

NEW EVIDENCE
Of Dr. Lighthill's
Success.

A Flattering Testimonial From Col. John Dietrich, One of Plainfield's Oldest and Best Known Residents.

I am profoundly grateful to Dr. Lighthill for his speedy and radical cure of a most painful malady of over ten years standing. I deem it proper to say to all afflicted to place themselves under the care of this skillful physician and be permanently cured.

A HAPPY EXPERIENCE.

The Interesting Testimony of Mr. W. E. Diltz, the Popular Passenger Conductor of the N. J. Central.

ROSELLE, N. J., July 1, 1894.

To My Friends and the Public:

I take pleasure in calling public attention to the remarkable cure which Dr. Lighthill effected in my case. For the past ten years I had been afflicted with a severe form of piles which finally gave me the greatest pain and distress nearly all the time, and from which I could not obtain any relief, in spite of all my efforts.



Hearing of a number of cures which Dr. Lighthill effected in similar cases, I placed myself under his care, and I rejoice to say the effected a complete cure in my case and gave me new life in doing so, for I am sure that I could not have endured my misery much longer. And it will be a matter of importance to those who are suffering from this disease to learn the happy fact that Dr. Lighthill effected my cure without giving me pain or detaining me from work.

A Card from Mr. T. R. VanZandt, Of No. 304 and 306 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

I certify with pleasure that Dr. Lighthill has effected a cure of a most painful case of piles. For some time past I had been subject to its attacks but the last attack was so exceedingly painful that it completely upset my whole system. The pain extended to my legs and many other directions, and made me so nervous that I could neither sleep at night nor lie down or move about without serious discomfort and distress. Such was my condition when I applied to Dr. Lighthill for relief, and I am glad to say that as soon as he took hold of my case, I began to improve, and in a short time I found myself completely cured. Dr. Lighthill has also effected a radical and permanent cure in a most terrible case of piles on my cousin, Mr. J. V. Z. Griggs, of Rocky Hill, N. J., whose grateful testimonial is in Dr. Lighthill's possession.

T. R. VAN ZANDT,
304 and 306 Park Avenue.

Dr. Lighthill

can be consulted daily (except Thursdays) at 144 Crescent Avenue, New York, N. Y.

No. 144 Crescent Avenue.

Deafness, Catarrh and Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs successfully treated.

Piles of the most aggravated nature radically and permanently cured in a few weeks, without pain or detention from business, and all other rectal diseases are treated with equal success.

Mental and Nervous Derangements, Epilepsy, Diseases of the Skin and Blood, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Scrofulous Affections.

IN A SEA OF FLAMES
Several Towns Destroyed
by Forest Fires.

Women and Children in the Woods Without Shelter—Wisconsin Central Unable to Move Trains—Railroad Bridges Burned and Cars Ditched—Train Hands Injured.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—On the Wisconsin Central railroad it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, the headquarters of John R. Davis' lumber company, a manufacturing town of 2,000 population, is totally destroyed by fire and only a few buildings remain standing.

A dispatch received from Fife, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children are in the woods there without shelter. They sent requests for food, as the supply at Fife is very short, but the train that started from here last evening was obliged to return, as bridges were totally destroyed. A few miles south, communication with Fife is now shut off, and it is feared that the town is lost.

Along the Omaha line fires raged with terrific violence. Shore Center, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, has been destroyed. Not a building remains standing and the homeless families were brought to Ashland.

Inwood, Mich., July 28.—The forests surrounding Inwood, Hurley, Bessemer and Wakefield are almost a virtual sea of flames and the smoke is so dense a person cannot see over a few hundred feet.

AFFAIRS AT FULLMAN.
FULLMAN, Ill., July 28.—The Pullman company has been given to understand that the works must resume operations next Monday or the militia will be drawn permanently, if terms are not given to the strikers. If the order is not given to start the works, if possible without new operatives, it is believed the company intends to draw the militia out with the strikers and a campaign of eviction for non-payment of rents may be inaugurated at Fullman.

The militiamen are eager to be relieved of their thirteenth duty. Vice President McKim, after his conference with Mayor Hopkins yesterday, said he would make known the decision of the company tomorrow morning. The officials claim they are able to get workmen for three-fourths of the work waiting to be done.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.
The State Convention To Be Held at Boston, Oct. 6.

BOSTON, July 28.—The republican state committee held a meeting and voted to hold the state convention of the party at Music Hall, Boston, Saturday, Oct. 6, 10 a. m. Congressman William Cogswell, of Salem, was chosen chairman of the convention, and the committee on resolutions appointed for duty. The Hon. George F. Hoar, chairman; the Hon. George W. Meyer, the Hon. Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst; Judge George B. Lawrence, of North Adams; the Hon. Leontine Lincoln, of Fall River.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.
Two Illinois Strikers Given 40 Days by Judge Crockett.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Richard Lawrence and Edward Rhodes, two strikers from Chillicothe, Ill., were found guilty of contempt by Judge Crockett, of the United States Circuit court, and were sentenced to forty days' imprisonment each. Lawrence is to be sent to jail in McHenry county and Rhodes goes to Mercer. Bert Cornell and Peter Dowd, the other strikers, were also found guilty of contempt, but the same time on a charge of contempt, were discharged for lack of evidence.

Knocked Out in Four Rounds.
BOSTON, July 28.—Walter Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Sampson Crawford, of Boston, colored heavyweights, faced each other for four rounds at the Cribb, who was the referee. Johnson was the victor from the start and he showed himself a very clever man. In the fourth round he scored a knock-out and got the decision.

Coxey Sticks to His Army.
MARIETTA, O., July 28.—Jacob Coxey denies the charge that he has deserted his army and says he is in the army and has money he can spare. He said: "I suggested that they get arrested and the government would have to provide for them."

Spanish Smugglers Seized.
TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The United States revenue cutter McLane seized six Spanish revenue cutters at Tampa. They were engaged in smuggling. A few weeks ago the McLane seized six vessels at the same place charged with the same offense.

Adjourned Without Nominating.
GREENSBURG, Pa., July 28.—The 21st congressional conference at Jeannette, after taking 73 ballots without nominating, adjourned until Aug. 31. The candidates are Congressman Heiner, Senator Brown, Editor Weaver and Capt. Nesbit.

Race War Stories Exaggerated.
THREE HATS, Ind., July 28.—Reliable information received here from the Linton coal mining district states that the stories sent out from that place about a race war between white and negro coal miners have been exaggerated.

Called to a Throne.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—Prince Bessolov, of Africa, who has been called to take the throne made vacant by the death of his father, king of the Vei people, will sail on the steamer Lucania from New York.

Woolen Mill Resumes.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 28.—H. C. White's woolen mill at Chepachet, R. I., has started up after a shutdown since last April. It employs 135 hands and will run on clay work today.

Southern Pacific Strike Off.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Oakland local branch of the American Railway Union has decided to declare the strike against the Southern Pacific off.

CONVICTS MUTINY.
Kill a Warden and Wound Two Keepers at Tracy City, Tenn.

NYRVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—Convicts at Tracy City are in a state of mutiny and as a result two men are dead and two others are suffering from slight wounds. The convicts loaded a pipe with explosives, placed it in a coal car and attached a new fuse to it.

Deputy Warden Nelson and assistants were passing along another entry to bring the convicts out for the night and when they arrived opposite it, the bomb exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Terrell and Thurman were slightly wounded.

A negro convict named Pete Hamilton was killed by a volley from the other guards.

There were 115 convicts in the mine at the time, and but 70 surrendered. Those remained inside and swear they will not come out.

Nelson was a member of the last general assembly from Maury county. State officials here were at once notified and they, in turn, telegraphed Superintendent of Prison Kirk to go at once to Tracy City. Telegrams late last night say that it will be necessary to send troops as it is believed all convicts will surrender before morning. Escape was probably the object of the mutiny.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS.
Their Duties as Defined by an Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General orders have been issued by direction of the Secretary of War calling attention of all officers of the army to the act of congress, approved June 18, 1878, declaring that "it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said forces may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section, and any person wilfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

STRIKE INVESTIGATION.
House Committee Has About Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has about abandoned their proposed investigation of the late A. R. U. strike, as proposed by resolution introduced by the committee several weeks ago.

At first it was intended to press the matter in the house and to begin this inquiry at an early date and, if necessary, to hold a hearing on the subject. The appointment of a commission by the president to make the investigation led the committee to allow the matter to go to the president, as it is now thought that it will be abandoned entirely.

A BAD MAN ARRESTED.
Harry Upp Sent to Prison for Obscene Literature.

YORK, Pa., July 28.—Anthony Comstock, of New York, caused the arrest in this city of Harry Upp, on a charge of sending obscene literature through the mails. Upp advertised his literature all over the United States, and had a lucrative trade. His principal business was done with schoolchildren. Anthony Comstock corresponded with him and came to the conclusion that he was a bad man. A copy letter addressed to Upp led to his arrest. He was taken to Philadelphia to appear before a United States commissioner. Upp came here from St. Louis eighteen months ago.

K. of P. Want Cheaper Rates.
CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The Second Ohio regiment, K. of P., embracing nearly all the knights in northern Ohio, has had trouble with the Pennsylvania railroad, and unless it is fixed up this part of the state, which has many thousands of knights, will not be represented at the grand convocation in Washington next month. The difference is one of principle, the knights claiming to have been discriminated against in rates. They ask for a 10 per cent and the road will not come lower than 11 per cent for the road trip.

Connecticut's Fire-Escape Law.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—The state fire-escape law, which requires a rope fire-escape to be kept in each room of a hotel, is to be tested in the city of Hartford. A fireman, who keeps a large boarding-house, known as the Leavenworth, has been ordered by Building Inspector Garvin to put rope fire-escapes in each room. The fireman claims that the law applies only to hotels which take transient guests and not to boarding-houses.

Lindsay, Ont., Shocked.
LINDSAY, Ont., July 28.—About midnight a very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt in this town, lasting for two or three seconds, and followed by a report or explosion, sounding like cannon fired a long distance off. Houses were shaken, windows rattled, and citizens rushed from their homes in alarm. No damage appears to have been done.

Chico, the Human Gorilla, Dead.
DAYTON, O., July 28.—Chico, the human gorilla, attached to Barrum & Bailey's circus, died at the fair grounds here shortly after the performance Thursday night. Mr. Bailey had an offer of \$10,000 from Hagenbach & Wulfe for the body. The body was embalmed like an human and sent to New York.

Arrested for Malignant Libel.
NEW YORK, July 28.—D. C. De Meritt, one of the publishers of the Daily Financial News, has been arrested on a charge of malignant libel, for printing a story of an alleged receipt for the Disfranchisement and Cable Feeding company.

The Foley Murder.
RENO, Nev., July 28.—Mrs. M. A. Hartley, who shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley, is the widow of the discoverer of the gold in the Lake Mary mine, where her husband was known as "The Hermit of Meadow Lake."

Negro Murderer Hanged.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Dick Green was hanged at Mount Pleasant, Berkeley county, yesterday, for the murder of Nancy Drayton in April last. Dick was negro.

Japanese and Chinese Navies.
NEW YORK, July 28.—The Hochi Shinbun compares the fighting capacity of the Japanese and the Chinese navies, and arrives at the following results: Japan, 100,000; China, 100,000; Japan, 100,000; China, 100,000; Japan, 100,000; China, 100,000.

THE KOREAN PROBLEM
More or Less Blood Has
Been Shed Over It.

Cable Interruption Prevents Securing Accurate Information From That Curious Country—The Present Contest Designated as a Partial or Limited War—Great Excitement at Shanghai—London Press Comments on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The extent to which war is now being waged between China and Japan is not clearly settled by any dispatches that have thus far been received. It is the state of affairs in Korea and by any of the foreign dispatches, though much interest is manifested in the situation. Of course it is accepted as fact that active hostilities have broken out in Korea and that more or less blood has been shed and still more will be shed before any possible end to the trouble can be arrived at. But it is as to the relations which exist between the two countries that the uncertainty exists.

One difficulty in the way of obtaining information is found in the entire interruption of cable communication with Korea. The only telegraphic communication is by the use of the Japanese flag, which is used by the Japanese to communicate with the Chinese. The Japanese minister here asserts positively that Japan would avoid interfering with any Chinese port by treaty with Japan. It is believed that the Japanese minister here asserts positively that Japan would avoid interfering with any Chinese port by treaty with Japan.

Several thousand striking miners in Ohio, Indiana and Alabama refuse to return to work at rates agreed upon in conference, and this continues to depress business throughout tributary regions. Iron, steel and other industries are hampered throughout the Pittsburgh district for lack of coke, which restricts production in the face of a mildly improving demand, and keeps the price of spot Bessemer pig and billets about a dollar higher than quotations for future delivery. Continued exports of gold from New York are regarded as an unfavorable influence, and there are more unfavorable reports as to the condition of the Japanese navy. The Japanese minister here asserts positively that Japan would avoid interfering with any Chinese port by treaty with Japan.

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

Mail Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE STATE OF TRADE
Outlook Not Favorable for Improvement.

Delay in Tariff Legislation Has a Disorganizing Effect on Business—Iron and Steel Industries Hampered from Lack of Coke—Demand for Summer Staples Fair.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Bradstreet's report of the general state of trade for the past week sums up the situation as follows: Leading industries affecting the course of trade throughout the United States within the week have not resulted in a net gain. Prolonged drought and hot winds have damaged corn and other crops in Nebraska, and fears are entertained of like losses in Kansas. Without early rains there reduction in the yield of Indian corn is expected to be considerable. The outlook for the yield in spring wheat states is regarded as unfavorable, which reacts upon country merchants and checks demand.

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FURTHER CONFERENCE
The Tariff Bill Goes Back
to the House.

Same Seven Conferees Reappointed. Excitement Over the Vote on Mr. Washburn's Motion To Reconsider From the Additional Differential Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The struggle in the senate on the issue of sending the tariff bill back to conference without instructions or conditions was short, sharp and decisive.

It began with a renewal of the discussion of the point of order made on Senator Washburn's motion to instruct the conferees to reconsider the additional differential duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugar. The point of order that had been taken on that motion was that it was not in order as it was not a proposed amendment to the bill, but a motion to reconsider.

Two arguments against that position were made by Senator Henderson (rep., Neb.) and Platt (rep., Conn.), the former assuming that a vote against the point of order would be a vote against the sugar tariff, which had called forth so many denunciations on both sides of the chamber and in both houses.

The decision of the presiding officer (Senator Harris) was in favor of sustaining the point of order and excluding the amendment. The decision was appealed from by Mr. Washburn and the motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Mr. Faulkner (dem., W. Va.). The vote was taken amid great excitement and resulted in a tie—yeas, 32; nays, 32. The three populist senators, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the republicans. Solidly with the republicans, the vote of Senator Tamm (dem., S. C.) was paired with that of another democratic senator, Mr. Smith, of New Jersey. The only senator who, not being paired, did not vote was Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.). He was present in the chamber, but refrained from voting.

The net result was that the motion to lay the bill on the table, not having had a majority, failed. Then came the question whether the decision of the chair should stand as the judgment of the senate; and it was also decided in the negative in the same way.

The vote being identical the same as in the first instance, the next vote was on agreeing to Senator Washburn's motion, and it also failed from the same cause—the lack of a majority—the vote being 32 yeas and 32 nays. At this time the republican senators and their allies voted aye and the democratic senators voted no. Then Senator Gray's original motion to reconsider was agreed to by a majority of 32 yeas and 32 nays.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to, and several dozen bills on the calendar were passed, after which, at 3:30 p. m., the senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.
A bill was discussed at length to amend the revised statutes so as to authorize the commissioner of navigation to grant an American registry to vessels wrecked in foreign waters and repaired in American ports by American labor or when such repairs cost three-quarters of the value of the vessel, but it was withdrawn without action.

Agreement of the senate to the request of the house for a further conference on the tariff bill was communicated by Secretary Cox, of the senate, and the bill again sent to the conferees.

The conference report on the military appropriation bill which the senate agreed to yesterday was agreed to and the bill now goes to the president.

FUTURE OF THE BILL.
Members of the House Reluctant to Express Themselves.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The tariff bill, five minutes after the action of the senate yesterday, was communicated to the house by Secretary Cox, was carried to the room of the committee on ways and means and locked up in the safe. Much concern was felt by members of the house, especially by the leaders, over the fact that the bill was locked up in the safe, and they were reluctant to express themselves for publication.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

INTENSITY OF A WOMAN'S STRUGGLE TO EARN A LIVING.

Australian Women's College—The Care of Children—Gracious Empress Elizabeth—Divided Skirts—She Tells Ghost Stories. A Colored Woman Lawyer.

The following instance is an illustration of the difficulty girls find everywhere obtaining employment. A woman of 35, with considerable experience in sickness and nursing, is advised by a doctor whom she meets on the course for the first time in the hospital there. This she does; but, being obliged on account of family affairs to return to Boston, she meets the discouraging news that there are in that city alone 1500 trained nurses out of employment, and, as she says, there would probably be as many more before she could complete her course.

This struggle for a living, in spite of all the new avenues open to women, is everywhere evident. Says one bachelor girl, "I have accomplishments, but I find as a rule they are of less value than a strong specialty." Such a girl may sometimes use an accomplishment to advantage in connection with a specialty, and so she should not despair. For instance, if one is conversant with French, German or Spanish, she should at once learn typewriting and stenography. With this language equipment she can reach a lucrative position.

On the other hand, a first class stenographer and typewriter may strengthen her hold on the business world by learning as soon as possible one or more modern languages. A girl who lost her position in a lawyer's establishment might find her services could no longer be afforded owing to the hard times rented desk room in a large building devoted to offices and business headquarters and advertised by circulars distributed to do typewriting. She now employs an assistant, and both are making a good living. The employer who can not afford money for her whole time was very glad of her services at different times and was also glad to recommend her to others in the same predicament as himself, because her work was invariably good, and she could be relied upon to keep an engagement.

Promptness and energy will conquer no end of obstacles in the commercial world of a large city. Women with new ideas must also have the courage to carry them out. A girl needing money laughingly suggested the other day that she put out a sign, cats, dogs and plants boarded for the summer. The idea suggested itself from the dilemma of many city people who do not know what to do with their pets during their vacation tours. Of course she was laughed at, but the scheme might pay well if tried. This is not more novel or fanciful than many schemes for making money which English women undertake. Such advertisements as the following are frequent in English papers, where they cause no surprise: "Board for several young ladies. Lessons in housekeeping given if desired." "Orders received for finishing dolls' houses artistically." "For 'Fruits preserved. Orders received by mail." There are agricultural schools in England where pupils make take advanced courses in dairy work, making such an accomplishment possible. "Miss R. M. Armstrong has been appointed senior instructor in letter writing to the Cumberland county council."

Tutoring is not a new way of earning money for educated girls. One college graduate, however, in New York City has a plan which makes tutoring only a means to an end. She came to the city from a country town and gave the best of references to several school agencies where she applied for chances to teach private pupils. While engaged in this work she herself is taking German in a well known school of languages. In hopes to find finally in Paris or some German metropolis a position to teach her own language. Through French and other similar schools in Baltimore and Boston women capable with the needle and well enough educated to teach classes in sewing are finding such positions lucrative. A woman just graduated from the advanced course in dress-making at Pratt has been offered a position as teacher in a new school in another city at a salary of \$700 a year, her duties requiring her presence in the classroom only so many hours a week.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Australian Women's College. Sydney university, New South Wales, has shown its progressive spirit by making exactly the same provision for women as students as it has made for men. In no other part of the British empire have government and university shown to women such conspicuous generosity and justice in the matter of higher education. In 1884, when women were admitted freely to all courses in the university. In 1884, by the extension act, it was decided that all benefits and advantages of the university should extend to women equally with men. Three years later, to give full effect to this decision, it was determined to build a woman's residential college on an exactly similar foundation to that of the three colleges for men.

Two years ago Miss Louisa Macdonald, M. A., London, fellow of University college, was appointed principal, and college was temporarily placed at the Point, a near suburb of Sydney. Five thousand pounds were granted by the government, £5,000 were subscribed, and since then, through all the financial difficulties of the colony, the work has steadily gone on.

The new residential college is extremely handsome externally. Inside the arrangements for the health and comfort of the students and for minimizing necessary service are really admirable. Everything has been planned so much with a view to the needs of a hot climate as for the education of young women in appreciation of really

good and artistic surroundings. The dining hall, 71 feet long by 25 broad and 25 feet high, is paneled with dark Australian cedar—a beautiful wood—and lighted by windows of very pleasing shape. At one end is a broad dais. The line of walls is broken by a semicircular alcove, banded with cedar. The floor is stained conformably with the tone of the panels, and the total effect is rich and sober.

The students' rooms are 24 in number and are alike in all respects. They are 13 feet in height by 14 and 16 in length and breadth respectively. The furniture is of walnut, of excellent workmanship and special design. The cupboards and chimney pieces and all the woodwork of walls and windows and doors are painted in two shades of gold dark green, very refreshing in a land of intense sunshine. Fanlights, ventilators and French windows insure a free current of air throughout the house. Gas stoves insure cleanliness. Six bathrooms provide one of the greatest luxuries of sub-tropical Sydney, and are properly protected from the sun. The western boundary to the main lawn is formed by a memorial of young trees planted in August last by Lady Duff.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Care of Children. During the warm months of the year children should spend nearly the whole of their days in the open air, even eating and drinking and taking their morning naps out of doors if it can possibly be managed. There is an old fashioned prejudice against children being allowed to sleep in the open air, but this probably arose from the fact that in the old fashioned perambulator the child's head was apt to fall into bad positions. The modern perambulator, however, is at once a bed and a carriage, and there is no objection whatever to children sleeping in it in warm weather if their faces are properly protected from the sun.

Youngsters should never be allowed to run in the sun unless provided with white linen sunbonnets to protect the back of the head, and these should have several thicknesses of linen, as the ordinary thin muslin bonnets or hats are not sufficient protection. A thickness of flannel under the hat is often very useful. Children should never be permitted to run about until they are in a profuse perspiration and then sit down and allow the moisture to cool upon them, as they are thus rendered very liable to take cold, the temperature of the bodies being lowered by the rapid evaporation from the skin. If they are found to be perspiring profusely or their clothes are wet, they should be taken indoors, undressed, rubbed down with a towel and then dressed in dry clothes.

The best weather between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 4 p. m. it is, as a rule, unwise to let children play unprotected, unless it should happen to be a cloudy or breezy day. The effect of great heat is to exhaust the forces and disturb the digestion, but it is a good plan, if possible, to have a tent out of doors in the shade, and keep the children in the heat of the day and take their meals in summer.

A lady I know who lives in a London suburb and has a garden attached to her house, although not at all well off, saved up a small amount weekly from her housekeeping bills to buy such tent and told me she was simply repaid for the expenditure in the improved health of herself and children.—New York Dispatch.

Gracious Empress Elizabeth. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was recently spending a few days at Lintz. One morning she started for a long walk in the environs of the town, accompanied only by a lady in waiting. Suddenly it began to rain, but the empress opened her umbrella and continued on her way. Near the hamlet of Windling she noticed a little child, who had taken refuge from the storm under the branches of a great tree. The empress asked the little one a few questions about the neighborhood and was about to continue her walk when the child asked:

"Dear empress, I beg you to take me under your umbrella." The request was granted, and the three marched on toward the village, the empress asking the child about her family, her duties at school and the people of the hamlet.

When the rain ceased, the child, the daughter of a peasant, bade her companion farewell. The empress, however, made her a present of the gold handled umbrella that she might "not get wet when it rained again." "But, dear madame," remarked the child, her eyes wide open with wonder, "you must be rich if you can buy a new umbrella!" Her majesty smiled and kissed the girl goodby. A few days later she took a drive in the same neighborhood and saw the child parading up and down the village streets with her umbrella, followed by her playmate. Her majesty greeted her little friend and was recognized by some of the older inhabitants of the village, who soon informed the parents of the girl to whom the present was due. The umbrella is now a sacred relic in the peasant's home.

Divided Skirts. Divided skirts, unless they are so short as to be almost grotesque, are much more inconvenient than the ordinary costume. Of course holding up a skirt has its unpleasant features, but it is scarcely more difficult to hold up the petticoat than to pull the divided up so that it shall not get wet or muddy, and once this trick is mastered the last state of the wearer is infinitely worse than the first. She can sit down and tuck her feet a little bit under her and get away from immediate contact with her damp skirts, but with the divided skirt clinging around her ankles her condition is hopeless in the extreme. Furthermore, there are women, plenty of them, who can walk through the mudiest streets

for hours and come home without a scrap or stain of the earth earthy on their garments unless perchance they get spattered from some street car or the feet of some passing horse. Women who can get about in this way consider themselves highly accomplished. Those who cannot are loud in their expressions of amazement as to how it is done, but it is simply a matter of care and practice. Any woman can learn it if she takes the trouble. It is only necessary to wear a comfortably short petticoat. Then gather the skirts, not at the side, but from the back, and raise them very slightly with one hand.

The acceptable and desirable model for the coming dress reform is yet to be created. Certain it is that neither the bloomer, the divided skirt nor the Turkish trousers and overgarments fill the bill. Even for bicycling the divided skirt is best thing to a failure.—New York Ledger.

She Tells Ghost Stories. Telling ghost stories for a living is what one young English woman is doing. Her family met with reverses—it is the usual story. What could she do to earn an honest penny?

"I cannot teach, I cannot paint, I cannot write, nor will I filly or beg or steal. What can I do—what shall I do?" was the question she put to a friend whose sympathy she did not doubt, although she did her ability to give her any practical reply.

After a moment or two of hard thinking the friend said: "There is one thing at least that you can do and do well—you can tell ghost stories." Acting upon this suggestion, she soon after joined the ranks of young women who support themselves and become a ghost story teller, and a great success she has made of the profession, if such it can be called.

An American lady who formed one of a house party at an English country place last winter speaks enthusiastically of the success of the undertaking and says that a very pleasant two hours were those which the party spent in listening to the thrilling and blood-curdling stories told by the young girl, who was bright, pretty and well dressed. She was treated as a guest and respected by the greater number of the party to be one and to have very obliging consented to tell tales for the amusement of her companions. The check which she received from the hostess of the house was a goodly one—what a singer or musician would receive.

A Colored Woman Lawyer. Miss Ida Platt of Chicago, a colored woman, has just been admitted to the bar in Illinois. A quarter of a century is not long in the life of a nation, but it is long enough to have seen effaced the most stubborn of all sorts of class legislation. In 1869 a colored man applied for admittance to the bar of Illinois. He was not asked as to his color. It was assumed that he was a Spaniard, and the request was not granted. The line has a more stubborn contest. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the wife of Judge Bradwell, was the first woman to apply for admittance. It was refused, and she became the editor of the most prominent legal journal in the state. It was only a few years ago, after repeated efforts, that the Illinois legislature removed the legal disabilities of women. When one of the judges of the supreme court signed the license of Miss Platt to practice law, he said that for the first time the Illinois bar recognizes neither race, sex nor color.

Miss Platt is about 30 years of age, is a woman of marked ability, an excellent shorthand law reporter, proficient in music, French and German, and graduated from the law college with honors. A student's standing must be as high as 85 to graduate, but Miss Platt's marking was 96, being 11 above the required number. She has a very pleasing appearance and agreeable manners and enters on her professional career under most favorable circumstances.

To Establish Colonies. Mrs. M. French-Skelton, the African explorer, has sailed for London on route for Africa. Her purpose is to establish colonies in the country on the Tuba river, about 600 miles north of Zanzibar. The population of this region is about 40,000, who are said to be industrious, and most of them are runaway slaves who have received their manumission from the British East Africa company.

There may be some doubt as to whether Mrs. Strane's rose growing farm, on the old Bladensburg road, in Washington suburbs, is the largest in the world, as is said, but there is no doubt that it is the delightful business establishment of a successful business woman.

Dr. Julia H. Smith, a well known physician of Chicago, formerly Miss Julia Holmes of New Orleans, has been nominated by the Democratic party as a member of the state university board, an office that has never hitherto been held by a woman.

Low shoes are causing a dire enlargement of the ankles, and after a girl has worn Oxfords all summer she will find that her slender ankles are no longer as slender as in the spring, but a good quarter of an inch larger.

A new feature in skirts is to plait them in at the waist with box plaits on either side and two plaits in the back, so they stand out in real antique manner. It is foretold that this style will become general.

Sydney university, New South Wales, has shown its progressive spirit by making exactly the same provision for women as students as it has made for men.

The League of Republican Clubs in Denver has advised its members to "study up on woman suffrage." Verily the day of enlightenment dawneth!—Union Signal.

PLAINFIELD SOUVENIR SOLID SILVER SPOONS.

COLLIER'S, 103 PARK AVENUE. ESTABLISHED 1869.

Lusardi & Co., No. 120 North Ave.

Will be pleased to serve their friends and the public generally with first-class fruits and confectioneries, cigars, etc. Fresh produce received every day by express. Branch stores at West Front street, and Front and Somerset streets.

THE FADDIST. Women Who Know a Little of Everything and Most of Nothing.

The word "fadd" has somewhat altered in its significance of late years. Formerly it was used to express some especial taste or bent of the mind, permanent and characteristic. Now it means only a transitory following of some scientific, social or other will-o'-the-wisp, the pursuit being taken up from a mere desire for new things and dropped for the same reason. A hobby, provided it is a fairly rational one, is an excellent possession and carries the owner through the most trying times. A hobby, however, may be for the moment, are so superficial that they are of no real advantage to



PRINCESS COSTUME.

the one who indulges in them and are rather unprofitable, if the word may be used, to her friends. You meet a young woman whom you think you know very well, and she tells you in a weighty manner that makes you feel your own frivolity that she has been attending a series of medical and anatomical lectures and has concluded to become a physician. Seeing her again some time after, you inquire how she is progressing in her medical studies, and she looks blankly at you and tells you in a surprised tone that she is working at art and thinks of studying abroad next year. Later on you observe her in the preliminary stages of journalism, socialism, literature, slumming, housekeeping of the scientific plan, astronomy, kindergarten, needlework and any other professions that happen to be going. At one time she diversifies her apartment of everything except the sternest necessities because biology has bid her beware of microbes.

A sketch is given of a princess gown of changeable taffeta, suede and blue. It is trimmed with brettles and straps of suede satin fastened with steel buckles.

JUDIC CHOLLEY.

SHOPPING COSTUMES. Plain Attire Often Receives the Contempt of Silly Clerks.

It has been often said that a woman should wear her plainest and least pretentious clothing when she goes shopping. Certainly a good and good taste would indicate such attire as the most appropriate and therefore the best, but practical experience leads one to believe that her best bid and tucker are the only wear for the woman who goes forth purchasing and to purchase. Plainly and quietly dressed, she is an object of contempt to the salespeople. As a rule, she has difficulty in finding anybody to wait upon her, and when found the sales person assumes an overbearing, even belligerent, air and takes no pains to supply the wants of the modestly attired customer. Salesmen and women are alike prone to slight the plainly dressed woman and favor the one who wears silk and diamonds. This condition of things may seem a trifle to a man, who, not having experienced it himself, does not know all the small practical annoyances it implies. Almost every woman fully ap



MOIRE GOWN.

precisates the spirit that prevails behind the counter of the majority of shops, however, and is beginning to think that the indulgence of good taste at the cost of time, patience, vexation of mind and inability to impertinence is too expensive a luxury. She reluctantly puts on her fella and furbelows when she goes on a shopping expedition in order to secure the ordinary politeness and professional attention of the persons whose business it is to show goods and to whose courtesy all customers are entitled, whether they wear calico or velvet.

If there is any woman whose experience has been so limited that she has not already proved the truth of these statements, let her go shopping one day in a plain, inconspicuous gown, and again the next day in one of extravagantly fashionable cut color and trimming, and she will ascertain at once whether good taste always pays in anything except a certain placidity of mind. It is satisfactory intellectually to follow one's natural promptings in regard to the abstract fitness of things, but the practical result of such a course is sometimes failure.

The costume illustrated is of naked grey moire. It has a plain skirt and a round bodice, the latter being covered with jetted tulle, which is gathered under a jet yoke. The black satin belt has long floating ends at the side. The moire dress has a puff from shoulder to elbow and thence are plain to the wrist.

JUDIC CHOLLEY.

J. M. HARPER, Agent, Bargains in All kinds of STATIONERY.

411 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.



A QUIET NIP.

MAGIC

IRON-TONE

For Nerve, Brain and Blood.

MAGIC IRON-TONE is an ideal summer drink. Served at fountains with soda it is incomparable. It must be remembered that the average summer drink is just so much syrup and water, having no medicinal properties, and which only serves to provoke instead of to assuage thirst. But MAGIC IRON-TONE not only quenches thirst, it gratifies the longing for "something that will go to the spot," it sparkles and bubbles along the palate and the throat; it gratifies the parched stomach and immediately clears the films from the brain. It dispels the despondent, depressed feeling inseparable from weariness and overwork; it lightens the load the system seems to be carrying, causes the eye to flash, the mind to spring into activity, and the nerves and muscles to jump from a flaccid to an elastic condition.

MAGIC IRON-TONE EXTRACT FOR HOME USE. 25 CTS. A BOTTLE. One bottle makes thirty-five Delicious Drinks when prepared as per directions, and served with Ice Water or Ice Cold Carbonate Water. SUPERIOR AS A BEVERAGE TO ROOT BEER And prepared with less trouble. Ask your Druggist for it.

MAGIC IRON-TONE is especially recommended for Brain-Fag or Mental Exhaustion, Nervousness, Physical Weakness, as in convalescence, or from Excesses, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Mal-assimilation, Night Sweats, Insomnia, Gravel, etc. Nursing Mothers will find it a True Tonic, not beneficial to themselves alone, but also to their offspring. Bottles for home use, 25c.

IRON-MALT CHEMICAL CO., Props., New York.

20 PER CENT. OFF. MIDSUMMER SALE

Of Carpets and Furniture.

AMOS H. VAN HORN

LIMITED, 73 Market Street Near Plane Street

Are doing better by customers than any other house in the trade, by making and laying Carpets with paper without charge, which is a saving of 15c. per yard, and giving away a bed spring and mixed mattress with every bedroom suit sold, which is a saving of \$7 on every bedroom suit to purchasers.

Fancy Matting—Good fancy matting per yard, only 8c. Children's Carriages—Regular price \$10, reduced to \$7. Refrigerators—Regular price of hardwood uprights \$70, reduced to \$7. Parlor Suits—Reductions of \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$20 per suit, and we can simply say that nowhere in the city will you receive as much value for as little money or better accommodation than at our store.

Portland Ranges—The famous Portland Range seems to be the only range in demand, the way we are selling them.

AMOS H. VAN HORN, Limited, 73 Market Street, nearest Plane street, Newark, N. J.

BE ON HAND EARLY! 7 P. M. IS WHEN WE CLOSE.

Why at 7 p. m.? For many reasons. Here are two of them. 1.—We have some regard for our clerks. 2.—We save our light bills and take it off the price of butter. There is where it benefits you. Of course you see the point and the price of butter too.

Best Elgin Creamery Butter 21c. Butter is not the only cheap thing we have. There are lots of them. For instance potatoes 75c; Imperial flour 49c bag.

J. F. MAC DONALD, 186 East Front Street, UPTOWN GROCER.

PACKER'S FINE FURNITURE. CHEAP.

PARK AVE. AND SECOND ST.

We Figure This way.

A new gown will cost you all the way from ten to twenty four dollars. To have last season's dress cleaned or dyed, costs two dollars - perhaps a little more.

We save you money and incidentally make a little ourselves.

Hillier & Co., 175 North Ave.

73 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

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Mizzen Peak Cottage Summer Resort.

WATCHUNG MOUNTAIN, Bound Brook, N. J.

Superior French board at moderate prices.

ISIDORE FAUCHEREAU, Prop. 412 Mt-Ave.

HOTEL ALBION, OPEN FOR GUESTS.

Park avenue and 8th street. Chas. T. Bogert, Mang.

Manhattan Hotel, With a well-stocked bar.

BOWLING ALLEYS And stables attached.

Is now complete in all its appointments and prepared to accommodate the public in a first-class manner.

Jacob Hipp, Prop. 523

BALLANTINE'S EXPORT BEER, Porter, Ale and Wine.

Bottled or family use by A. UTZINGER, 110 Jackson Avenue.

Orders will receive prompt attention. 511

CENTRAL HOTEL CAFE, No. 115 East Front Street.

Alfred Weinman, Manager. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms attached. 330

CITY HOTEL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CORNER PARK AVENUE AND SECOND STREET. J. E. HENKOWSKI, Proprietor.

WINE STABLES attached. 444

IMPORTED WERZBURGER BEER On draught at CHARLES SMITH'S.

Temple and Lunch Rooms, 4 WEST FRONT ST. The Bartholomew, Rochester, Pa. The Barman Dark and the St. Louis.

Ballantines also on draught The Indian Pale XXX Still Ale and Porter.

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We save you money and incidentally make a little ourselves.

Hillier & Co., 175 North Ave.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively in heating stoves.)

Station in New York City at Liberty Street, Time Table in Effect, JULY 1, 1894.

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Leave Newark 6:15 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 10:0

