

CRANFORD CHRONICLE

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CRANFORD, UNION COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

PRICE 3 CENTS

BERRY'S DRY GOODS!

TOYS, BOOKS, DOLLS, GAMES,
SKATES, SLEDS.
Handkerchiefs, Colognes, Umbrellas.
Japanese Linens } CENTERPIECES,
SCARFS, DOILIES.

Initial Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Toilet Articles, Hosiery,
Aprons, Neckwear Shirt Waists.

CHINA NOVELTIES.

Leather Bags, Purses, Pocket Books.
Kid Gloves. Sweaters.

Don't fail to visit Our Toy Department.
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

We Make the House a Home!



SAVE MONEY
at
OUR JANUARY SALES
of
FINE FURNITURE
and
FLOOR COVERINGS

EVERYTHING REDUCED!

McManus Bros.

COMPLETE HOME OUTFITTERS
105-107-109 First Street, Elizabethport
LIBERAL CREDIT.
Stores Open Evenings
11:00 o'clock, Saturdays till 10 p. m.

A. C. PIKE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Headquarters for
Mechanics' Tools,
Builders' Hardware
Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, House-
furnishing goods, etc.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
1 Union Ave., Tel. 138-R.

Miss Richmond's
College

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

105 UNION AVENUE, CRANFORD

All Departments, from Kindergarten,
through College, Preparatory
Work.

Mrs. Harding's lessons in Physical Culture
and Dancing each Friday at 3:45 p. m.

FRENCH—Separate or class lessons,
under Mme. Golefroy, of Paris, graduate of
the Sorbonne, on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays.

LITERATURE—Classes formed for the
study of English Literature.

MUSIC—Miss Simonson, instructor of
piano.

Terms: \$3 for single lessons; \$8 for two
lessons per week. In classes, 4 pupils, at
\$5 an hour; 8 pupils, at \$3 an hour.

Dr. S. M. Hinman
DENTIST

BANK BUILDING, (2d floor)

Hours: 8-1
2-5

Good Luck for
Cranford Department
Store.

A. M. SHAPIRO

has just added another line in his new
DEPARTMENT STORE,

a full line of TOYS of every description,
consisting of

DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED,
TOY PIANOS, TEDDY BEARS, AUTO-
MOBILES, DISHES, STOVES, HORSES

AND WAGONS, and many other articles.
These he will offer at special prices. Also
special prices offered on

BOYS' AND MENS' CLOTHING

for the holidays. Call and be convinced.

A. M. Shapiro,

17 UNION AVENUE.

Special Notices.

Artesian wells. F. T. Cladek, Rahway

N. J.

Wanted—Washing to do at home. Mrs. S.

39 Burnside ave.

Miss Philpot, graduate of Conservatory

of Music of Bremen, Germany; piano in-

struction, German method, 129 north

Chestnut street, Roselle, N. J.

Lost: In vicinity of depot, Saturday

night, Gold Brooch. Finder will please

return to Reay's Drug Store. \$10 reward.

Whenever Miller Brothers store is open

the opportunity of getting Good Fruits and

Fresh Vegetables is open to these.

You can lend a horse to water, but you

cannot make him drink—you can make his

burden easy pulling wagons bought of Fink.

Wanted to Buy: House of 7 to 9 rooms

in best residential section of Cranford. Ad-

dress M. S., P. O. Box 356, Newark. 26

Wanted—General houseworker, good

wages, two in family; references absolutely

required. Apply 3 Berkeley place, Cran-

ford, N. J.

To Rent—Furnished house of seven

rooms and bath. Good location. Rent

reasonable. Inquire 111 Mill street.

Instruction in china painting, water

colors and drawing: Thursdays, children.

Artists' materials, white and decorated

china; china firing, Miss Philpot, 129 north

Chestnut street, Roselle, N. J.

New Books in Cranford Library.

Eaton, John. Grant, Lincoln and

the freedmen.

Guide to Switzerland.

Gilman, Lawrence. Stories of sym-

phonous music.

Trine, R. W. In the fire of the

heart.

Quick, Herbert. The broken lance.

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow. The new

missioner.

McCutcheon, G. B. Daughter of

Anderson Crow.

Parrish, Randall. Beth Newell.

Benson, E. F. Sheaves.

Nicholson, Meredith. Rosalind at

Red Gate.

Vance, L. J. The brass bowl.

Crawford, Marion. Little city of

hope.

Gates, Eleanor. Cupid, the cow

punch.

Lincoln, J. C. Mr. Pratt.

Butler, E. P. Kilo.

Oppenheim, E. P. The great secret.

Harden, W. N. Mam Linda.

Howden, J. R. Boys' book of lo-

comotives.

Goldi, C. Pinocchio, the adven-

tures of a marionette.

Verns, Jules. Mysterious Island.

Tomlinson, E. J. Cruising on the

St. Lawrence.

Burnett, F. H. The cozy lion.

At the recent exhibition of the

Rutherford Poultry, Pigeon and Pet

Sock Association, Mr. and Mrs. F. S.

Partridge of East South Avenue, cap-

tured first, second and fourth prizes.

blue, red and pink ribbons for chickens

and two special prizes for the best

shaped birds. One of the specials was

a ribbon offered for Barred Plymouth

Rocks.

PROGRESS IN CONCERTED ACTION

There is from all accounts, concerted

action throughout the United States not to

allow poor business conditions to stay with

us any length of time. In fact, they are

disappearing now. Trading centres are

alert, crops large and profitable, and the

farmers alone will spend hundreds of millions

within a year.

The courage of merchants has been

aroused and strong efforts will be made in

1908 to equal and even pass the big showings

of 1907. In an interview with the McManus

Bros., on First Street, Elizabethport, who

are great believers in legitimate advertising,

they say their offerings through their ads

will be made regardless of the money-making

end.

This firm believes the contagion of being

busy will work so well as to bring them a

thrusts returns for their sacrifice of prices

now made. If others would feel and act in

the same way, the wheels of progress would

assume their late accustomed sound.

FOR SALE!

LARGE TRACT OF LAND ON JER-

SEY CENTRAL.

—TOWN SITE—

W. G. PECKHAM, Westfield.

WE solicit the opportuni-

ty to furnish menu and

estimate for any prospective

entertainment, small or large

Write or inquire at our Eliza-

beth store, where our Mr.

Newberger will attend your

service.

R. Walsh

MAKERS OF SWEETS

83 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Oppella Post Office.

CRANFORD LOCALS.

The Cranford police were called on

Saturday night to arrest four disorder-

ly characters who made trouble for

the conductor of a trolley car on the

journey eastward from Westfield. The

men had refused to pay their fare and

used abusive language, but after think-

ing things over for awhile in the Bas-

tille they were very docile indeed.

The names entered on the blotter were

John Jones and Thomas Gross, dock-

hands employed on the steamship Col-

umbia, John Mackenzie and George

Pupupkrett, machinists of Newark.

Jones and Gross were sent by Judge

Mendell to the county jail for 20 days

each. The others were fined \$2 apiece.

Mrs. John Moody, president of the

V. I. A., was one of the speakers at

the Westfield Women's Club meeting

on Monday afternoon.

James C. Royce was one of the

trustees of the Fairview Cemetery

Association, chosen at the annual

meeting in Westfield on Monday night.

Ferguson & VanName's insurance

agency has been doing business in

Cranford 30 years. In commercial en-

terprises age is a sure sign of useful-

ness and we congratulate Mr. Ferguson,

resident member of the firm, on his

long and successful business career.

Kiel Garrison of the Nyack Mission-

ary Institute, will speak at the next

regular meeting of the Christian and

Missionary Alliance, held in Alliance

Hall, Opera Block, Cranford, Thurs-

day evening, January 16, at 7.30.

The annual banquet of the Rutgers

Alumni Association will be held in

the Plaza Hotel, New York City, on

Feb. 14th. The special guests and

speakers will be Dr. Demarest, presi-

dent of the college; Gov. Fort, and

Mayor McClellan.

Miss Vreeland's recovery from pneu-

monia is well advanced, and it is ex-

pected that she will be able to resume

school work early in February.

A man named Long and said to

belong in Dunellen, was seriously in-

jured by a Central New Jersey local

train at Garwood shortly before one

o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was

taken to Plainfield on the train and

sent to Muhlenberg hospital. He was

so badly injured as to make question-

ing by the railroad men and physicians

difficult. He was walking along the

track when struck. The wheels took

off an arm and a leg, and he was cut

about the head.

The Elizabeth General hospital has

issued an appeal for subscriptions,

stating that \$2500 is needed to make

good a deficit incurred in 1907, and

\$5000 to complete the building to be

occupied as a home for the nurses.

The Elizabeth Club bowlers will

play a match game in Cranford to-

night with the Casino pin tumbler,

while the Parks of Plainfield are busy

on the Jersey City alleys.

The board of education will meet

tonight.

PROCTOR'S NEWARK THEATRE

During the week of Jan. 20th, the

programme at Proctor's Newark The-

atre includes such well known vaude-

villians as Chas. Evans & Co., in one

of the funniest one act farce comedies

entitled "It's Up to You, Henry."

The Japs will present a juggling

and equilibristic novelty, such as only

children of Mikado can produce.

Their enemy, the Mikado, will pre-

sent a production of a fleet of battle ships

all hand embroidered on red plush.

Those popular butchers of the Eng-

lish language, Raymond and Coverly,

have a new series of songs and say-

ings. Chalk Saunders, a well known

Newarker, will present a series of

caricatures and pictures sketched with

lightning like rapidity. Russell and

Held, new comers here, will be seen

and heard in a prettily dressed sing-

ing and dancing turn. Clown Ferrero

and Dog, will demonstrate what pa-

tient training will do in bringing a

dog to do almost impossible feats.

The best film of animated pictures

that can be obtained, will complete

the bill.

Township Committee Meeting.

The Township Committee at its

meeting last night was apprised in a

letter by Thomas B. Faintout that on

Dec. 21 last a large number of his

ducks had been destroyed by dogs.

The writer asked if reimbursement

could not be made from the dog tax

fund. The clerk was directed to notify

Mr. Faintout that such relief could

only be given on receipt of evidence

by two freeholders that they had seen

the dead fowls and appraised their

value.

Committeeman Heins brought up

the dangerous condition of the Darsh

sidewalk on Alden street near Union

avenue, and the peril to which the

public was exposed of tumbling into

the excavation just inside the fence

line. As the pit is on private prop-

erty, the attorney said that no official

action could be taken in regard to it.

A motion directing Mr. Darsh to

repair the sidewalk within ten days

was adopted.

Engineer Bauer reported that Con-

tractor Callahan had completed the

work of laying sidewalks on North

avenue, John street and Hampton

The Inheritance Tax

By Professor Charles J. Bullock, of
Harvard University.

TO Americans of the last generation the inheritance tax was a fiscal curiosity, but to-day it is found in not fewer than thirty-four states, and must be accepted as an accomplished fact of American finance.

The present inheritance taxes employed by the several states are levied clearly to raise revenue. But it is now proposed to introduce a federal inheritance tax to reduce swollen fortunes. The proposal assumes that there is in the United States an undue concentration of wealth and power in a few hands, and it cannot be denied that many thoughtful men have come to such a conclusion. But if the existence of such a tendency be admitted the inheritance tax is no remedy therefor.

If excessive fortunes have been made by reckless or dishonest manipulation of corporations, the obvious remedy is to reform corporation laws and to elevate the standards of business morals. New legislation may be needed at some points, but relentless enforcement of existing laws against conspiracy and theft would probably go far to accomplish the desired result. Such remedies are simple and old fashioned, but they have a potency far exceeding all schemes for social regeneration through act of Congress.

If our federal government needs additional revenue, it can at any moment raise an additional hundred millions by restoring the tax on beer and tobacco to the figures enforced during the Spanish war. Our state and local governments have no such convenient resources.

For financial reasons, therefore, an inheritance tax should be reserved to the several states. For economic and social reasons, its function should be to raise revenue, and not to reform the distribution of wealth.

The Cruel Landlady

She Scorns Women Lodgers and Bars Such
as Take Pupils.

By Lucile Borden, of New York.

THE Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is as nothing in comparison with the autocrat who prevents young women from living in her rooms. The writer has seen how a Wellesley College teacher is scorned and flouted. She has been openly insulted and driven out of the house like a criminal convicted of stealing spoons because, forsooth, she ventured to hint in a delicate way that she took a "few pupils."

"Indeed, I would not have them in the house. Me running to the door bell! No, you can't have the room at any price."

It was formerly the custom to fling the little girl babies into the Ganges. The New York landlady is the lineal descendant of those heathen mothers. She advertises for "gentlemen only." She looks out of the door coyly at the sight of petticoats. She avers that there are no rooms to be let, though you hold up the newspaper with her own advertisement in print. After five days actually counted in pursuit of a room in the 70s and 80s only, the writer, after pocketing all sorts of insults and abuse, has settled as the attic philosopher under the roof of an imposing residence, where she is received, as the "top floor."

Only business women are wanted in New York. The rest may retire to their hillside farms and listen to the wind howling through the branches in Autumn. It is "scat cat" wherever one may roam, until the offender becomes apologetic for being a woman.

In this house the "top floor" has no "matches" furnished. Judging from the dilapidated window shade, this is true in more senses than one. I told the autocrat that I did not smoke, but she was inexorable. The men wanted the matches, and she would not provide luxuries.

And the landlady? What of him? He is invisible. In only one instance did he appear. Then he was suave and polished. Hence the conclusion that the New York landlady is a widow. She reigns triumphant, abusive, vain of her prowess in ousting undesirable roomers. What is the resulting need? The hotel for women where at moderate prices meals may be had in the house. There should be rooms for \$4 to \$5 up. At the Martha Washington the lowest rooms rent for \$6, and one is obliged to wait sometimes several weeks for one of these to be vacant.

The Reserve Force in Business

By Herbert J. Hapgood.

THE successful general never puts his entire force into the field. He always has strength in reserve to meet an emergency. In the battle for business success the wise employer does likewise, and he has growing up in his establishment a reserve force of young men who can step into places that may become vacant through death, sickness, the inroads of competitors or failure to "make good."

The human part of a business machine is an uncertain quantity. Just when you least expect it, a man on whom you have been counting for important results and who has hitherto shown himself capable of securing them suddenly proves lacking and has to be replaced. How vitally important it is then to have in reserve a force of men thoroughly trained in your own methods for use when the need arises.

Formerly, employers developed this reserve force from their office boys. That was in the days when men who began work very young and with limited education were considered the most capable; and about the highest form of praise that could be given a man was to call him "self made."

Men are still "self made" and always will be, whether they finished their education in the grammar school or took degrees at a university. Education does not make the man—it only develops him; but it almost invariably enables the man of native ability to strike the gait more quickly.

Within recent years, employers have come to realize this. Experience has taught that the best value is found in the young man who enters business a little later in life, but with better educational training and more nature judgment, even though they are obliged to pay him four or five times the salary at which they used to start since boys.

High school and college graduates are the chief source of supply for this reserve force which every progressive firm should be accumulating. It is with men from the colleges, universities and technical schools that this article will chiefly deal, but the advantages of those with only high school training should not be overlooked. Many of the large city high schools, in fact, give courses that are almost equal to those of the small colleges. The high school graduate of 1906 often is fully as well educated as his father who received a college degree in 1886 or thereabouts.

In some branches of business, high school men are perhaps preferable to college men. This is likely to be true in clerical work, especially, as the high school graduate is usually a better penman and quicker at figures. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that he is almost always inferior in judgment, knowledge of human nature and other qualities which a man develops as he grows older.

TRAINING OF PARENTS.

Mr. Abbott Advises Them to Cultivate Persistence and Self-Restraint.

"The only alternative I know to government by collision is government by habit," says Ernest Hamlin Abbott in "The Outlook." In the opening paper of a series "On the Training of Parents," the paper is about the bringing up of children, but the briefest perusal will show that the final word in the title is quite correct. Every collision with a child is a confession of weakness, says Mr. Abbott. For while it may sometimes be better to let a child collide with you than with the community, it is never anything but a disaster, and proof that government by habit is not fully established.

The process of training children is the process of forming habits, and the time to begin is when the child is a babe. That is the time for the parents to learn self-restraint. The mother's impulse is to rush to her baby the moment he cries, take him up, fondle him. A little care, says Mr. Abbott, will enable that mother to distinguish between the cry of pain, the cry of nervous irritability and the "plain cry." If it is a cry of pain she looks for the cause. If it is a cry of irritability she "blames herself for having rocked the child a few moments before, and steels herself against repeating the indulgence." It is a "plain cry" she exercises her self-restraint and lets him cry on. She knows that, sad as it may seem to hear a baby cry, he has got to cry to exercise his lungs until he is old enough to go out and play with the other children.

When the baby has had all the food that is good for him, she gently withdraws the food supply. Thus she establishes in herself the good habit of not indulging him foolishly. And the child learns to go to sleep without the whole family dancing attendance on him, to stop eating when he has had enough—learns, in short dignity and self command and sweet reasonableness.

Of course, Mr. Abbott points out, the spirit of adventure leads normal children sometimes to sample things not good for them, and explore places where they ought not to be. "But this," he says, "is a tribute to regular life, and is denied to those children whose whole life consists in a series of parental experiments."

Mrs. Ewing, in her "Story of a Short Life," pictures the bewilderment of a little lad under the caprices of a fond father whose government was a government of moods. Sometimes, by some curious and fortunate alchemy, beautiful characters are evolved under such conditions, but not often. Bad habits are easily acquired, and likely to cling, but happily, Mr. Abbott says, good habits are as hard to break up as bad ones are. People who consider petulance in a child "so cunning" and who enjoy "encountering the child as an adversary and breaking down his opposition" will have no trouble in developing in the malleable little beings in their care habitual petulance and disobedience. But those who desire their children to grow up with a "contented acquiescence in a regular life" can do it; it requires no qualities on the part of the parents but persistence and self-restraint, and it means for the child, when he grows up, all the difference between being a blessing or a nuisance to himself and others.

American Music in Foreign Lands.

"The same music that I play in Des Moines is enjoyed as thoroughly in Berlin or Paris," said Sousa, the bandmaster, before leaving Des Moines yesterday. "Many people are of the opinion that I change the style of my music when I go from America to Europe, but the same program that the American appreciates is liked by the German or the Frenchman. The human family is the same the world over. The expression of emotions in every race is almost identical, and so music that will make the American dance or weep will have the same effect upon the Russian, German, or Greek. My first concert in Berlin was absolutely an innovation in the music world of that country, and it caused quite a stir. I would play something from Wagner and the Germans would applaud until they were red in the face. Then I would give them a little American rag-time. These sudden changes in the program had a great effect upon the people of that city. I was there for one month steady and played every afternoon and evening. I believe I have played more in Germany than any other musician excepting a German."—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Paste Jewels.

A well known illustrator who visited New Orleans grew most enthusiastic with reference to the quaint beauty of the old town. "I noticed a remarkably decorative effect in a street near the French market," said he to a friend. "The second and third story windows of a certain house were hung with pale yellow bamboo curtains. These were perfectly plain and all of the same shade, yet you can form no idea how they set off the old place. They simply glorified it!"

The friend, a New Orleans man, was puzzled. "I don't recall the house. Point it out to me the next time we're in that vicinity."

A day or two later the friends were walking in the locality referred to, when suddenly the man from the North uttered an exclamation. "There it is!" he cried. "The house of the bamboo curtains! It must contain a colony of artists!"

His friend smiled grimly. "That isn't bamboo," he explained. "You're enthralled over a spaghetti factory. They hang their stuff out the door."

—Youth's Companion.

THE RELUCTANT OPPORTUNITY.

You've heard a lot about the time that turkey on a roast the duck And how the bird jumped off the plate And father cursed his luck. Since then he's never had a chance To test his carving skill. For mother always wields the knife, And mother always will.

Somehow, when mother carves a goose, She wastes no time, as father would, In idle jest or boast. But straightaway goes about the task And no one has to wait. For mother to reclaim the bird Because it leaves the plate.

She separates the joints with ease. She knows just where they are. For her it doesn't seem hard work. The way it was with pa. The gravy does not fly about. And mother always has a jar. When mother starts to carve the duck There's not a thing to fear.

Poor father says he keenly feels That he is in disgrace. He often begs of mother to Let him redeem his place. But mother snubs him with a word. Her will be cannot buck. For she recalls to mind the day That father carved the duck.

Thanksgiving Day has little charm For father, for he knows That he must watch, while mother carves. Remaining in repose. He's waited now for many years. And prayed that she'd get stuck. He wants to get another chance To try to carve a duck.

Oh, how he wishes that her knife Would suddenly let fly. That she would make a slip, as he Had made in years gone by. That she would fall, as he has failed, And that she would meet her luck. But nothing ever happens when Our mother carves the duck. —Detroit Free Press.

Practical Flora

How She Trained Her Flance Before She Wed.

"How do I know what kind of a husband you will make?"

Miss Flora Hugton was a practical girl. Possessed of a good, healthy, sensible temperament, she had with it all a large feminine heart, upon which were there, however, no frills. She believed that the best happiness consisted in looking things in the face.

"Yes, my dear," she went on to her prospective fiance, Appleton Dickerby, "we may as well understand each other. What I've seen of you I like. I may say even more. But we'll be a long time married—if we are—and we may as well make sure beforehand. Are you practical? Are you steady and reliable? Do you know anything about running a house? You must forgive me if I seem too particular, but it's an important matter for both of us."

"Of course it is," said Dickerby, "and to one realizes it more than I do. It makes me love you all the more, Flora, to know that you are so particular. I realize now that I have a treasure. Of course, I can't exactly say about myself, but I'm willing to do what you want me to, to prove my love and make myself fit for the grand vocation of being your husband."

At this moment a message was placed in Miss Flora's hands. She read it hastily with an almost painful look of anxiety.

"Did you ever?" she exclaimed. "Here's a note from my sister Jane, who says that her husband, who is on a trip out West, has been taken ill and she must join him at once. She wants me to run over right away and take charge of the house while she is gone."

"Perhaps, dear," said Dickerby, "I can be of some assistance to you in his emergency, and incidentally—"

Flora smiled gayly. "So you can!" she exclaimed. "Just he things. Why, it's as if Providence had intervened. I'm sorry Charlie's sick, but now I know it's for the best. It will be a splendid opportunity," she went on enthusiastically, "for me to see what kind of a husband you will make."

Flora's mind worked rapidly. "Yes," she exclaimed, "I see it all. You can report tomorrow morning at the house. There will be lots to do. Jane was always easy going, anyway. First, we'll have a thorough house-cleaning. Then the baby isn't well."

"Has she a baby?" asked Dickerby timidly.

"Dear me, yes. And she doesn't know how to treat him. But we'll fix all that. I can't wait to begin."

The next morning at 9 o'clock Dickerby reported at Flora's sister Jane's house, according to instructions. He found her arrayed in a short skirt and shirtwaist, ready for business.

"Excuse my appearance," she said, "but you know one has to wear one's old clothes at this sort of thing. Now, first we'll take all the rugs out and put them in the backyard. There's a man coming, but this will help."

Dickerby took of his coat and got to work.

"Now," said Flora, when he had finished, "all the pictures must come down and be dusted."

"All right, darling."

Dickerby got the stepladder, and toiled until luncheon.

"I've discovered," whispered Flora, triumphantly, as she leaned over the table, "that the nurse is a traitor. She has been actually abusing the baby. Think of it! Jane is so blind! The book told me all. I don't dare leave her alone with the little fellow for a moment. Now, this afternoon I shall be busy sewing those curtains, and I've let her off on purpose, as I'm on the track of another who may come, so I wish you would look after the baby."

"I don't know much about the management of infants," said Dickerby, dubiously. "Of course, I'm willing to try."

"Don't be worried. You won't have to do much." Amuse him a little, then roll him out in his carriage, see that he isn't covered, give him his bottle at half past 3, and if he cries, give him

some hot water; bring him in promptly at 5, and by that time I'll be ready to take him."

A few minutes after Dickerby was led into the nursery and introduced to the baby. That individual was in no amiable mood. The absence of his mother had not heightened his spirits to any appreciable extent. He had what is technically known as a "grouch."

Dickerby did his best, but all his efforts seemed purposeless. Every few moments Flora was obliged to respond to his ardent cries.

"I'm afraid," she said at last, "that I'll have to give up those curtains. And, by the way, you didn't half take those rugs out, and as for the pictures, why, they are strewn all over the floor. Don't you even know how to hold a baby?"

Dickerby got up. He was tired to death and nervous.

"No," he said, "and I don't propose to learn. I'm glad we've tried this experiment, for I realize as a husband I'm a failure. None of it for me! I've had enough. I shall still continue to love you, Flora, all the days of my life. But I see now that it won't do. I don't know anything about rugs or pictures or babies, or anything else about a house, and I don't propose to learn."

He dragged himself to the door. "Goodbye, Flora," he said, feebly. "I must leave you forever."

But before he could get outside a pair of sturdy feminine arms were about his neck. Flora had hastily placed the baby in the crib and gone to the rescue.

"Do you mean all that, dear?" she asked.

"I certainly do."

"You'll never raise a finger to do a thing?"

"Never."

She clasped him to her. "Don't you see," she cried, "that you're just the man? I simply can't wait to marry you."

Dickerby gasped.

"Do you mean to say," he cried, "that you still wish me to be your husband—on any terms?"

And she laughed back:

"I most certainly do, for now I know that you'll let me alone to do just as I please in my own house."—Chester-ton Todd, in Life (New York).

Owls Killed by Own Images.

Hawks dashed at a bird on the ground will forget to put on their brakes in time to prevent a fatal collision with the earth, and the same result occurs when they try to overbawl a small bird in the vicinity of a wall.

For barn owls there is no contrivance more perilous than an open water tank—near farm buildings round which these useful birds are wont to forage for rats and mice.

Seeing its own image reflected in the moonlit water, the owl imagines, apparently, this is an acquaintance, and going, as it were, to shake hands finds a watery grave.

I knew a man who took four young jays from their nest, reared them till they could feed themselves, and had become very tame—every one of the four "got drowned," three while exploring the contents of open water vessels; the fourth actually managed the deed in a saucer, so intoxicated was it with the joy of bathing.

Small birds are not infrequently to be found hanging dead by nest building materials, and sometimes during toilet operations they get their head and neck fatally locked between the stiff quills of their wing feathers.

I wonder how many hundreds of young pheasants annually find death in the meshes of wire netting? Even though they are well able to fly over obstacles ten times its height, little pheasants are so utterly devoid of "gumption" that they will try to jump through netting, taking not the slightest warning from the bodies of brothers and sisters who have hanged themselves thus. —Minnesota Journal.

Bottom of San Francisco Bay.

What a melancholy sight the bottom of San Francisco Bay must present to a diver recently told me of going down to the City of Chester, sunk many years ago at the mouth of the harbor by one of the large China steamers.

He descended with a stout heart and a mind inured to the tragedies of the sea, but when he saw two sisters of charity sleeping quietly in their berths, and near by, a man on his knees, swaying back and forth with the motion of the tide, and a dim, mysterious light over all the somber objects, his heart failed him, and he gave the signal to be hauled above.

The San Rafael lies there, too. She went down in 1901, sent to the bottom by a collision with another steamer in the fog. The relentless tide runs over her cozy cabins and beautiful stairway, dank with the passage of time.

And there lie, also, caught in the seaweed, the City of Rio Janeiro, the Escambia, the May Flint, and the Caleb Curtis, the last a pilot boat sunk in a blinding fog. Truly the bottom of the bay is paved with memories.—San Francisco Call.

Killing Off the Muskrats.

The inoffensive muskrat, which abounds in large numbers in the marshes in New Jersey and Delaware, is in danger of becoming extinct as the result of the increase in the auto-mobiling craze. The danger of the little rodents' decimation is due to the fact that there is a great demand for fur-lined overcoats, which are an absolute necessity for comfort when indulging in motoring during cold weather. One concern in this city has just completed 800 overcoats, which required for the linings the pelts of 20,000 muskrats. —Philadelphia Record.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA

FIG SYRUP CO.

*by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

CURES

Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. The standard remedy used for generations.

25 Cents, 50 Cents, \$1.00 per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Refuse substitutes.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROP CURE IN ONE MINUTE

Blooded milk cows are being sent from America to Japan.

FITTS, St. Victor Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, 14, 901 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The Sultan of Turkey is the proprietor of a fine zoological garden.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup and colic.

The Open Road.

In the American Magazine David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," begins a new series called "The Open Road." He says:

"It is not the prime struggle of life to keep the mind plastic? To see and feel and hear things newly? To accept nothing as settled; to defend the eternal right of the questioner? To reject every conclusion of yesterday before the surer observations of to-day?—Is not that the best life we know? And so to the Open Road!"

"What more than that is the accomplishment of the great inventor, poet, painter? Such cannot abide habit-hedged wildernesses. They follow the Open Road, they see for themselves, and will not accept the paths or the names of the world. And Sight, kept clear, becomes furiously, insight. A thousand had been apples fall before Newton. But Newton was dowered with the spirit of the Open Road!"

His Order.

He was an untired sportsman, the Washington Star declares, but he entered a tailor's shop and approached a clerk with an air of a champion.

"I am a rower," said he, "and I want to be measured for two pairs of rowing trousers—the kind with the sliding seats."

RAILROAD MAN

Didn't Like Being Starved.

A man running on a railroad has to be in good condition all the time or he is liable to do harm to himself and others.

A clear head is necessary to run a locomotive or conduct a train. Even a railroad man's appetite and digestion are matters of importance, for the clear brain and steady hand result from the healthy appetite followed by the proper digestion of food.

"For the past five years," writes a railroad man, "I have been constantly troubled with indigestion. Every doctor I consulted seemed to want to starve me to death. First I was dieted on warm water and toast until I was almost starved; then, when they would let me eat, the indigestion would be right back again."

"Only temporary relief came from remedies, and I tried about all of them I saw advertised. About three months ago a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food. The very first day I noticed that my appetite was satisfied, which had not been the case before, that I can remember."

"In a week, I believe, I had more energy than ever before in my life. I have gained seven pounds and have not had a touch of indigestion since I have been eating Grape-Nuts. When my wife saw how much good the food was doing me she thought she would try it awhile. We believe the discoverer of Grape-Nuts found the 'Perfect Food.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in which "That's My Reason."

It Was Santa.

"Anybody been in, Jack?" asked the building inspector.

"Man with white whiskers wanted a permit to go down chimneys."

"Well, well, I hope you didn't charge him anything for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Plain Baby.

"Johnnie," said teacher, "I understand you have a new baby up at your house. What is it, a boy or a girl?"

"Neither," said Johnnie promptly. "It's just a plain baby!"—Washington Star.



Diet for Hogs.
An unmixed corn diet for hogs is an extremely unbalanced, one-sided ration. It should be supplemented with fruit or root crops. Hogs can assimilate large quantities of acid, and will thrive on heavy feedings of dropped apples, which perhaps cannot be used profitably for much of anything else.—Guy Elliott Mitchell.

Value of Poultry Manure.
Poultry manure, to keep so that it will not heat, should be mixed with finely sifted ashes, says the Feather. The value differs somewhat upon the use to be made of it. For instance, if wanted to be used for growing onions its value is high. We have known it to be sold at \$1 a barrel in some districts. For the growing of sweet corn it is also of great value, sixty to seventy-five cents a barrel having often been given.

Questions for Serious Thought.
Plenty of money in farming. Are you getting your share of it? If not, why not? Ever give the matter thought? Are you worrying along with poor to indifferent live stock? Do you fall down when it comes to marketing your farm products? Study the matter out and then plan to make more money out of the farm another season than you have this.—Farmer's Guide.

Carrots for Horses.
It is not alone nor chiefly the nutrient in carrots that makes them valuable feed for horses and other stock in winter. They have an admirable effect in keeping the bowels open, and loosening the bile, and thus promoting healthy circulation of the blood. A stalled horse kept on dry feed through the winter becomes bilious just as human beings do who lead sedentary lives. We have not got into the habit of dosing horses for biliousness, nor need we. A mess of carrots daily with half the usual amount of grain will keep a horse in better working order than oats without the roots. In most places carrots can be bought by the quantity, at about half the price of oats and pay the grower well at that.—Cor. Successful Farming.

Where Trees Grew Previously.
We happened to observe, recently, a young cherry tree which had been growing—barely living, in fact—for three years on ground that had been occupied by large cherry trees for forty years or more, but which had recently been blown down and removed; and seeing that the usual tree had made little or no headway, the question as to why it had not done better came up, says a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer. Nearby was a pear tree, similarly situated, but of good proportions and which was growing vigorously. Could the old cherry trees have unfitted the soil for other cherry trees and not injured it for pears or apples? It would seem so. The roots of the old cherry tree must have taken up from the soil much of what cherry trees specially require for their healthy growth; may they not, besides have left an excrement in the soil that was injurious to cherries and not harmful to other fruits?

The importance of change in the annual crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, etc., is well known, and is followed out by the thoughtful farmer. And the comparative failure of apple trees set out in an old orchard has been noticed more than once. This subject is certainly worthy of attention by every one who would make the best of the opportunities at hand; and where young trees have been set out under conditions similar to the foregoing, the mistake may be remedied in part by liberal manuring. But it will be better not to make the mistake in the first place.

Breeding Stock Discarded.
This is a question very frequently asked by beginners in hog-raising. Prof. Shaw says in regard to it: "The question is one of great significance, because of its bearing on the future of the swine industry in the state. The tendency during recent years has been to breed only from immature animals of both sexes, and the industry has suffered accordingly. The answer that would say they should be kept as long as they will breed would be correct, but this may need some qualification. Sows sometimes become too heavy for ordinary use, while they are still capable of begetting, and females sometimes become vicious while they are still capable of producing good litter. In either event, they should not be kept."

"Males well managed and cared for should be of most value from one year onwards, as long as they are active and retain unimpaired begetting power. The limit of best usefulness, all things considered, is usually over when they have passed the fourth or fifth mile-stone, but there are instances, in which such sires should be kept to a greater age, as for instance, when they have shown a marked and excellent propensity."

The young. No age limit can be fixed in a hard and fast way, as some sows can be kept with profit two or three years longer than others."

Clearing Woodland.
How can I best remove large, stout trees, hickories and the like, some of them a foot-thick? H. Grub them out. This is not an expensive operation as it might seem at first thought. A good heavy yoke of cattle, two or three log chains, an ax and a sharp grub hoe—that is, one with two ends, the ax end being made of good steel and kept sharp are about all the tools that will be required. Commence at one edge of the wood, dig away a little earth on one side of the tree and cut off one or two roots. Sometimes it is unnecessary to cut off any. Hook a chain 8 or 10 feet high around the body of the tree; start the cattle on the side where the roots have been cut, and as they pull, the location of the branch roots can easily be discovered by the ground rising. With a few quick, sharp blows they are cut. Then with the ax sever the tap root. The larger trees may be pulled very much in the same manner, except that the block and tackle should be used. By using an adjoining tree for an anchor to which one pulley block is attached, while a second one is attached to the tree, the power can be multiplied, and the roots may be easily severed when they are placed under this strain. We have seen many acres grubbed in this way in a most satisfactory manner.—Country Gentleman.

Farm Notes.
A cow does not yield profit if she is not comfortable. The kind of shelter provided for her influences her comfort largely. While too much exercise will be unfavorable to heavy milk giving, a cow must have a reasonable amount to stay in good health. The churn may be cold and may chill the cream too much for churning. The effects of the change of the seasons must not be overlooked.

Fine salt is more easily distributed throughout butter. The amount of salt needed for butter is so small that one cannot afford to use salt out of an ordinary salt barrel for dairy use.

The most profitable fertilizer factory for the farmer is the dairy cow. Cattle manure and other concentrates that are specially adapted for dairy feed yield manure of very high quality.

There is little economy in trying to save dairy feed by stinting cows. If a cow has a balanced ration and will not net a profit, she should be disposed of. However, the constant aim should be to keep down the cost of feeding.

When butter is highest in price is the time to work hardest to make it. A common rule is to let production go down in winter, just as if it were impossible to do otherwise. This is wrong if the dairyman is in the business for the money he can make out of it. From "Drops from the Dairy" in the

Largest and Smallest Books.
A remarkable contrast in bookmaking is described by the Dundee Advertiser. A colossal atlas of beautifully engraved ancient Dutch maps takes three men to move it from the giant bookcase in which it is stored in the great library of the British Museum. This monster book is bound in leather, magnificently decorated and is fastened with clasps of solid silver richly gilt. It is nearly seven feet high, and weighs 800 pounds. His, the largest book in the world, was presented to King Charles II. before leaving Holland in the year 1660. Another volume is the smallest book in the world—a microscopic gem of bookmaking scarcely larger than a man's thumbnail. And yet this contains the whole of the New Testament minutely inscribed by a German artist of Nuremberg in the early part of the seventeenth century. The tiny volume must have taken months of labor, for each letter is microscopically written with a fine pen. There are 208 pages, each consisting of nine lines, and the lettering is so perfect that it can be read without difficulty. The book measures three-quarters of an inch by two-fifths.—New York Tribune.

Will Not Leave Switzerland.
"One reason that the imported laces with always hold good is that the Swiss workmen, who are most expert, will not live in this country," said D. E. Schwab. "While domestic manufacturers can do right well in copy they cannot turn out the fine finish. The Swiss workmen live content on a small wage, and with their families and relatives about them they are happy. But in this country it is different; they don't stay long. The importation of these lace manufacturers has been tried often, but without success.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The West's Fascination.
In what consists the fascination of the West? With its towns and cities possessing all the rawness and disadvantages of new communities, with its treeless prairies and far horizons, which give the newcomer an aching sense of loneliness, what is the grip which sooner or later the country exerts upon the vast majority of those who flock to it?

"MADE OVER" BUTTER.

How the Renovated Kind is Made—A Simple Test for Its Detection.

Renovated or process butter has become the more or less successful rival of oleomargarine. The methods of making it may vary somewhat, but in general they agree with the one described by the government chemists, says the Washington Post.

Process or sterilized butter, as it is called in some places, comes in different grades, good, bad and indifferent. The better grades are from miscellaneous assortments of country butter, made by farmers living at a distance from creameries. These rolls are sold or exchanged at the country stores, where they are gathered up by the agent of the renovator.

Poorer grades are made from inferior raw material, butter which was poor to start with and that which has become rancid or otherwise tainted. Even the renovating process, which is sometimes ingeniously referred to as producing sterilized butter, cannot restore rancid butter to its pristine freshness.

When the renovator has assembled his stock he first melts the butter and settles the curd and brine, skimming off the froth and scum. Then he draws off and discards the curd and the brine and follows this with a most ingenious method of removing bad odors.

He blows air through the molten fat. Having thoroughly aired it, he mixes milk with the fat while it is still melted and rapidly cools and granulates it by running it into ice cold water. It is even drained and ripened for several hours, salted and worked to remove any superfluous milk, and finally packed or made into prints.

It is admitted that when this course of treatment is applied to comparatively fresh raw material butters of low grade are decidedly improved. But when the renovated article is sold as the genuine or original thing harm is done, for they are not at all the same in their composition. The fats are much the same, but the nitrogenous elements are not.

There is a simple test by which any housekeeper can be reasonably certain whether she has real butter, the renovated article, or oleomargarine. Put a sample of doubtful butter about the size of a small chestnut into an ordinary tablespoon. Hold this over a flame—gas, kerosene or alcohol—stirring the butter with a splinter of wood or a match as it melts.

Bring to as brisk a boil as possible and after this has begun stir thoroughly two or three times at intervals, especially just before the boiling ceases. Oleomargarine and renovated butter boil noisily, with a good deal of spluttering. They produce no foam, or very little.

Genuine butter usually boils with less noise and produces an abundance of foam. It is most marked. "Ladled" butter is another product obtained by working together and washing at the same time different lots of so-called country butter. The result is colored to a uniform shade and the best grade is sometimes sold for table butter.

The lower grades go for cooking. But process butter has largely replaced this ladled variety. Ladled butter produces a rather scanty foam when tested by boiling.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.
The eagle can withstand a twenty-eight-day fast.

Gloves were first seen in England during the reign of Edward II.

Alonzo Smith, of Skowhegan, Me., has an old gun which was used in the battle of Bunker Hill, 131 years ago.

Turgeneff's brain, about the heaviest ever weighed, was 2,012 grams, while the brain of the average 20th weight 1050 grams. Webster's brain weighed 1518 grams.

Friday is supposed to have been the day of Christ's crucifixion, and from the earliest times has been a fast day in the Catholic church. Friday has also long been "Hangman's Day," and from these two facts its bad name has come.

The opal (from the Greek ops, the eye) has from earliest times been considered unlucky. It is unlucky to introduce the eye-stone into the house, since it will interfere with the sanctity of domestic privacy, so the ancients declare.

While repairing the road between Talous-les-Vignes and Condes-sur-Marne, France, workmen found two horse skulls of unusually large dimensions. The skulls were still very hard, and from all indications, the horses were buried there hundreds of years ago.



The Garden in the House.
There is nothing equal to palms for the decoration of halls, corridors and stair landings. The plants should be large, as small ones do not bear hardship so well as large ones. When electric light is used, we have had large kentias in good condition for more than a year. We moved them to get a change. The green-leaved dracaenas also stand well. Bamboos soon lose tone, and must be changed every ten days.—Indianapolis News.

Airing Closets.
One of the most essential things in the care of clothes is the airing of the closet in which they are kept. On a sunny day the doors should be left open for several hours, and the fresh air allowed to circulate thoroughly. A bottle of spirits of camphor, with the cork removed, may be hung on a book. This will keep out moths and give a fresh, clean odor to the garments, but not strong enough to make them offensive when worn. Cedar oil, if preferred, may be used in the same way.—New Haven Register.

Watch Your Piano.
A piano if a good instrument is very sensitive to heat, cold and damp. It must not be put too near a fire or the wooden parts will show ill effects. It must not be near an open window during damp weather or the wire strings will soon show deterioration. Mould comes if it is left long in a damp atmosphere. Don't put the piano close against the wall. It will deaden its tone a great deal. Keep the piano closed when not used or it will soon lose its sonorous qualities. Dust the keys with a soft silk handkerchief and to whiten them use a little lemon juice, keep the dust from between the keys.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Tissue Paper.
For packing glass, china and ornaments, a roll of tissue paper is invaluable. When packing hats a wisp of tissue paper should be twisted around all upstanding ends of ribbons and wings, to prevent crushing.

Dress and blouse sleeves should be stuffed with soft paper, and a sheet of it placed between the folds. Silk handkerchiefs, laces and ribbons should be ironed between a layer of tissue paper; and it is also a fine polisher for steel buckles and hairpins.

The tissue paper, in which parcels are wrapped should never be thrown away, but smoothed out and laid away in a drawer for future use.

A small pad of tissue paper, sprinkled with methylated spirits, will give a brilliant polish to mirrors, picture glasses and crystal.

The pad, used without the spirits, is excellent for burnishing steel, rubbing grease spots off furniture and polishing silver.—New Haven Register.

Recipes.
Cucumber Soup—Cut two large cucumbers into thin slices, put salt over them and place between two large plates to drain. Put them into saucepan with quart and half of some white stock.

Beef and Cabbage—Use a large, firm piece of corned beef and cook with it three or four firm heads of cabbages cut in quarters. The cabbage will shrink very much and should be crowded into the kettle closely. Add potatoes 30 minutes before dinner time.

Rice Mush—One teaspoon of rice, half a teaspoonful of fine cornmeal, and a little salt, well cooked in a pint and a half of sweet milk or water; when cold cut it into thin slices and fry or bake in with sufficient butter to prevent sticking to the griddle; serve hot with maple syrup.

Apple Custard—Two apples, four tablespoonfuls melted butter, eight tablespoonfuls sugar, six eggs, one tablespoonful extract of lemon. Pare and grate two large, tart apples; add the butter, sugar, eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, and the extract of lemon. Line a dish with puff paste, fill and bake like custard.

Chestnut Souffle—One quarter cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls flour, one cup chestnut pieces, one-half cup milk, whites of three eggs. Mix sugar and flour, add chestnuts and milk gradually, cook five minutes, stirring constantly, beat whites of eggs until stiff, and cut and fold into mixture. Bake same as fruit souffle. Serve with cream sauce.

Too Early.
Some friend of Ed Quinn—Ed of the Hollenden cigar stand—proposed the other day that they go fishing. Ed agreed to go. "I'm not much of a fisherman," he said, "but I'll go out with you some morning." "All right," said the friend: "how would it strike you to go tomorrow morning? We'll start out about 5 o'clock, and fish two or three hours before breakfast." "I guess I can't," said Ed. "I guess I can't."

Few German Women Matriculate.
Only 254 women were among the 45,136 matriculated students at the twenty-one universities of Germany last winter.

TWO CURES OF ECZEMA.
Baby Had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Owe Recovery to Cuticura.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

A grain of fine musk will scent a room for twenty years.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"
That is a Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The first knives were used in England in 1559.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists is 800,000.

Peru an Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.
The Peru Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1908 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Speak for one to-day.

Facilities.
France has seventy-nine divorce courts, Germany twenty-eight, England one and the United States 2921.—Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by his firm. WATSON, KIRBY & MANVIN, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hydrophobia Plus.
A little girl came running to tell about a mad dog she had seen. "We saw a mad dog!" she gasped, "but the words seemed too tame to do justice to the situation. 'Oh, he was mad! mad!' she added, frowning and pumping her fists. 'He was furious!'"—Harper's Weekly.

REASON FOR WOMEN'S "NERVES."
In Very Many Cases It Is Weakened Kidneys.

Mrs. Frank Roseboom, 512 South Washington St., Moscow, Idaho, says: "Inherited kidney trouble grew steadily worse with me until so nervous I could not sleep at night. I was dizzy and spots floated before my eyes. My back and hips ached and every cold settled on my kidneys and made me worse. I have used many different medicines and was discouraged when I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, but now the symptoms that alarmed me are gone." Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Taking Her Pick.
The following was told at a smoker recently, and it is not so bad either: The narrator told of another little red-headed fellow who had eight men were sent home in one hack; and the driver simply rang the door bell and when a feminine voice called out from an upper window, "Who is there?" the Jebu replied, "Missus, will you be so kind as to come down and, pick out your baby?"—Lippincott's. N. Y.—3



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
\$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, GIRLS AND CHILDREN. W. L. DOUGLAS, 271 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N. C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public. 'For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women.'

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.
Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spend much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps. It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Poultry to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Bony of testicles in 10 days. Treating Free. Dr. H. M. GREEN'S SON, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

The Cranford Chronicle

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FAREWELL SUGGESTIONS.

Gov. Stokes' final message to the legislature, delivered on Tuesday, earnestly recommends the separation of general and municipal elections. He says:

"The question of the separation of State and municipal elections is of vital importance. The fewer and the less confused the issues at any election, the more intelligent the judgment of the ballot thereon. Questions of policy divide the parties in National or State elections. The chief issue in a municipal contest is good government and economic administration. Partisan politics prevents rather than promotes this end. It binds the voter to party allegiance, too often in conflict with municipal reform. It is good neither for the State nor for the municipality to combine State and municipal elections."

"Last year one branch of the Legislature passed a resolution for a proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for State and municipal elections on alternate years, but it failed of passage in the other branch. This would seem to be the most desirable way of separating these elections. It avoids multiplicity of elections, the argument used by those who favor the consolidation of State and municipal contests, and it submits the question to a vote of the people of the State for their verdict."

"I recommend action on the part of the Legislature to this end."

The use of voting machines in this state, the governor says, has become an issue of such acuteness as to have secured a place in the platform of one of the two great political parties. The necessity of a pure and uncorrupt ballot needs no defense.

The voting machine was introduced for the sole purpose of "providing a means for correctly registering the will of the people at the polls." The voting machine did not, of course, please the bribe-giver nor the bribe-taker. It practically eliminates bribery at the polls, as there is no possible means of ascertaining how the bribe-taker votes. It secures promptness of results. It may get out of order. It may be purposely disarranged, but it does not lie, cheat or steal, and its errors are easily detected and corrected.

The discussion of this subject resulted at the last session of the Legislature in the appointment by the Senate of a committee to consider the most efficient and safest means of voting, and their report will probably be submitted at this session. A careful study of the laws of those States most advanced in the work of electoral reform will aid the Legislature in devising a blanket ballot that would best serve the purity of elections, the convenience of the voter, and make easy independence in choice. New Jersey should have the best.

Hampton Institute Singers.

A meeting in the interests of the Hampton Institute of Virginia will be held in the First Presbyterian church, on Friday evening, January 17th, at eight o'clock. The Pastor, Dr. Greene, will preside, and addresses will be made by Chaplain H. B. Turner and by Captain Allen Washington, both of Hampton. Dr. Turner will outline the work of the school, and tell of some of the results of its forty years' work for the black and red peoples of this country. Stereoscopic views will be used to illustrate his talk. Capt. Allen Washington is a negro graduate, who for several years has been drill master at the school. He will give some of his personal observations in the work for his people, both at the school and in the field. An interesting feature will be the singing of the old-time "spirituals" or plantation songs, by the Hampton quartet. These old melodies, although not unfamiliar, retain a perennial charm for music lovers. People who heard this quartet two years ago when they visited Cranford will surely be glad of this, another opportunity, to hear their singing. There will of course be no admission fee, and the public are invited.

The Freeholder Commission last Friday lived up to its record for adjourning without doing anything and set January 28th as the date for the next meeting. If costs, lawyers' fees, etc., are considered as part of the value of Mr. Ferguson's 12-foot strip of ground, proposed to be taken for widening Claremont place, the award will run into the thousands.

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BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS NOW IN SESSION.

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GARWOOD NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the Garwood Maennerchor, held Monday evening at Britz's hall, the following officers were elected: President, Paul Britz; vice-president, A. Schreta; secretary, Paul Lampert; treasurer, Karl Hinkeldey; leader, Val Youngmann; assistant leader, G. Glatzle; trustees, Paul Britz, A. Schreta, A. J. Marsh, L. Otzen, Karl Hinkeldey, Paul Lampert. Thirteen new members were admitted. Two names were dropped from the roll.

Fire broke out at the residence of Karl Schuman and Charles Weeks on Third avenue, Friday afternoon. It started in the cellar and ran up to the parrot. Owing to the good work of the firemen the loss was confined to \$500, covered by insurance.

An attempt was made Monday morning to force an entrance in Joseph Cattano's store on Centre street, but the barking of his pet dog was heard by him and he came down stairs. Mr. Cattano thinks the dog scared the would-be robbers away.

HONOR ROLL.

Grade 1—May Costleigh, Florence Durow, Elizabeth Stoltz, Bernarda Ulmer, Joe Anger, Eddie Hegasse, Joe Kelly, Fred Sawyer, William Yetter.

Grade 2—Helen Beckley, John Duschaneck, Emma Kirschman, Edith Will.

Grade 3—Rose Cattano, Mamie Cameron, Arvilla Deremer, Josephine Jones, Margaret Marohn, Charles Stoltz, George Yetter.

Grade 4—Anna Britz.

Grade 5—Henry Ruhl, Frederick Stauss, Florence Roth.

Grade 6—Lena Gretzner, Mel Reeder, Merrill Conklin.

Bank Directors Chosen.

The shareholders of the Cranford National Bank held their annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, J. C. W. Rankin, Walter Scholes and John A. Potter acting as judges of the election. Four hundred and forty-two of the 500 shares were voted, resulting in the reelection of Directors Thomas A. Sperry, W. W. Buckley, Benjamin F. Bailey, John W. Heins, E. G. Woodling, S. R. Droscher, M. O. Doering and W. M. Sperry. George F. Taylor was elected as a new member.

The placing of glass fronts on the fire alarm boxes, to be broken in case of fire, has offered a new temptation to Cranford's mischievous small boys to use the glass as a target for stones. Fire Chief Bowers threatens to make an example of the first boy caught at this offense. A fine of \$200 or a year in the State Prison may be imposed.

The Woodruff farm on Fairoute avenue has been placed in the market, owing to a desire on the part of the children of the late owner, Mrs. Phoebe Woodruff, to settle the estate.

President Isenmann of the Men's Club of Cranford entertained that body at his home on Springfield avenue last Thursday evening. The attendance numbered nearly forty.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Cox, Union avenue, next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

AN UNUSUAL "CLEARANCE."

A stir in the furniture world; January a big month for Cowperthwait & Van Horn Co.; bargain tags everywhere in evidence.

To the observant shopper about Newark, there is one very gratifying sale going in this very salable month. It's at 73 Market street, the furniture store of Cowperthwait and Van Horn Co.

The sale is a clearance sale of goods in every section of the house, and in view of the change of the firm last year, the extensive remodeling of each department, the clean sweep made of old lines, and the installation of entirely new stocks on each floor, the present sale is of necessity made up of fresh, newly patterned furniture, carpets, rugs, stoves, bedding, etc., no other sort being on hand, and prospective housekeepers and careful buyers all over the state are said to be making the most of the peculiar advantages of this event. Many who do not expect to move or start housekeeping until the spring have availed themselves of the generous offer of the Cowperthwait House to set aside goods selected until they are needed, but giving buyers the present sale price benefits.

Naturally with a half century's record for "doing things" this aggressive centre of activity at old reliable "73" is more than holding its own, continuing to grant easiest sort of payment terms, when credit accommodation is wanted, and serving the people's needs at every turn.

CRANFORD LOCALS.

Miss Lakey will speak on Europe from the Consumers' Point of View at the International Congress of Mothers to be held in Washington on March 13th.

A cake sale will be held by the Parish Circle of Trinity church at the home of Mrs. Charles Little, Eastman street on Saturday, January 25th, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Judge C. Addison Swift of the Elizabeth District Court has the endorsement of the Republican City Committee for the position of Prosecutor to succeed Nicholas C. J. English, whose term will expire in April.

Announcement was made last Saturday of the marriage by the Rev. James M. Taber of Newark on May 29th of Albert W. Burley and Eureka M. Hall.

A certificate has been filed by the Duetless Cleaner Company, the principal office of which is in Cranford. The objects are to manufacture, use and sell for use, vacuum, suction or other cleaning machines. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares at a par value of \$100 each. The incorporators are Wesley R. Balchelder, of Cranford; Henry C. King, of Brookline, Mass., and George H. Graham, of Jersey City.

The M. M. degree will be conferred on one or more candidates by Azure Lodge next Monday night.

Assemblyman Pierce has been appointed to membership of the following legislative committees: Boroughs and Borough Commissions, and the Home for Feeble-Minded Women.

The Union County Trust Company on Monday declared a dividend of seven per cent. for the six months ending January 31.

Brains of great men vary very much. It is found that men of encyclopedic mind have large and heavy brains—Gladstone had to wear a very big hat—with an enormous bed of gray matter and numerous convolutions, on the other hand, men whose genius is concentrated upon one line of thought are of small brain and, consequently, have small heads. Newton, Byron and Cromwell were in this class.

Silk Production in Switzerland. Few people probably suspect the extent to which Switzerland figures among the silk-producing countries of the world, which, so far as Europe is concerned, have always been supposed to be France and Italy. But Switzerland exports annually silk to the value of about \$20,000,000, nearly all going to European countries.

Cable Service to Iceland. Cable dispatches may now be sent to Iceland, the cost being 15 cents a word from England. Icelandic lines, which will connect Seydisfjord, the cable point on the east coast, with all the principal towns, including the capital, Reykjavik, will soon be completed.

Paying for a Scholarship. For the last three years about 100,000 workmen, members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, have made three issues of one penny each to help on the work of Ruskin College at Oxford. This levy produces over £300 a year, and by means of it six engineers are maintained for a year's course of study at the college.

Courtesy Etiquette in Siam. By a remarkable law of royal etiquette, which has existed for a number of years at the Court of Siam, no person is permitted to sleep in an apartment situated above that occupied by the king. A deliberate breach of this rule has on more than one occasion been punished by death.

American Capital. The capital invested in American manufacturing establishments in 1904 amounted to \$12,686,255,673, according to recent figures of the Census Bureau. This shows an increase in five years of 41 per cent. The gain in the products of manufacture was 30 per cent, the 1904 aggregate being \$14,802,147,057.

Boring Tunnels Up-To-Date. Pneumatic foundations and tunnels can be carried out to a depth of 210 feet below the water surface, according to Messrs. Leonard Hill and M. Greenwood. They experimented on the effect of air pressure up to 92 pounds by means of a large cylinder, in which they stayed under different pressures for various times.

Municipal Bakeries in Italy. The failure of the municipal bakeries at Catania, Italy, is reported by Mr. Churchill, the British consul at Palermo. There was a \$30,000 deficit in the balance sheet, and the request governing a loan of \$50,000 was refused by a royal commission; in consequence the institution was closed.

Tax on Chinese. The \$500 Canadian head tax on Chinese immigrants is causing a scarcity of unskilled labor at Victoria. The British Columbia salmon cannery is petitioning for a reduced head tax, in order to permit Chinese to enter the province.

THE People's Restaurant,

12 E. NORTH AVENUE.
is doing a great work in Cranford.
Meals at all hours between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m.
Regular Dinner from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Orders taken for all kinds of homemade pies.
Orders taken for Parties and Weddings.
DAVID EPPS.
Proprietor.
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THE DOCTOR KNOWS

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It's lots better to see the Doctor, then bring your prescription here, where exactness is the keynote. The results show it.

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Specials Every Day!

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Saturday this Week

Tutti Frutti Kisses, lb 10c

Horehound Tablets, lb 15c

Assorted Buttercups, lb 29c

Chocolate Chips, lb 25c

A look to the tired Shopper on a cold day is a cup of our Hot Chocolate made from Van Houten's famous Cocoa, served with Whipped Cream, 5c a cup.

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First Church of Christ Scientist, Cranford New Jersey, North Avenue and Eastman street. Services Sunday at 11 A. M. Wednesday evening, 8 P. M. Reading Room open daily, 10 A. M. to 12 M. where all Christian Science literature can be obtained. All are welcome both to the services and to the Reading Room.

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THAT IS WHAT YOU SAVE ON
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JANUARY - FURNITURE - SALE

IT DOES not matter what you buy—whether it be the finest parlor suite or dining room suite in the house, or whether it be a simple rocking chair; we will sell it to you at any time during this JANUARY SALE at 10 per cent. less than usual marked price.

Is 10 per cent. worth while? Figure it out.

A \$100 Parlor Suite will cost you now only \$90.
A \$50 Dining Table will cost you now only \$45.
A \$25 Office Desk will cost you now only \$22.50.
A \$50 Brass Bed will cost you now only \$45.

Think it over. Where can you make money so easily as by investing in furniture at this time?

And mind you, 10 per cent. is the minimum reduction—many pieces are reduced 25 per cent., and lots of them 50 per cent.—actually half price.

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Antique Mahogany Furniture

I have a fine collection of
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Chairs, which I will sell for about
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3 53, 5 52, 6 47, 7 14, (7 21 to New-
ark.) 7 45, 8 03, 8 16, 8 30, 9 01, 9 46,
10 45, 11 12 A. M., 12 17, 12 59, 1 42,
3 01, 3 56, 4 29, 5 03, 6 10, 7 04,
7 53, 9 46, 10 32, 11 44 P. M. Sun-
days, 3 53, 7 41, 8 14, 9 08, 10 02, 10 34
A. M., 12 57, 2 03, 2 58, 3 48, 5 58,
7 05, 8 53, 10 45 P. M.
For Plainfield—1 52, 5 02, 6 51,
8 01, 8 59, 10 44, 11 46 A. M., 12 44,
1 24, 2 04, 2 12, 2 45, 3 09, 3 14,
4 13, 4 46, 5 14, 5 48, 6 53, 7 57,
8 16, 8 27, 6 43, 7 58, 7 12, 7 51,
8 22, 9 20, 10 07, 11 10 P. M., 12 42
night. Sundays 1 52, 5 27, 8 26, 9 37,
10 49, 11 49 A. M., 12 48, 1 47, 3 23,
4 40, 5 20, 6 13, 6 47, 7 23, 8 14,
9 59, 10 47, 11 10 P. M., 1 01 night.
* Saturdays only. † Except Satur-
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Building lots in all parts of Cranford.
From \$400 up; easy terms.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

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A Strange Movement.

Mrs. Charles A. Babcock, of Or-
well, N. Y., has had a monument erected
in the cemetery at Orwell, over the
grave of her late husband, who was
always engaged in the lumber busi-
ness. It is a saw-mill made of marble
and granite and is an exact reproduc-
tion of their Redfield mill, made on a
scale of one inch to the foot. It is
complete in every detail, having saws,
carriages, rollers to carry off the
sawed lumber, skids with three logs
on ready to roll on the carriage, car-
riage with lumber, the whole being
cut out of marble. It has the appear-
ance of a mill just shut down.

Sponge Diving in Greek Islands.

In many of the Greek islands diving
for sponges forms a considerable part
of the occupation of the inhabitants.
The natives make it a trade to gather
these, and their income from this
source is good. In one of the islands
a girl is not permitted to marry until
she has brought up a certain number
of sponges and given proof of her skill
by taking them from a certain depth.
But in some of the islands this custom
is reversed. The father of a marriage-
able daughter bestows her on the best
diver among her suitors. He who can
stay longest in the water and bring up
the biggest cargo of sponges marries
the maid.

Prohibiting Dyed Goods.

Some time ago the Ameer of Af-
ghanistan forbade the import into his
country of carpets colored with aniline
dyes. The Kashmiri of Durbur has
now decided to charge the high duty
of 45 per cent on all aniline dyes at
the frontier, and at a certain distance
within the frontier to confiscate and
at once destroy them. By this measure
it is hoped the beautiful arts for
which the Vale of Kashmir is famous
will be preserved from deterioration.

Customs in Other Countries.

Many Japanese women gild their
teeth. Women of Arabia stain their
fingers and toes red. In Greenland
women paint their faces blue and yel-
low. In India the women of high
castes paint their teeth black. A Hin-
doo bride is annointed from head to
foot with grease and saffron. Borneo
women dye their hair in fantastic
colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet.
In New Holland scars, made carefully
with shells, form elaborate patterns on
the women's faces. In some South
American tribes the women draw the
front teeth, esteeming as an orna-
ment the black gap thus made.

New Volcanic Island.

Officers of the revenue cutter service
were able to explore the new volcanic
island in the Bogosof group of the
Bering sea, although it was still very
hot from the action of the volcano,
which threw it up ten days prior to
that. A great column of smoke and
steam continued to rise over this new-
born isle. At the northern end the
land rises abruptly to 400 feet, and on
the west to a height of 700 feet. Not-
withstanding that the surface was still
warm and soft, the explorers ascend-
ed to the summit.

Latest in Fruit.

A wonderful fruit has been found in
the neighborhood of the coast of the
Gulf of Guinea, in Africa. It has the
power, says a report, to "change the
flavor of the most acid substance into
a delicious sweetness." An official has
found it effective after a dose of
quinine and adds that "if a lemon be
sucked within two or three hours of
eating one of the fruits its acid flavor
is entirely counteracted." The fruit
resembles a small plum, with the seed
invested in a thin, soft pulp, wherein
lies the peculiar sweetening property.

Deafness and Other Senses.

An ear specialist insists that deaf-
ness affects all the senses. He says
the reason for this is that the ear
is only one servant of the sensory ser-
vice of the human system. Loss of
hearing is really a partial paralysis of
the brain, but owing to the sym-
pathetic connection of the various sen-
sory nerve centers of the brain, the
others indirectly concerned have to
combat for their very life the demoral-
izing influence of the affected center.

Animals' Love for Sea.

A scientist has made some interest-
ing observations as to the love of dif-
ferent wild animals for the sea. The
polar bear, he says, is the only one
that takes naturally to the sea, and is
quite jolly when aboard ship. All
others violently resent a trip on water.
The tiger suffers most of all. Horses
are very bad sailors, and often perish
on a voyage. Elephants do not like
the sea.

Chilean Nitrate Fields.

The Chilean nitrate fields escaped
earthquake damages in the recent
shocks. The increased demand for
nitrate of soda has been so great that
a number of additional outside vessels
have been chartered to get the prod-
uct from Chile to the United States.
The American imports of nitrates from
Chile in 1905 amounted to 2,252,525 tons,
valued at \$9,306,577.

Another Weekly Post.

According to the Pioneer a post is
now running weekly to Galok, the new
trade mart in Western Tibet, so that
the British trade agent at Gartok is
kept in close touch with India. The
route is by way of Almora and the
Lipsa Lekh Pass and to reach Gartok
from Almora takes about ten days.

Robespierre's Double Role.

Robespierre of the French revolu-
tion, the man who was destined to
deluge France with blood, was, not
long before his frightful career of
power began, one of the most strenu-
ous opponents of capital punishment.
While he was still an obscure advocate
at his native Arras he threw up an
appointment because of his opposition
to this form of penalty. And just
when his star was in the ascendant he
boldly harangued the national assem-
bly to prove that the punishment of
death is essentially unjust, that it has
no tendency to repress crimes and
that it multiplies offences much more
than it diminishes them.

Briquets of New Zealand.

The briquets which the state coal
mines department of New Zealand in-
tend to manufacture at Westport will
be in two shapes. One will be an ob-
long block about two-thirds the size
of an ordinary brick and will be egg-
shaped, weighing only a few ounces,
and will be suitable for household use.
The state railway department has an-
nounced its readiness to use briquets
almost exclusively for keeping up steam
in the boilers on the locomotives.

Provided Well For Their Poor.

In the records of St. Thomas' hospi-
tal, London, is an entry of the year
1570, to the effect that "in considera-
tion of the bare time of the year the
poor be allowed every one a daye
three pynnts of Bere for two monthes"
—a quart at dinner and a pint at sup-
per—and at the end of two monthes
return to "there olde ordinary allow-
ance, which is one quart." The food
at this ancient workhouse was to be
dealt with as liberally as the drink.
The almoner and steward were to bye
no byffe but of the best, without
bones and in speciall without the
marybon, and none other to be
bought.

Where Water is Scarce.

Water is sometimes very scarce and
precious on the South African veldt,
according to a writer who says: "In
our veldt cottage we used no well,
only large tanks, and about August
our condition usually became desper-
ate. If you washed your hands you
carried the precious fluid out to pour
it on some thirsty plant or vegetable,
the bath water the same, part of it be-
ing first saved to scrub floors with.
Cabbage and potato water were al-
lowed to cool and then used for the
garden or to wash the dogs in first, so
that these waters did three duties."

Streets in Gala Dress.

The streets of Peru, especially on
gala days or when they were the spe-
cial dress of some celebration, are
said to be among the most picturesque
in the world. In their narrow propor-
tions they resemble somewhat the
streets of China, and the variety and
contrast of the colors used in decora-
tion may be compared with the Chi-
nese. There is, however, a distinct
Latin character to the decoration,
which lends them an atmosphere en-
tirely their own.

Where Coal Mining Began.

The bituminous coal mining in this
country began in Virginia, where the
output as early as 1820 was about 50,-
000 gross tons. In 1840 the American
output had reached nearly 2,000,000
tons. In 1850, with an output of about
7,500,000 tons, this country had al-
ready passed Belgium, France and
Germany. Great Britain was then
producing about 54,000,000 tons.

Disappearance of a Custom.

A picturesque figure will vanish from
Paris, owing to the decision of the
municipal council to abolish the office
of "organizer of funeral pomp" at
funerals. His only duty was to walk
in front, resplendent in a three-cor-
nered hat, dress coat and waistcoat,
knee breeches and pumps, decorated
with a scarf of colors of the city, and
carrying a long ebony cane.

Sacred Fires of India.

The sacred fires of India have not all
been extinguished. The most ancient
which still exists was consecrated 12
centuries ago, in commemoration of
the voyage made by the Parsees when
they emigrated from Persia to India.
The fire is fed five times every 24
hours with candal wood and other
fragrant material, combined with very
dry fuel.

Relics of Famous Men.

Among the relics of famous men in
the possession of Dr. John Rixwell
of St. Louis is Dr. Oliver Wendell
Holmes' shoe horn. It is an ordinary
steel shoe horn affixed to a cane
handle about four feet long. Armed
with this the doctor could put on his
shoes without stooping or wasting en-
ergy.

South American's "Small Heads."

The "Small Heads" belong to a
South American race. The skull is
peculiarly conical, and at the top is
no bigger than a five-shilling piece.
The three last survivors of the race
are women. The brain weighs about
one-fifth of the average human brain.
Their height is from 3 feet to 3 feet
6 inches.

Reading by Moonlight.

In Zululand, when the moon is at
the full, objects are distinctively visi-
ble at as great a distance as seven
miles, while even by starlight one can
see to read print with ease.

Canadians in This Country.

In the United States, according to
the census, are 919,264 Canadians 10
years of age and over. Forty per cent
of these are engaged in manufacturing,
30 per cent in personal service, between
17 and 18 per cent in trade and trans-
portation and the same percentage
in agriculture, and somewhat over 4
per cent in professions. The percent-
age in the professions is approxi-
mately the same as that of the native
born white population in the United
States. The large numbers, as com-
pared with the number left behind
following the same occupations throw
light on conditions in Canada—for ex-
ample, the number of expatriated Cana-
dian teachers and college professors,
lawyers and clergymen.

Defecting Churches.

Sanitary matters, is decidedly pro-
gressive has issued an order for the
disinfection of churches. This order,
which is based on a report from the
director of the municipal laboratory,
prescribes that all the churches of the
Spanish capital are to be swept out
daily with sawdust moistened with a
solution of copper sulphate. All the
fittings and furniture of the churches;
chairs, benches, confessional, holy
water fonts, etc., are to be disinfected
every day.

For Surveying Great Depths.

A new instrument for surveying
deep bore holes contains a compass,
plummet, small camera and electric
light, the whole connected with a
small adjustable clock, so that the
light may be turned on for a given
period after the apparatus has been
lowered into the hole. It has been
used in surveying a number of holes
in South Africa and has proved satis-
factory. Both dip and deviation are
recorded by means of photographs of
the positions of both a plumb-bob and
a magnetic needle of any desired plint
in the bore hole. The photographs are
taken by means of two small electric
lamps lighted by a time contact.

Iron Works in Sweden.

Extensive projects for the establish-
ment of iron works on the west coast
of Sweden are now under considera-
tion, but it is alleged that such works,
in order to be successful, must be in a
position to manufacture cheaply and
compete with other produce in the
market of the world. This, it is ad-
mitted, is of more importance to the
new industry than either an export
duty on iron or heavy customs duties
on foreign produce introduced into
Sweden.

The Russian Uniform.

The Russian military authorities are
considering the adoption of the khaki
uniforms, the czar having been espe-
cially interested in one recently worn
by an American army representative
at St. Petersburg. The military au-
thorities are also considering Ameri-
can accoutrements, including web car-
tridge belts and cavalry saddles, with
a view to their adoption.

Tax on French Imports.

The Board of United States General
Appraisers has decided that goods im-
ported from France in order to have
the benefit of the reduction in duties
provided for in the reciprocity treaty
with that country must be shipped di-
rect from a French port to the United
States. If shipped from a port in Eng-
land or in any other country they
cannot have the benefit of the re-
duced duty.

Money Spent in New York.

There is more money per capita
spent in New York City every year for
amusements than in any other place
in the world. The people spent 12 per
cent more than those in the metrop-
olis of any other State or country, 18
per cent more than those in the new
largest cities, 36 per cent more than
those in smaller towns, and 57 per
cent more than those in the rural dis-
tricts.

Habits of Animals.

There are some animals which
rarely drink; for instance, the llamas
of Patagonia and certain gazelles of
the Far East. A number of snakes,
lizards and other reptiles live in places
devoid of water. A bat of Western
America inhabits waterless plains. In
parts of Lozere, France, there are
herds of cows and goats which hardly
ever drink and yet produce the milk
for Roquefort cheese.

Strength of Grindstones.

The strength of grindstones appears
from recent tests to vary widely with
the degree of its wetness or dryness,
stones that are dry showing tensile
strengths of from 146 to 186 pounds a
square inch, but after soaking over-
night breaking under stress of 80 to
116 pounds a square inch.

Governor of the Transvaal.

The newly appointed government to-
bacco expert for the Transvaal, in
South Africa, has informed the Trans-
vaal Agricultural Union that the col-
ony can produce as good cigar, cigar
and pipe tobacco as America and Cuba.
He regards the industrial prospects as
very bright.

To Stamp Out Trachoma.

The authorities of several states of
Brazil are reported by the consul gen-
eral of Rio de Janeiro as making de-
termined efforts to stamp out tra-
choma, the eye disease that has been
rapidly spreading in that country.



PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Many a cute girl isn't acute.
A good deal of high art is low-brow.
Many an all around man isn't on the level.

Adam and Eve at least didn't have any relatives.
Not to have an auto is a bore—to have a tragedy.

Politeness pays almost as well as government bonds.
You can't produce a beautiful strain of music with a sieve.

Ma's motto for framing—To despair is the most fatal malady.

Ma says that a woman can be intense without camping out.

Pa says there are plenty of dumb-waiters, but no dumb barbers.

Because a woman locks her door is no reason to say she wears a wig.

How many pretty girls are interesting, and how few interesting girls are pretty.

The devil didn't invent art; but there is many an artist who is a devil of a fellow.

When it comes to making a pile some women are as helpless as a turtle on its back.

Some women are so busy jumping from one place to another, it will be some wonder when they reach heaven if they don't want to visit the other place.—From "Sis Hopkins' Sayings," by Rose Melville, in the New Haven Register.

Rabbit Lures Dogs.

A wise old jackrabbit that lives in a field close by the Colorado and Wyoming stone quarry, near Trinidad, has lured half a dozen dogs to death in the last two weeks.

Persons who have seen several of the dogs leap to their death say that just as sure as a dog goes to sniffing around in that field the old jackrabbit gets within sight of him and invites a chase. It races away with the dog in pursuit, the rabbit always leading the chase straight to the stone quarry, one side of which drops straight down a precipice 100 feet to the bottom. As the old rabbit nears the quarry he quickens his speed, making leaps to within a few feet of the edge.

When he is so close that the next leap would carry him over the edge of the precipice he quickly springs aside. There is nothing on the surface to indicate to the dog the yawning gulf ahead. Grass and cactus grow right up to the edge. When the rabbit jumps aside, the dog, unable to check his speed, bounds over the precipice and goes tumbling downward over end, alighting upon the sharp edged rocks at the bottom.

Upon the rocky floor the skeletons of six dogs were found Saturday by the old quarry keeper, who was roaming over the quarry. This discovery cleared up the dog mystery that has perplexed citizens of Jansen for some weeks.—Trinidad correspondence Denver Times.

A Stalwart People.

"The natives of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, off the east coast of New Zealand, are the finest in physique of any on earth," said E. A. Powell of Cleveland. Mr. Powell is returning from a business trip to Australia where he visited several groups of the Pacific Islanders. "The average height of the males is five feet ten inches. Many of them are over six feet. They weigh from 160 to 300 pounds, and are very straight, being built in proportion. The women average a greater height than the women of America. They have fine strong figures and average from 130 to 160 pounds in weight. They are of a copper color, straight-haired and with features which made the Greeks famous. I firmly believe they are the original Maoris, while the natives of New Zealand are a smaller race—apparently a mixture with the Mongolian race. The islands are crescent shaped and mostly coral. There is neither wealth nor poverty on the islands. Peace and contentment are in evidence and the tribe is exceedingly virtuous. The main article of food is the coconut and the only drink used is the milk of this nut."—Portland Oregonian.

Exclusive Privilege.

The late General Shafter used to enjoy telling how, during the Civil War several wounded officers and a few privates were going up the valley of Virginia when a rain came on, forcing all hands to take refuge all night in a school house.

It chanced that during the night a skunk had found its way under the floor and by and by had announced its presence after its well-known effective manner.

The officers all waked up, but being gentlemen and each supposing that the others were still asleep, they kept silent. At last one of the privates, a German, could restrain himself no longer.

"Mein Gott!" he exclaimed. "Dis is awful! Dey shleeps und I wakes, und I haf got to smell it all!"—Lip piscott's.

Mississippi Valley Pearls.

The pearl industry is carried on in such a way that it is not possible to collect statistics of production, but one of the largest pearl dealers in the Mississippi Valley estimates the value of pearls and slugs produced in 1906 at \$381,000, with prices ranging from \$1-to-\$2,000 each for the pearls and \$1.50 to \$60 an ounce for the slugs.

An estimate by the United States Fish Commission places the value of pearls produced in the United States in 1906 at about \$300,000.—Washington correspondence Boston Transcript.

Nobody at All.

Mr. Jolly—"There's one thing I like about Miss Barker. She never talks about anybody."

Miss Snodgrass—"No, indeed. She spends all her time talking about herself."—Smart Set.

Nobility at All.

There is the sugar for Dicky, mamma," he said, slipping the lump between the wires of the cage; "and here is a letter for you—I saw the postman coming and waited a minute for him."

"Thank you, dear," said mamma, smiling at him, and then she turned and looked at Jack.—Home Herald.

A Fish Story.

A poor little fish, way down in the sea, was bobbing about quite merrily. When he beheld, far over his head, a big, fat worm of the brightest red. "Dear me!" cried he, "what a fearful sight! I thought that worms were always white. I must swallow it quick," said he, under his breath. "Or 'twill frighten the other fish almost to death!"

Now this sounded brave, but as you will see, this fish was as greedy as greedy can be. Little he cared for the other poor fish. To get all the worm was his only wish. So he swam up high and stood up straight and swallowed at once all the red flannel bait.

Then the pain in his vitals was so awful to feel that his mother rushed off for old Doctor Est.

And when he appeared, oh, what do you think? He prescribed lots of water, till the flannel should shrink! And now the sad task of that greedy fish is to drink every drop of the big salt sea!—Washington Star.

About Sponges.

"Merry, children, what's all this discussion about?" said mother, coming into the nursery. She was just in time to interrupt an argument between May and Jack that was fast becoming a quarrel.

"It's about my new sponge," cried May, holding it up in her hand. "Jack said it was an animal, and I said it wasn't. Now, mother, you tell us who's right."

"I think Jack is, dear," said mother quietly. "But you needn't feel so badly about it, because it's hard to decide either way. Now you both sit down, and I'll tell you a little about sponges, so you won't have to quarrel over it a second time."

"To begin with, naturalists have decided to place sponges in the animal kingdom, although they have many characteristics of plant life. For instance, in spite of the fact that they are undoubtedly alive, yet, like plants, they show no feeling, and seem to have no power of moving by themselves."

"Some kind of sponges are found on almost all shores, but the majority are in deep water, where they have to be dived or dredged for."

"The small openings or pores are continually sucking in water, which just as constantly goes out again through the large openings or vents. This, you see, makes a steady current, which lasts as long as the sponge is in the water."

"Most sponges are found fastened to rocks, but there is one very interesting kind found in the waters near Great Britain which attaches itself to oysters."

"Now, I have a suggestion to make to you. When you begin to feel like quarrelling, stop for a second and consider whether the encyclopedia might not decide the question more satisfactorily than quarrelling. If it is something you can't find in the encyclopedia ask me."

"You're lots better than an encyclopedia," said Jack as mother started to go downstairs.

"And you're much nicer to hug," declared May, snuggling her action to her words.—Washington Star.

Judge Not.

Jack came running into the sitting room where his mother was sitting. "O mamma," he cried, "Sidney is breaking a commandment, he is—Thou shalt not steal—and I should think he'd be ashamed of himself."

"Why, Jack," said his mother in surprise, "what can you mean?"

"He is, truly mamma," said Jack, hopping about on one foot, and seeming rather to enjoy the fact. "I saw him getting sugar out of the sugar-bowl, and you know you told us not to."

"Oh," said mamma, in a tone of relief, "that's all right. Come here, Jack," and taking her little boy's hand, she drew him to her side. "Do you think it such a dreadful thing to break a commandment, dear?"

"Why, yes, mamma, of course," answered Jack, astonished that his mother should ask such a question. "You would not do it?"

"No, indeed, mamma."

"Then you think you are very much better than Sidney?"

Jack hung his head at this question, but did not say no.

"Now, Jack, I want you to see how mistaken you are; you think you would not break a commandment, but because you are so able to believe evil of your brother, you are really breaking the command which says, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.' Do you know what that means, Jack?"

"Yes, mamma, you said it meant saying what was not true about any one, but Sidney was stealing, for I saw him."

"He was taking sugar, Jack, but are you sure he was stealing?"

"Yes," answered Jack, "and now I suppose he's going away to eat it."

At that moment the door opened. Sidney came into the room, his bright, manly little face not looking at all as though he were ashamed of himself.

"Here is the sugar for Dicky, mamma," he said, slipping the lump between the wires of the cage; "and here is a letter for you—I saw the postman coming and waited a minute for him."

"Thank you, dear," said mamma, smiling at him, and then she turned and looked at Jack.—Home Herald.

A Game of Travel.

"How long will it be, father, before you come back?"

"A long time, Marjorie—months perhaps."

"But I can't stand it, father, with you out. I shall be so lonesome."

"Shall you, dearie? What do you think father will be, then?"

"You shall be traveling," replied Marjorie, snuggling closer to her father. "There are lots of things to see from the train. Why do you sigh father, dear?"

"Because traveling over the same ground I have traveled for years working like a dog every day and longing for your mother and you and Donald when my day's work is done is not a very pleasant prospect."

"Dear father," said Marjorie, softly stroking his hair. "I never thought of it that way. I always thought you were having a beautiful time. It is such fun for me to go on the train from here to grandmother's. But I do get restless before even two hours are up, don't I?" she asked, thoughtfully.

"And you have to travel for hours and hours more. Poor father!"

"I don't mind it so much during the day," her father added, "but when I get dark—"

"I know," said Marjorie, wisely. "Then you long for your big chair by the fire, and mother's hand to hold and later for the library lamp and some games with Donald and me. I know just how you feel, for I felt that way when you three went to Chicago last March. It's—its terrible! And I have always thought you were having a good time. I dare say, if you were a little girl like me you would cry, wouldn't you, father?"

"I dare say," replied her father, kissing the soft curls on her head. "But it makes a great difference, little girl, if I know you are thinking of me and wishing I could be with you."

"Indeed, I shall think hard about you, father, every twilight and every evening," declared Marjorie, giving him a bear's hug as the supper gong sounded.

The next day Marjorie and Donald were busy with some great secret that they refused to disclose to any one except the dictionary, which apparently helped them. But when it came time to say farewell to the dear father who started on his travels that night Marjorie tucked a bulging envelope in his pocket.

"Look at it when you're lonesome," she said, as he started off. "Three evenings later, in a dismal hotel in a faraway town sat Marjorie's father. He was falling in torrents and every thing was cheerless indoors and out. It was just the time when at home a big log would be burning, the lamp lit the library ablaze with light. Marjorie and Donald playing with the kittens and their mother sewing beside the table. He could almost hear the children as they called, 'What will we play tonight, father?'"

Then his hand felt a bulky envelope still in his pocket, and he pulled it forth. On the outside was scrawled, "This is a game of cog ham lay. When you find out its name you will know how to play it. Do not open the envelope till then."

The lonely father smiled, and taking out his pencil tried to make sense of this "pl." After working for a long time he arranged this word, which sounded familiar, but he could not recall its meaning or where he had seen it. LOGOMACHY.

"I think I've heard it before," he said to himself. And then a scene from his old childhood flashed through his mind. How he had played games with his grandmother on winter evenings, especially a game called—yes, the very same, logomachy. They had called it "letters" to save time in speaking, and he had had no occasion to use the word since, though he had played "letters" with his own children.

This mystery solved, the envelope was opened, and out fell a shower of little packets, each one neatly labeled. Picking up one, Marjorie's father read "Cure Ham capitally." That made him laugh, and he glanced at a few of the others, reading such things as these: "Liken poor paid Torry; I saw care insect queens; cue can star; Mud pie son; Roast mules; Mag encore times; is vinegar meat?"

You can imagine that his face was one broad grin as he opened a packet. From a wrapper of paper about two or three inches in size out fell a number of little pieces of letter paper about a half inch square. On each of these was printed a letter. Marjorie's father spelled one of the queer sentences out on the table before him, and was soon deeply interested in his task. Before he had puzzled out the long word the sentence was supposed to spell, however, it was after bed-time.

Before going to bed he went into the hotel office and gave a telegram to the astonished clerk, who thought he was crazy. The telegram was addressed to Marjorie and Donald, and read as follows: "O my ear wot crevel titel scarsal lid oyd wallows inacoy-dirt?—Washington Star."

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Mr. Jolly—"There's one thing I like about Miss Barker. She never talks about anybody."

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"Thank you, dear," said mamma, smiling at him, and then she turned and looked at Jack.—Home Herald.

FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT.

An Authority on Indians.

Mrs. Matilda C. Stevenson of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, D. C., is recognized generally as the greatest authority on the Indians of the southwestern part of the United States. She is the widow of Col. James Stevenson, a pioneer explorer. In that section, who, together with the late Major Powell, was responsible for the creation of the Bureau of Ethnology in 1879.

Woman Runs Mouse Farm.

Now turns up the most original woman among discoverers of feminine pursuits. She is Miss Abbie Lathrop of Granby, Mass., who is making a small fortune running a mouse farm. Putting aside the traditional fear of mice, she seemingly has resolved to avenge womankind for centuries of suffering at their paws. For the tiny rodents are raised, not as pets, but to become the subjects of scientific experiments. They are sold by Miss Lathrop to medical colleges, where they are inoculated with the germs of various maladies for the edification of the students. Long usage has relieved her of any dread of the mice, but she has not reached the point of emancipation where she can have any affection for them.—New York Press.

'Phone Etiquette.

Though one wouldn't think it from the conversations which are occasionally heard "on the line," the etiquette of calls holds good in the matter of telephone calls between men and women. It is not good form for a young woman to call up a man either at his home or at his office. Of course, in the business world, no such rule can be observed, and even in the social world a matron can do the conventional thing without loss of dignity. The rule is a flexible one, and must be modified by common sense.—New Haven Register.

Where Trails Are Left.

The claim adjuster of one of the big life insurance companies opened a drawer of his office desk to look for a memorandum. His caller, glancing into the drawer, saw a bunch of women's vests, small kid gloves, minute lace-trimmed handkerchiefs and other feminine accessories. The claim adjuster was a bachelor.

"Well, George," said his friend, with a discreet elevation of his brows, "you certainly have a variety. I had, not suspected you of being a Lothario."

"Neither am I," said the claim adjuster, laughing. "The evidence is against me. I admit, but those trimmings are merely being held for their owners—if they ever return to claim their goods. I always have a drawer full of them, and sometimes even an overflow. Women leave them here when they come to have claims adjusted. They get so excited that they nearly always leave some little article. It gets shoved under the papers on the desk and I do not discover it until they are gone. I always look to see that they have their purses safe, but I cannot bother with hunting up all their accessories for them, so they accumulate."

"What becomes of them eventually?"

"I give them to the girls in the office after they have remained unclaimed for thirty days. If I didn't I'd be buried out of sight under the accumulation."—New York Press.

Fear of Firearms Disappearing.

"Women are rapidly learning to use revolvers," says the secretary of a certain woman's club. "It is curious how we accept a statement like this at the present day without a tremor of alarm or a thrill of excitement."

Twenty years ago we should have read a threat into such an announcement, and the pages of the comic weeklies would have teemed with satire. Now the idea of a woman driving up to her club for half a dozen bullets, eyes before luncheon, or having a pistol pocket in her shooting suit, has neither a humorous nor a fatal suggestion in it. Of course, the next step will be the statement that women shoot better than men, or that dueling among ladies is coming into fashion.

And what a godsend to those who preserve a store of experimental subjects for conversation! "Are you armed?" would survive at least three courses.

But what strikes one most about the outbreak in favor of firearms for women is the light it throws on the feminine toward such possessions. Some 15 years ago pistols for ladies were made in this country. They were constituted of mother of pearl and gilded steel, weighed less than a pencil case, and fired cartridges which could easily be concealed behind a thumb nail.

A few daring women carried these trinkets on these bangle chains. Now it is authoritatively stated that there are "30 kinds of automatic and repeating rifles and pistols." And girls and women face, a battery like that with perfect equanimity.—New Haven Register.

Be Happy Though Married.

So many women find matrimony a little disappointing, and though many confess the fact they rarely say that they may themselves be to blame.

When a girl is engaged she is always careful to look her best, that her lover may admire her. She often falls to the same for her husband. This is

a mistake, men like to always admire their wives, and they will do so all the more when they see that other people admire them too. The untidy dowdy woman may have solid virtues, but one has to remember the fact as an excuse for her appearance, and the man who is mentally apologizing for his wife's shortcomings is in danger of finding some one else more attractive than she is.

Then it is a mistake of young wives to drop their old friends and expect their husbands to do the same. The married lovers may for a short time be intensely happy in each other's society, but sooner or later outside interests will be missed, and if happiness is to continue, they must both mix with their fellows and take their share in the pleasures and the work of the world. Wider interests will not make either less fond of the other, and the woman who wants to keep her husband's love will never do so by tying him to her apron strings and expecting him to spend all the time he can spare from his business within the four walls of home.

A wife should not merge her individuality in her husband. An echo may be sweet, but it is always monotonous, so she should have her own ideas and opinions. She need not argue, that's fatal, but a little tact prevents the necessity.—New York Telegram.

Race of Amazons.

The manufacturers of ready-made clothing for women are responsible for the statement that the women are growing bigger and that we are threatened with a race of Amazons. In the opinion of scientists who have studied the matter the average increase of height during the past fifty years is no less than three and one-half inches and may be as much as four inches.

Weight is more difficult to judge owing to the great individual differences, but the increase is generally considered to be on an average of twenty-five pounds, though some doctors say it is more.

That this average increase is a matter of fact, all women's outfitters will testify. To take the example of boots, inquiries among several of the leading bootmakers have elicited the surprising fact that the average woman's foot has increased by about two "sizes" during the last quarter of a century. The average size of a boot supplied was a four, now it is a five or six.

Glove manufacturers affirm the question by declaring that the sizes demanded by lady customers during recent years have increased 60 per cent.

One of the chief causes contributing to this is the circumstance that the past few years have seen such a large increase in the popularity of athletics among women. It is not many years since it was considered quite "bad form" to ride a bicycle. Golf and basket ball are favorite games with the fair sex, while even women's football clubs have been founded. The games played at girls' schools now approach much more nearly to violent exercise than they used, and all this tends to strengthen and develop the frame.—Chicago Journal.

Fashion Notes.

Browns and greens seem the most preferred shades. The correct hat for the formal function is the small hat.

Plaited chiffon makes youthful and dressy evening bodices. Never was carnel used as much as it is being used this season.

The long jacket or coat is quite as stylish as the three-quarter one. In automobile hats and hands the styles have never before been so various.

Cloth is shimmery and supple, while velvet and velveteen were never more lovely.

Fabrics are soft, and all rich enough to show all these exquisite tones to perfection.

Polka dotted silk and velvet are used with good effect for belts to accompany colored shirt waists.

Gleaming gold or silver tassels weigh down the ends of the scarfs that fall from the edge of hats.

An all black hat is the last perfect thing upon a costume of green cloth having black and green braiding.

Dainty French hand-embroidered medallions in various sizes, to set in to waists or lingeries, are among the novelties.

Very shapely yokes are those that have somewhat the appearance of tiny boleros open slightly at the neck and rounding to a point a little below the arm's eye.

Tunic skirts cut to point in the front and back are supposed not to detract from one's height, but unless they are perfectly shaped, they are likely to swing about the feet.

Imitates Joan of Arc.

Imagining that she had been destined to share the fate of Joan of Arc, Mrs. Joseph Lalonde of St. Lazare, a small French-Canadian village, burned herself to death on a funeral pyre of her own making. While her relatives were at church she built the pyre from fence logs and tree branches, undressed herself, entirely and climbed on the pyre, to which she set fire.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 19.

Subject: Jesus and His First Disciples.
John 1:35-55—Golden Text,
John 1:45—Commit Verses 35-37—Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME.—February, A D 27 PLACE.—By the Jordan.

EXPOSITION.—I. Beholding Jesus, 35, 36. A great preacher with a congregation of two men but it was one of the most important sermons that John the Baptist ever preached. It laid the foundation of that group of men, the Apostles, to whom we owe all our knowledge of Christ and the Gospel. Little did John realize how much was involved in the testimony he gave that day, but, faithful man that he was, he gave it, and it is bearing fruit still. It was taking intensely upon Jesus as He walked (R V 1:36) that made John burst forth into this exultant and momentous cry. If we fix our eyes upon Him we will cry the same, unless, alas, our eyes are sightless. "O Andrew, O John look," he cries, "there goes the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God's own providing (Gen. 22:8), the Lamb that takes away all man's guilt, the Lamb typified in the Passover and every O T sacrifice."

II. Following Jesus, 37, 38. The result of John's testimony was startling but delightful. John and Andrew at once turned their backs on John and followed Jesus. John, great man, was pleased to be thus deserted (John 1:26-29). Three steps of Christian experience they heard, they looked, they followed. Other steps come shortly. We too must first look at Jesus as the Lamb if we would follow Him as our example. It is by the look, not by the following, that we are saved (Esa. 45:22, John 1:14, 15, of Nu 21:9). We must first believe in what Jesus has done (John 19:29, Ro 3:25), before we ask, "what would Jesus do?" and try to imitate it. But it is by following that we demonstrate that we really have looked and are saved (Mark 16:52; 1 Jno 2:6). John's simple, short, sincere testimony has sent the young men to follow Jesus and thus turned the world upside down. Oh the power of a Holy thorn testimony (cf. Jno 4:39).

III. Abiding with Jesus, 38, 39. From following Jesus the two men go on to abiding with Him. This is how it came about. As soon as they began to follow, Jesus turned and gazed at them as they followed. What a look it was, so penetrating, so tender, so full of encouragement. One of them at least never forgot it. His story of it here in the very phraseology employed reproduces it. Then there comes a question as searching as the look, "What seek ye?" They did not clearly know themselves, but there were deep yearnings in their heart that never had been satisfied, and He was the "Lamb of God" and would surely satisfy. They want to know Him better, so they timidly ask, "Teacher, where do you live?" hardly daring to say bluntly, "we want to go to your school." Men seek such vast things when they start to follow Jesus, pardon for sin, healing for the body, loves and fishes. Happy the man who seeks just Himself. What are you seeking? Jesus' reply went to not merely the heart of the question, but to their heart's desire, "Come, and ye shall see." What a moment of joy it was when Jesus said that. And He is saying it to-day to every one who wishes to come to Him. "Come," He says (Jno. 6:37; Rev. 22:17; Matt. 11:28).

IV. Bringing others to Jesus, 40-57. No sooner had Andrew really found Jesus, but he started right off and got his own brother and brought him to Jesus. The clear implication of the text is that John did the same. This was just as it should be; as soon as we find Jesus we should go right off and bring some one else, and the best one to begin with is our own brother. Andrew did a great work in bringing his brother to Jesus, for it was this brother who preached the great sermon on the day of Pentecost. Andrew's testimony was right to the point. "We have found the Messiah," he said. "It was his personal conversation with Jesus that had settled his mind on this point. It will settle any man's mind. A season of personal communion with Jesus is worth tons of apologetic literature."

Andrew's next step was giving his testimony, "he brought him to Jesus." Never stop short of that. Jesus looked Peter through and through. He saw what he now was and said, "Thou art Simon the son of Jona." He saw what he was to become, "Thou shalt be called Cephas" (rockman). It was faith in the Rock that was to transform ordinary Simon into extraordinary Rockman. (1 Cor. 10:4; Matt. 16:18; 1 Jno. 6:5). Jesus' "Andeth Philip." He went to Galilee in part for that purpose. It was worth while. Short was the summons, "Follow Me." Philip did not know all it involved, but he obeyed. The influence of his townsmen, Andrew and Peter, may have had much to do with the prompt response. Philip was a student of O. T. scripture and an exact man (v. 45). Philip at once hunts up Nathanael. Everybody in this lesson who found Jesus seemed to go at once for some one else. Nathanael was decidedly skeptical about Jesus being the Christ. Indeed he did not believe He could be any good, coming from Nazareth. But he was sincere (v. 47) and when Philip enters into no argument, but says, "come and see," he came—and saw. When you say to the average skeptic, "come and let me make you acquainted with Jesus," they won't come.

Utes Consent to Work.

Colonel Frank West, in charge for the Government of the Ute Indian situation at Thunder Butte, S. D., reports to Omaha army headquarters that the Indians have consented to accept employment in the Milwaukee Railroad for the winter.

Eradication of Prickly Pear.

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(B)

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