with subsequent blood poisoning.

### SECONDHAND SHOES.

Extensive Repairs May Be Made For Very Little Money.

A sign hanging in front of a shoe-maker's shop where secondhand shoes were sold had upon it these words: "Secondhand Shoes With New Uppers." It seemed almost as though a pair of secondhand shoes with new uppers would be practically new shoes, but inquiry showed that this impression was not warranted by the facts. There is a good deal of fresh material in a pair of shoes thus repaired, but there is also left a good deal of the old.

The new upper thus put in is a new vamp, the front part of the upper. The old counter, or back part of the shoe, still remains. It is a familiar fact that while the counter may break down or wear out or get a hole in it somehow it is much more likely to stay sound and good. It is the front that cracks and breaks. And so in putting secondhand shoes in order new vamps are sometimes put in. But while such a shoe, which had also been soled and heeled, might easily be described as having undergone extensive repairs it would still be far from wholly new. There would remain, besides the old counter, the shank and the inner sole and the general shape and framework of the shoe, and upon these the repairs could be made.

Secondhand shoes, bring various prices, depending on their original quality and their condition. A pair of secondhand shoes, soled and re-heeled and with new uppers, can be bought for as little as a dollar.—New York Sun.

## Plant Trees!

### Working Night and Day

The busiest and mightiest thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold at the Bayard drug store.

### RAHWAY.

Edward Adams has removed to Newark.

The Board of Trade meets this evening.

A special meeting of the common council takes place Friday evening for the purpose of giving a public hearing to the application of the Westfield & Elizabeth Street Railway company for a trolley franchise.

Ballington Booth, of the American Volunteers, delivered an address in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms yesterday afternoon. The gymnasium hall was crowded. The commander spoke of the work of the American Volunteers.

Miss Ella Sharp gave a social evening last Friday at her home, in honor of her guest, Miss Edith Read, of the State Normal School, of Trenton. There were about twenty-five present, and the evening was very pleasantly spent with games, vocal and instrumental music and dancing. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

### Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold at the Bayard drug store.

### Overdiplomatic.

Mr. Meekton was gazing at his wife with that inane and amiable fixity which comes into a man's face when he has been napping and is ashamed of the fact.

"Leonidas," she said sternly. "What is it, my dear?" he inquired as he brightened himself up in his sleepy hollow chair.

"What is the matter?" "Nothing is the matter," he said, growing red in the face. "I haven't intimated that there was anything wrong, have I?"

"No. But you have been behaving rather queerly. Just now you gave a little start and exclaimed, 'Yes, Henrietta, I agree with you perfectly.'"

"Well," answered he, apprehensively, "there isn't anything in that to take exception to, is there?"

"Are you sure you meant it?" "Every word of it."

"You had given the matter due consideration before you spoke?" "Certainly. Do you doubt me, Henrietta?"

"Oh, no. But I can't help attaching some significance to the fact that I hadn't uttered a word during the ten minutes previous to your enthusiastic indorsement of my sentiments."

"Well, to tell the truth, Henrietta, I had been asleep, and something awoke me, and I naturally supposed—that is to say, I took it for granted—that and then he gave it up.—Washington Star.

### The Sensitive Porgy.

The porgy, common as it is, is a beautiful fish when seen in the water in a favorable light, and it is likewise one of the most sensitive of fishes. In captivity it is easily frightened. It will take alarm from something done by a passing visitor, a thoughtless touching of glass, or something of that sort, and gushing around until it is exhausted. Sometimes a porgy in a tank may, when frightened, jump out of the water and bump its nose against the wire screen over the tank and be seemingly paralyzed by the shock and rendered unable to swim. In such a condition it will lie upon its back, motionless, except perhaps for a fluttering of its fins, for an hour, and then it may come back all right again and swim about so lively and in such good form that you can't tell when which fish of the lot it was that had bumped its head.

A peculiarity of the porgy is its liability to blindness. Blindness is not uncommon among fishes, but there are perhaps more blind porgies than there are fish of any other kind. There's a saying among fishermen, "As blind as a porgy."—New York Sun.

### A Spanish Street Scene.

In nothing is the illiterate condition of Spain shown as in the numerous writing booths which line the streets of Barcelona. Spain has preserved much of the picturesque life of past ages, and even at the present day in many of its towns may be seen the watchman, with pike and lantern, going his nightly rounds not far from a fine street brilliantly illuminated by the electric light. In the Rambla, the principal street of Barcelona, may be seen several of these writing booths of the public scribes. There for a small consideration the illiterate or any one else may have anything indited from the poetry of a love epistle to the prosaic application for a situation. The front of each booth is placarded with the name of the scribe and the services he is prepared to render to his customers. Some scribes combine the art of painting with that of writing, and all add to their activities the business of registry offices for servants.

### Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results of loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaho, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more good to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c at the Bayard drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

## A FIVE FRANC PIECE.

ONE THAT IS THE HOPE OF EVERY CREDULOUS FRENCHMAN.

The Story of Napoleon's Famous Coin and the Immense Fortune That Is Popularly Believed to Be Concealed Within It.

If you happen to have in your possession the particular French coin known as a 5 franc piece, you may unwittingly be a millionaire.

Such, at least, is the belief shared by hundreds upon thousands of credulous Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, many of whom spend most of their spare time destroying quantities of 5 franc pieces in the hope of realizing a fortune.

Dr. Marco-Leonardo Nardetz, the well known numismatist and one of the recognized authorities on coin lore, speaking of this curious condition of affairs, said:

"It is quite true that half France still believes in the existence of great wealth hidden in a 5 franc piece, although many numismatists hold that the fortune in question was long ago discovered and appropriated by one of the Rothschild family.

"The story of the strange 5 franc fortune legend may be briefly told. A 5 franc piece, to begin with, is a silver coin, and is worth about 4s. 2d. Napoleon I was very anxious to make the coin a popular one, and with this end in view he caused it to be circulated everywhere throughout France that he had inserted in one of the silver pieces before it left the mint a bank note or order for 1,000,000 of these same 5 francs—roughly, about £200,000. Whether he really did this or not I cannot say for certain, but the weight of evidence would seem to show that it was done.

"In the manuscript memoirs of the Duc de Feltrie, Napoleon's minister of war, it is expressly stated that the emperor inclosed a note on the Bank of France, duly signed by the governors of that institution, in a split 5 franc piece; that the halves were then welded together, partially reminted and thrown in a heap of similar coins, which the emperor mixed with his own hands. These coins Napoleon took with him in a bag when he went to Boulogne and distributed lavishly en route, even dropping some of them out of his carriage windows. In this way it was impossible to keep track of the lucky coin.

"The news of this odd lottery spread far and wide, and the 5 franc piece leaped into immediate favor. From that day to this mutilation of the coin has been common in France, Switzerland, Belgium and elsewhere. Every year the Bank of France is requested to make good scores of pieces split in a vain search for the 5,000,000 franc bank note.

"There are many stories dealing with reputed finds of the fortune. Indeed when a man becomes suddenly rich in France it is common to hear people whisper, 'He must have found Napoleon's famous coin.'

"Some assert that the emperor kept the coin himself, but this hardly agrees with Napoleon's character. Still it is a current theory that some of the money which enabled Napoleon III to reach the imperial throne was found in the lucky silver piece, which his mother, Queen Hortense, had wheedled out of her brother-in-law.

"It was also common talk that General Boulanger had acquired the famous coin until the discovery that his money supplies came from the Duchess d'Uzes set that belief at rest.

"The most likely explanation as to why the 5 franc piece fails to turn up is that Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, a French member of the great Jewish bankinghouse, secured it. This account states that Baron de Rothschild, having investigated the tradition and found sufficient proof of its truth, deliberately set to work to locate the note.

"He quietly bought in and collected every 5 franc piece he could get, and his agents were notified to preserve and forward to Paris every 5 franc piece which reached them in Europe, Asia, Africa or America. In his office the baron kept three trusty men hard at work bleeting the coins.

"Some say that he had invented a plan for welding them together again, so as to defy detection; others maintain that he melted down the silver and sold it to the government on bloc. The work was colossal, but in the end the baron's system failed to have conquered.

"He found the note for 5,000,000 francs, having spent nearly 1,000,000 to obtain it. The order was duly presented at the Bank of France and cashed by that institution.

"Plausible as this narration may seem, the great mass of Frenchmen refuse to credit it, and go on, year after year, splitting open their 5 franc pieces to look for Napoleon's note. It is certainly a tantalizing thought that somewhere in the world a check for £300,000 is knocking about hidden in an ordinary silver coin worth less than 5 shillings."—Pearson's Weekly.

### Explained.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells a story to show that there is sometimes a great deal in the way of putting anything.

"I understand that you said my eldest daughter was as homely as a mud fence, professor."

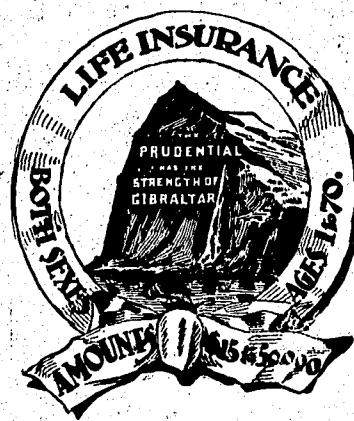
"You are quite mistaken, my dear madam. What I said was that your esteemed child reminded me of a mixture of terra firma and aqua pura combined in a practical boundary line."

"Oh! Is that all? Dine with us on Sunday, professor."

In the eighteenth century begging was a frightful nuisance in the German states. In Bavaria whole regiments had to be sent out to arrest and punish the professional beggars, and Cologne, with a population of only 40,000, had nearly 10,000 paupers.

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