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PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

TWO CENTS A COPY. \$5 A YEAR.

## NEW EVIDENCE MORTON WILL ACCEPT Of Dr. Lighthill's Success.

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

16 ARINGTON PLACE, Plainfield, N. J., July 17, 1894.

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.

I will cheerfully impart any information I possess when called upon.

JOHN DIETRICH.

## A HAPPY EXPERIENCE.

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

BONHILL, N. J., July 1, 1894.

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 he effected 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.

W. E. DILLIE.

## 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 effectively cured me 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 in many other directions, and made me so nervous that I could neither sleep at night nor 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. VANZANDT,  
304 and 306 Park Avenue.

## Dr. Lighthill

can be consulted daily (except Thursdays) on all CHRONIC, OBSTINATE AND COMPLICATED diseases of the human system of whatever name and nature, at his office and residence.

No. 144 Crescent Avenue.

Dizziness, 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.

Dispense of the Dr. Lighthill's Liver, Bowel, and Bladder are successfully treated, even when other medical aid has failed.

Cholera Spreading in Illinois.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The health authorities of Mylenitz, Prussia, in the district of the Rhine, have reported the death of a case of cholera which has been reported in Berlin.

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

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## CORBETT INTERVIEWED

### The Champion Talks of the Proposed Battle.

Says the Checks Forwarded by the Sioux City Club Bind No One—Will Be in New York Prepared to Sign Articles To Fight Jackson the Coming Week.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 1.—James J. Corbett was interviewed relative to the deposit of certified checks from the Sioux City Club with a New York newspaper.

"Will I meet Jackson? Of course I will," he said, and added: "The fact that the two certified checks were on the way from the Sioux City Club has been known to Brady and myself for nearly a week. All that we were waiting for was to learn in what shape the offer was to come—that is, whether there was anything besides the checks. The presence in the east of the checks forwarded by the Sioux City Club does not mean anything that is binding on either the club, Jackson, or myself. The club could withdraw the checks, and there would be nothing left but our words (Jackson's and my own) that we would accept the club's offer."

"What was wanted in the tangible articles of agreement. If they are ever signed, then we can make some headway. Until that is done, we are still at odds."

"I would suggest that the Sioux City Club send a man east at once with such articles as the club may wish to have signed, and whatever they may be, I will accept."

"I shall go from this city to New York next week, when I will be prepared to sign articles to fight Jackson, and now pledge my word that I will sign the articles just as soon as they are placed before me, so that, if the Sioux City Club wishes to do so, it may telegraph instructions to a reputable agent or representative in New York, and have that person draw up the article, and have them ready for Jackson and myself to sign within the next six or eight days. I make this unequivocal statement for the reason that I am more than anxious to meet Jackson."

"You can tell Jackson's representatives that I will not only accept the terms and conditions of the Sioux City Club, but that I will make side bets to any amount with Jackson that I will whip him. Neither he nor they need worry about the size of the side bet. Any money they may offer will be promptly covered and covered again."

"Do I expect that this will nail Jackson down to a fight?"

"Not much. I do not believe that he will accept and sign the Sioux City Club articles."

"If he should accept and sign, I do not believe he will ever face me in the ring. He will have another excuse to offer. There will be some kind of a string attached to his acceptance, and he will be fighting the air again, rather than getting inside the ropes, and demonstrating his vaunted abilities as a fighter."

"Once for all I will positively go to New York next week prepared to sign, and without a moment's hesitation, the articles that may be drawn up for a fight between Jackson and myself before the Sioux City Club."

Looks Like a Fight.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—It looks very much like a fight between Corbett and Jackson. The impression is that the Sioux Athletic association means business and has the money to back it up. The officials of the club say they will make whatever showing is demanded by the principals in the fight. It is expected that representatives of the club and the two principals will meet in Chicago to sign the articles.

## WOMAN OUTLAW ARRESTED.

A LEAVENWORTH Belle Turns Horse Thief and Adopts Male Attire.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 1.—Deputy marshals from the Osage country have brought to this place and lodged in jail a well-known girl who was in male attire. They had arrested her on a charge of horse stealing. There was something mysterious about the girl, who refused absolutely to talk of herself, and the officers began an investigation. They found that she had been for two years a leader of the most daring band of horse thieves in the territory and has long baffled the officers, who have been on the track of a supposed woman. She has stolen several crops of valuable animals.

## TWO LABOR DAYS.

Many Postmasters Who Will Observe September 1 to September 8.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The conflict of the date of the observance of Labor Day in several instances will result in a double holiday for postmasters in those states where the state proclamation prescribes Sept. 1. A large number of telegrams have been received from postoffice departments to observe that date or Sept. 3, as provided in the act of congress, setting apart the first Monday of the month. Acting Postmaster General Lusk has given notice that holiday hours are to be observed on the date assigned by the act, and under the postal act of 1879, all days set apart by state authorities as legal holidays may be observed.

## PLUCKY MRS. SHERWOOD.

She Will Endorse To Ride a Wheel to San Francisco.

New York, Sept. 1.—Mrs. E. J. Sherwood, of 117 West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, is preparing to make a trip to San Francisco on a bicycle. "I think it can be successfully accomplished," she said to a reporter. "I understand a wheel thoroughly, and am in perfect health. The League of American Wheelmen like the idea, and will render me all the assistance in their power."

## Cuba and Our New Tariff Law.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The state department has received two despatches from Minister Hannis Taylor at Madrid, confirming the United Press cablegrams announcing that the Spanish government had by royal decree abrogated the reciprocity arrangements with this country by which special rates were accorded to American imports to Cuba and Porto Rico, and no doubt is entertained that such action has been taken and that all exports from America will hereafter have to pay the same duty in Cuban and Porto Rican ports that has been exacted on articles from other countries.

## New Ocean Record.

New York, Sept. 1.—Again the big Grand ocean greyhound Lucania holds the record for the fastest voyage between New York and New York. The Lucania arrived at the Sandy Hook lightship at 10 p. m. yesterday, after a passage of five days, eight hours and thirty minutes. The Lucania won the supremacy from her sister ship, the Campania, beating the record made by the latter two weeks ago by thirty-one minutes.

## Count of Paris Still Conscious.

Paris, Sept. 1.—At an early hour this morning the Count of Paris was conscious and able to converse with his family. He was very weak, however, and the physicians state that the end is rapidly drawing near.

## Murdered His Cousin.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Van Rensselaer Hotel, has been the scene of a murder. Albert Hotelling, at Hurlstall Hollow, about four miles from Jamestown, Onondaga county, last night murdered his cousin, a family feud of long standing.

## New York Asylum Inquiry.

Albany, Sept. 1.—The state committee in lunacy will meet Tuesday morning at the Park Avenue hotel in New York City at 11 a. m., to continue the investigation of New York city asylums.

Distributing Playing Card Stamps.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue is now sending out stamps for playing cards at the rate of half a million a day.

## BUSINESS INCREASING SATOLLI MAY REMAIN

Improvement Attributed to the Tariff Settlement.

New England Woolen Mills Reporting Orders—Sugar Advancing on Speculative Demand—Healthful Gain in the Leaf Tobacco Industry—Activity in the Extreme West.

New York, Sept. 1.—At all but a few of the cities from which special telegrams have been received by Bradstreet favorable influences are shown to have been at work, resulting in a further improvement in the business situation since the settlement of the tariff question. New England woolen mills are now reporting orders for heavy wools. Prices and dress wools are selling freely, and there has been and is an increased demand for funds at larger eastern centers only for withdrawals of goods from bond, but to meet increased offerings of commercial paper. Thus far funds to move goods have not gone as freely as anticipated. An exception to the improvement in demand in staple lines in eastern and middle states is reported from Providence. All wool centers covered, except Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Omaha report distinct gains in the volume of business this week. The relative character of cotton shipments to the region tributary to the three larger Minnesota cities during August is based on a better wheat crop than predicted and prospects for a plentiful country stockholders' stocks. In the south Atlantic and Birmingham alone do not report a large volume of business. The character of cotton shipments in the near future will determine the volume of purchases. It is noteworthy that the financial condition of Texas merchants is said to be better than for years. One of the most interesting trade features consequent on the new tariff is reported from Galveston, the export order to cut West Indies of 10,000 barrels of flour has been canceled by reason of the high retaliatory duty. Galveston's trade exports to be hurt also, owing to lack of return cargoes for fruit steamers.

The public has not come into the speculative stock market on the adoption of the new tariff, and trading has been dull and exclusively in the hands of professional operators. The latter took advantage of the tendency to realize profits, and have depressed prices in spite of the increased short interest. Investment demand is confined to bonds, which are regarded as relatively lower in price than stocks. The bad prospect for traffic on the granger roads, especially those dependent on the corn crop, has been a factor in the depression of sugar stock is under the influence of bearish manipulation. Southern railroad shares are under the influence of the same factor on the favorable prospects of that section. Silver is dull and quiet, the speculation in London on the eastern market having died out. Foreign exchange is weak on slack demand. Slight sterling, 4.83 1/2 @ 4.86 1/2.

At Boston a fair fall business is doing in dry goods, firmness characterizing cotton fabrics prices, owing to the New Bedford and Fall River strikes. The free wool clause of the new tariff resulted in heavy withdrawals from staple and renewed activity among manufacturers. Next most conspicuous withdrawals from bond are dry goods, crockery, and glassware. At Philadelphia, as at New York, sugar is advancing on speculative demand, and it is declared grocers will carry heavier stocks. Tobacco manufactures at both cities are busier on improved demand since settlement of the tariff question. At Pittsburgh improvement in demand is noted, chiefly in dry goods and groceries, with the outlook for further gains, although collections are unsatisfactory. The outlook for iron and steel is not for an early advance in prices, due to increasing output. Glass manufacturers say lower wages are necessitated by the new tariff. General trade at Baltimore is quite encouraging, owing to the somewhat unexpectedly large number of buyers in all lines from the south and west, whose purchases have resulted in quite an improvement over last week. Buffalo, too, has experienced a better feeling in all merchandise lines, though actual gains are reported in only a few. Collections here, as at Pittsburgh, are said to be quite unsatisfactory.

At Cleveland previous gains in the business situation are retained, noticeably in the demand for money. Cincinnati manufacturers are quiet, and there is only a moderate demand for groceries and dry goods. Louisville has felt the stimulus more, reporting a healthy gain this week, notably in leaf tobacco. Detroit's interior trade is less active than it would have been except for the drought. Chicago reports gains in demand in all lines, particularly in dry goods, clothing and shoes, and in iron and steel. St. Louis' volume of business continues to increase, Texas buyers continuing a noteworthy influence on the market. Jobbers in hardware, shoes, hats, clothing, millinery and dry goods have all felt the gain. The surprisingly favorable news is received that the Kansas City merchants, notwithstanding the effects of the drought, have been having a larger trade and making better collections. At Omaha no material change is noted, except that country merchants, being obliged to buy nearer home, have had a better success in securing heavy reductions in wheat arrivals and firmer lake freights have still further increased the volume of general trade and brightened the outlook. Portland, Me., has been New York exchange at par, with heavy eastern shipments of salmon, and expects a further stimulus to trade from heavy reductions in wheat arrivals and firmer lake freights have still further increased the volume of general trade and brightened the outlook. Portland, Me., has been New York exchange at par, with heavy eastern shipments of salmon, and expects a further stimulus to trade from heavy reductions in wheat arrivals and firmer lake freights have still further increased the volume of general trade and brightened the outlook.

## Local Weather Forecast.

Fair; northwesterly winds becoming variable.

## Remarkable Swimming Feat.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 1.—P. J. Lynch, a reporter, accomplished a remarkable feat of long distance swimming in the Merrimack river yesterday by swimming from Tyngs Island to Stevedore wharf in this city a distance of five miles. Lynch was in the water just two hours and forty-five minutes and did not appear to be fatigued as a result of his efforts. The feat was witnessed by several hundred admirers of the nator.

## Determined to Keep the Lead.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.—President Hanlon, of the Orioles, is determined to maintain Baltimore's lead in the championship race if money will accomplish it. He has just consummated a deal with Manager Barnie, of Louisville, whereby Fitcher Hemming, James to Baltimore in exchange for Inks, and a cash bonus, the amount of which is for the present withheld.

## Helen Gould's Purchase.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Miss Helen Gould has purchased a large tract of land in the rear of her summer place, "Kirkcaldie," at Roxbury, and also a portion of the east branch of the Neversink, where she has arranged for the formation of an artificial lake to be used for fishing, bathing and boating.

## Acquires a Missing Agent.

Pittsburg, Sept. 1.—The probable explanation of the sudden disappearance ten days ago of the well-known insurance agent, John E. McCricker, is found in the discovery of a warrant issued for his arrest, on the day of his flight, by Mrs. Mary Montgomery, a wealthy widow of the east end. She says that prior to taking a trip to Europe she placed her property in the hands of McCricker with power of attorney to collect rents and control her estate. Her claim is that her agent has swindled her out of \$7,000.

## Suicide of an Old Woman.

Athol, Mass., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Fanny Bourque, about 50 years old, visiting friends in Royalston, Mass., committed suicide by taking strychnine. She came to Royalston three months ago and visited Mrs. Louisa Hunt. She was born in Switzerland and had no relatives in this country. She had traveled nearly all over the world, lately returning from Mexico and has been very ill of late. Two savings bank books were found calling for \$1,200. Her relatives all live in Switzerland.

## Carlisle's Private Secretary.

His Health at Once Improved by Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound makes people well!

From the wide of Maine to the land of golden sunsets, from Canada to the Florida reefs, rich and poor, men and women in black places, and those who serve their country equally as well by being simply good husbands and good wives—all manner of people are being benefited by Paine's celery compound.

"I have used several bottles of Paine's celery compound, and its beneficial effects were manifested in a very much improved condition of the system. Those who are overworked will find it a splendid tonic and nerve invigorator."

Mr. James A. Bryn, the city editor of the Louisville, Ky. Standard, one of the most influential newspapers in that part of the country, writing about a month previous, said:

"I have used several bottles of Paine's celery compound for nervousness and general debility, and the benefits have been marked. I consider it an invaluable remedy for the straggling, nervous, the result of confinement, sedentary habits and long sustained mental and physical exertion. I take pleasure in recommending it to anybody who may be thus afflicted. This statement is made without solicitation and with no other object than to add my testimony to that of others as to the efficacy of what I believe is a marvellous restorative of the human system."

And N. J. Dillard, one of the publishers of the same paper, says: "I was troubled with nervous attacks, coupled with sleeplessness, and tried Paine's celery compound. Two of these bottles restored me to health. It is not without merit, I am well pleased with it and consider it a valuable remedy for nervousness caused by overwork and sedentary habits. I am never without it."

Thousands of testimonials come unasked for to the proprietors of this remedy, the discovery of which by Dr. J. C. Paine, the greatest physician of his age, has been a boon to the human race. Paine's celery compound furnishes ready, sufficient, appropriate food for the nervous system, all over the body. Its ingredients represent the most fruitful of nature.

None are too old to be helped by it; none are too young to be so benefited. It permanently cures every kind of nervous disease. It quickly brings new blood to the system, replaces the thin, pale fluid, full of bad humors, and lacking in nutritive value. Thousands of men and women whose daily life is making severe draughts on their vitality need Paine's celery compound.

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## LABOR'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

A General Holiday For the Sons of Toil.

HOW AND WHERE IT ORIGINATED.

The first Monday in September more generally observed than was Thanksgiving thirty years ago—Order in Which the States Celebrate—In Its Significance—Movement For Consideration.

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It was 19 years ago and in New York that Labor day was first celebrated. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was held in the big city at the Hudson's month in 1883, and it was proposed by P. J. McGuire, now first vice president of the American Federation, that a member of the New York Central Labor union, that some time during the assembly session that year all the labor organizations of New York should turn out in a big parade. This proposition was adopted, and the procession was the feature of Sept. 5, which fell on the first Monday of the month. Workmen of almost every trade took part, and the city streets were virtually made the day's holiday. The big parade was reviewed by Richard Griffiths, the worthy form of the Knights, and he as well as all who were at the reviewing stand was greatly impressed. One who was present—Robert Price of Maryland—placing his hand affectionately upon Mr. Griffiths' shoulder, said: "This is Labor day in earnest, Uncle Sam."

Thus the observance of what is now legally a national holiday began, and thus it was named. On every first Monday in September since that first parade Labor day has been celebrated in New York, and the size of the procession, the enthusiasm of the participants and the more or less general cessation of the people from gaudy pursuits have been evidence that the new holiday was justified by the best of reasons—a demand from the highest authority in a republic—the people.

It was not long that the establishment of the day in New York before the idea was taken up elsewhere, and Labor day observances were soon an established fact in nearly every city of consequence. To the parade, which has ever remained the chief of these observances, have been added addresses on economic topics and the organization of labor, and every year the movement has grown until now Labor day is far more generally observed than was Thanksgiving day 30 years ago. In only two cases, to be hereafter mentioned, has the date of Labor day been fixed for any day other than the first Monday in September.

During Labor day a legal holiday. It was not until 1887 that the holiday was legalized in New York, the state of its birth. The legislatures of several other states set the day apart the same year, and by the close of 1893 this had been done in 25 states.

Oregon was the first state to pass a bill legalizing the holiday. Such a bill was first introduced, however, in the legislature of New York state.

In several other states legislation has been set on foot for the establishment of Labor day, but has failed so far of accomplishment for one reason and another. Whether it will now be thought necessary to secure such legislation in the remaining states is not decided, so far as the writer's knowledge goes.

On Sept. 6, 1893, Hon. Amos Holman, of Cummins introduced a bill in the house of representatives at Washington making the day a national holiday. This bill was identical in wording with one introduced on Aug. 25, 1893, by the Hon. Mr. Kyle of South Dakota in the senate. The bill was finally passed by congress June 26, 1894, and two days later received the president's signature and became law. The pen with which Mr. Cleveland affixed his signature was sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, and is carefully preserved by him. This bill reads as follows:

"A bill making Labor day a legal holiday.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the first Monday of September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor day, is hereby made a legal holiday, to all intents and purposes in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the 3d day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays."

The significance of the day. The American Labor day has no exact counterpart in Europe. There, it is

**Jones & Co. Excavators.**  
Cesspools and sinks thoroughly cleaned. Attention given to sanitary conditions. Buildings, cellars, etc., disinfected. All work done under experienced management.  
JONES & CO.  
Cesspools built

**Lusardi & Co.**  
No. 120 North Ave.  
Will be pleased to serve their friends and the public generally with first-class fruit and confectionery, cigars, etc. Fresh roasted peanuts every day to quart. Branch stores 22 West Front St., and Front and Somerset streets.

true, demonstrations of workmen are often made on May 1, the object being, of course, to produce an impression of strength in numbers and directness of purpose, and so make it easier to win proposed demands as to wages, hours, etc. This May day demonstration is not altogether unknown on this side the ocean, but in many essentials it differs from Labor day. The real distinction of the American holiday lies in the fact that on that day no legal question, or contention or dispute is supposed to be intended or allowed to interfere with the day's observance. The workers for one day lay aside their implements of toil and meet to parade and to listen to addresses made by thinkers who have long pondered the labor problem, by all this side the most important one of this age and generation. This was what the founders had in mind at the beginning, and this idea has been pretty generally maintained. Games and other festivities are permissible, of course, and have, in fact, in some localities become important features, but the discussion of the great question that interests those who observe most the day remains and should remain the chief feature.

The assemblies of workmen on Labor day have been likened to "open courts," before which all sides talk up on the problem of production. This characterization of the day has been true for late years than in the past, particularly in some localities, where not only thinkers from the banks of organized labor, but employers as well, have been invited to address the assembled multitude. The educational value of the day cannot, therefore, be overestimated, and one near whose heart the day has been ever since its first celebration in 1883 has spoken of it as "a day of education, rest and recreation."

**Beginnings of the Labor Movement.**  
Labor day is of course a child of the labor organizations of America. The first society formed for mutual benefit by workmen in this country was the Shipwrights and Calkers, which was organized some time between 1825 and 1830. The printers' first organization, so far as authentic records show, was in 1831. The true formative period of America's labor organizations extends over the 50 years from 1835 to 1885. The chief movement was for higher wages and shorter hours of work, and there were also many experiments in co-operation.

New Harmony, Ind., was the scene of the first experiment of this sort. It was backed by Mr. Owen with \$1,000,000 in cash, 28,000 acres of land and two libraries costing \$30,000 each, and 800 persons joined in the scheme. It lived but two years, however, and, though it has been followed by many other experiments somewhat similar, none has as yet made a lasting success.

Labor legislation began as early as 1777, when it was voted in Newburyport, Mass., that "maximum wages" should be as follows:

Carpenters, 4 shillings a day; pence a day; calkers, 6 shillings a day; day laborers, not found, 4 shillings a day; day laborers, found, 8 shillings a day; joiners, 4 shillings 8 pence a day; masons, 8 shillings a day.

It will be observed that this legislation was all in favor of the employer, inasmuch as the paying of higher wages than those named was prohibited, while there was no minimum scale adopted. Hence, in 1808, the first time a law was recorded being among the sailors in New York city. It seems to have been settled by the jailing of the leader. There were divers small strikes, and some of some magnitude in the years immediately following, but there seems to have been no really systematic action until 1825, the year already mentioned as the beginning of the formation period of the organizations. In 1826 a Boston newspaper printed a protest against some of the methods of the manufacturers in New England and made demands for the adoption of measures to decrease the dangers of factory operatives and the furnishing them with suitable rooms, lodgings, etc. The Yankee girl operatives were foremost in this, this information period in getting up organization.

Meanwhile in New York city and all along the Atlantic coast the ship carpenters and calkers were agitating for a 10 hour day, and the question of labor zance of matters that are of vital interest to workmen. No matter how individual opinions may differ as to the value of labor, organization, there is no doubt that without their aid the men would never have won the victories which they prize so highly, and despite their defeats, which have been many and sometimes believed to be crushing, the organization idea is gaining ground every day.

There are two great divisions among the labor organizations of the United States. In the first may be classed the great railroad brotherhoods, the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the international and national trades unions. In the second may be classed the assemblies of the Knights of Labor and the American Railway union. The basic difference between the two types may be summed up in the statement that each union of the first class possesses autonomy as to its own local affairs. It orders its own strikes and directs its own local policy, while the assemblies of the Knights of Labor are to a much greater extent governed by the general officers of that order, as are the local unions of the A. R. U. by the general officers of that order. The unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor, for instance, bear the same relation to that organization that the states of the republic bear to the federal government, all local laws and rules being made by each union, while the K. of L. assemblies are governed by rules laid down by the general assembly.

Many efforts have been made looking to closer unity between the different organizations, and three "harmony conferences" of national scope have been held within the last year. Samuel Gompers, head of the federation; General Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor; P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Frank Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union; John McBride of the United Mine Workers and most of the other leaders are all in favor of unity, but for some reason it has so far failed to materialize. Possibly the national recognition of Labor day as a holiday may tend to hasten its accomplishment.

**E. THORN,**  
Having removed back to my old stand in the Barry Building, on  
Park Avenue,  
PLUMBING,  
TINNING,  
FURNACE WORK, etc.  
Over Labor's Hardware store, I am prepared to do all kinds of

copies as have been preserved, though some of the workmen's papers themselves are known to be scarce. Robert Dale Owen was prominent in the movement, and so was Edward Everett, who addressed a meeting of "farmers, mechanics and other workmen" held in Boston, Feb. 16, 1851. At this meeting arrangements were made for the holding of a convention on Sept. 6, 1883, and at this convention, which, from the old records, appears to have been very well attended, was provided over by Charles Douglas of New London, Conn., ten points were submitted for consideration, as follows: 1. Organization of a central committee for each state. 2. The institution of lyceums or institutes. 3. Reform in the militia system. 4. The expediency of calling a national convention of workmen. 5. The 10 hour system. 6. The effect of banking institutions and other monopolies upon the condition of the laboring classes. 7. The improvement of the system of education, including the recommendation of such legislative enactments in relation to the internal economy of factories as should assure to the operatives therein a competent degree of instruction. 8. The abolition of imprisonment for debt and the adoption of a national bankruptcy law. 9. The extension of the right of suffrage in states where the people were then denied its privileges. 10. The ten laws in favor of journeymen and mechanics. Landed interests, taxation and co-operative trading were also discussed.

It would be interesting and profitable to follow the development of the movement from this date perhaps, but the limits of this article will not permit it. The old days of 18 and 14 hours have long ago passed the working people of the United States had already begun the agitation that has been in progress ever since, and which, year by year, is taking up more and more of the attention of the entire public and the lawmaking branches of the national and state governments.

**The Organizations of Today.**  
During the six decades that have elapsed since the period of which I have written great strides have been made. The old days of 18 and 14 hours have given place in the majority of occupations to the 10 hour day, and the agitation is now for the day of eight hours. In every state laws have been enacted for the protection of workmen such as were only dreamed of in the past. Comment for debt has practically ceased, great strides have been made in the direction of the abolition of contract labor, and in many states boards of arbitration have been created, and in many ways the law now takes cognizance of the labor problem.

There is a firm of florists in Twenty-seventh street who once had the honor of sending a magnificent bouquet of roses to some friends here of the Prince of Wales. The letter from his secretary directing the transmission of the gift has no place on the wall of the establishment, but a note from Corbett, the theatrical pugilist, thanking them for a floral offering has been carefully framed and hung near the door. Corbett is a big man, and a bigger man than the Prince of Wales.

The incongruity of association is startling sometimes. For example, there is a notion store just below the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the window are samples of silver pocket whistles, and near them some dainty specimens of leather-bound prayer books and hymnals.

A great deal has been said about the walk of Wm. M. Mallister, which is a cross between a trot and a lope. It is said that he has gone to Europe to get rid of his peculiar gait by taking the waters at Aix-les-Bains.

A great many poor people who buy "1st" road tickets daily are ignorant of the fact that on each ticket is stamped the name of the railroad where purchased, and the number of the agent making the sale. The company is thus able to trace any canceled ticket and ascertain at a glance where and when it was sold and by whom.

A Chinaman in Columbus avenue has several Scriptural texts framed in his laundry. An old customer asked him how he came to purchase, "O, no Christian," he replied, "Sunday school no good. But signs blind business."

Speaking of queer names in the City Directory, one of the queerest is that of Mr. Westminster Abbey, who is a chamberlain in front street and lives in Brooklyn.

**PASSAIO VALLEY DAIRY**  
PURE MILK from Jersey cows delivered at residences. Our Jersey Dairies are clean and healthy. Orders by mail promptly attended to.  
J. C. COOPER,  
8 21 St. Plainfield, N. J.

## NEW YORK IS LARGE.

AND MANY VILLAGE REPUTATIONS ARE WRECKED HERE.

But the Country Also Furnishes the Drama of New York. Farmer McGowan's Wife Hunt and Various New York Matters.

The epigram uttered by John S. Wise, "New York is the graveyard of village reputations," does not lack illustrations in the truth. There is a little old gentleman often seen about upper Broadway, walking with difficulty and leaning heavily upon his stick, speaking to no one and unmolested by the crowd of passers-by, who, thirty years ago was the idol of the shivari of the South. The son of a famous Confederate general, intrusted with a cavalry command in the Army of Northern Virginia, no less so sure and graceful as on aught so brilliant and daring as his. Gifted with a handsome person, a versatile intellect, a splendid society and a distinction of bearing even then unusual, he attracted a conspicuous part on the world's stage. And now, his light almost snuffed out, he lives in a poor room in a side street and dines at a cheap table d'hôte. He is lost in New York with thousands of others. But, on the other hand, most of the most who lead in trade and the professions came here from the country.

John Mc Carten, a Nebraska farmer, who came to New York and spent seven dollars advertising for a wife was induced by someone to try for a partner at Young Women's Christian Association on Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue. What happened is thus recounted in one of the evening papers:

"Have the girls a good character?" he asked of a severe looking, elderly woman, who was seated at a desk. "Yes, Sir," said the severe looking one, looking even more severe, "this is not an employment bureau."

"I know," persisted Mc Carten, "but it is not after a servant that I am, ma'am. It's a wife I'm looking for."

"Well, I never," fairly shrieked the woman, "Do you take this for a matrimonial bureau?"

"No, not exactly," replied the impatient Mr. Carten. Then, he added "She must have \$100 or her character won't count."

There was more than the elderly woman could stand. She ordered Mc Carten out, and he went.

There is a rumor to the effect that a strong pressure is being brought to bear in the district on the managers of the district to admit girls to their service. The argument is advanced that messenger boys are slow, inattentive and frivolous, and that girls would do the work more quickly and conscientiously. It is possible that the informed bouquet girls may have suggested the proposed innovation to some of the first who dreamed of the work. But it is not likely that they would attempt to make uniformed boys sell bouquets in a city like New York.

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**VAN BUREN & TIMPSON,**  
Real Estate and Insurance  
163 North ave., Opp. Station  
60 Cedar street, New York City.



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 Carbonated 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-Fog 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.

**Are you Afraid to dye?**

A dirty kitchen, pots and pans made unfit to use, stained hands and a ruined dress. These are the results of home dyeing.

We'll dye for you!

Hillier &amp; Co. 175 North ave

**DROP**

Us a postal or call at the office and secure information regarding our new system of delivering

COAL.

**LEHIGH COAL**

THORPE & IVINS

301 311 WATCHING AVE

MASON'S SUPPLIES ETC.

No Dust, Noise or Waste Of Coal.

**AT FULPER'S**

207 WEST FRONT ST.

Big Supply, All Fresh.

Jersey Tomatoes, Jersey Sweet Corn, Jersey Cucumbers, Jersey Egg Plant, and an abundance of other Fresh Vegetables and Berries.

**Fulper's,**

Make no mistake in name. 207 West Front street 6 21 St

**PACKER'S**

FINE FURNITURE.

CHEAP.

PARK AVE. AND SECOND ST.

WEST END COAL YARD.

Having purchased the Coal Business of John M. Hetfield, I am prepared to furnish the best quality of

**Lehigh and Honeybrook Coal**

In the market. Also Hickory and Oak Kindling Wood, 6 barrels for \$1.00. Now is the time to order your winter supply of coal.

**CHARLES W. DODD,**

240 Park Avenue.



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**CHARLES W. DODD,**

240 Park Avenue.

## 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 prepared to accommodate the public in a first-class manner.

**Jacob Hipp, Prop.**

5 21 St.

**Mizzen Peak Cottage**

Summer Resort.

**WATCHUNG MOUNTAIN,**

Bound Brook, N. J.

Superior French board at moderate prices.

**ISIDORE FAUCHEREAU, Prop.**

4 12 St-4th

**New Proprietor.**

**HENRY F. WINDHAM,**

**ARLINGTON HOTEL,**

ROGERS ST. AND GREEN BROOK ROAD.

Regular and transient boarders.

First-class bar and stables attached.

5 11 St.

**PURE**

**California Wines,**

Port, Sherry and Catawba 30 cents bottle. The celebrated

**Zinfandel Clarets,**

—25 cents to 60 cents per bottle at

**E. P. THORN,**

NO. 17 PARK AVENUE.

**HOTEL GRENADA,**

North Avenue.

Now open for the reception of guests, under the management of George and Wallace V. Miller. House has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout, and contains all improvements. First-class accommodations for families and the traveling public.

5-134

**CENTRAL HOTEL CAFE,**

No. 115 East Front Street.

Alfred Weinbaum, Manager.

Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms attached.

3 30 St.

**CITY HOTEL.**

Plainfield, N. J.

COR. PARK AVENUE AND SECOND STREET.

J. E. REBERBOW, Proprietor.



## PEACHES AND CREAM.

The Colors of These Delicate Red-Roset in the Face of the Fair Dispensers.

The raising of funds for the Winter's campaign is the object of the peach festival which the W. G. T. U. women opened last night and will continue this afternoon and evening. Admission is free. The affair is being held in the newly-finished story in the Babcock Building next to the corner occupied by Van Emburgh & Son. The Babcock Estate contributes the use of the place, which is admirably fitted for the purpose. Van Emburgh & Son won the gratitude of the women by loaning tables and draperies. Others who are helping in the same way are Seelye, Egan and Garret C. Fisher. The store was brightly lighted last night with incandescents and piano lamps. The large front window was filled with foliage plants and flowers tastefully arranged on a large American flag. Flowers were all about the rooms with screens and curtains dividing up the different departments. The work of decorating gave evidence of the artist's handiwork of Mrs. William H. Griffin.

The committee chairman and general manager of the festival is Mrs. E. A. Ruse. The sales are handled by Mrs. J. W. Yates and Mrs. McLaughlin. Mrs. M. C. Dobbin and Mrs. John H. French manage the ice-cream department together. Peaches are served under the care of Mrs. S. B. Joseph and Mrs. Winter. The waitresses are the Misses Cahoon, Miss Joseph, Miss Arnold, the Misses Anderson, Miss Dodge and Miss Schenck.

## The Fair of a Fountain.

The public drinking fountain at Westfield, which was presented to the people of the town with appropriate ceremonies July 3, was eagerly rushed yesterday. A man whose name is not known, driving a team to a heavy load of peaches, turned into Broad street at a pretty lively pace and drew his horses toward the fountain, evidently intending to give the animals a drink. He did not guide his team right, and the heavy wagon pole hit the upper part of the fountain like a battering ram, and the side was crushed in and the statue on the top was sent flying. The man backed his team away from the wreck he had caused, and, not stopping for his horses to drink, drove rapidly away. Dr. Cooper, by whose efforts the fountain was erected, learned of the damage that had been done and immediately started after the man, who had driven in the direction of Rahway.

## Birthday Party for a Bright Little Man.

A birthday party was given to Master Charles Debele, five-year-old son of Chas. Debele, at Pine Grove Farm, Evona. The collation was served on the lawn, which was handsomely decorated. Among those present were: Mrs. Kupp and daughter, Miss Carrie Debele, Miss Carrie Swopes, Harry Cito, William Sauer of Philadelphia, Miss Mamie and Florence Ohl, Howell Thatcher of Newark, Miss Eva Terrill of Rahway, Mr. and Mrs. Dertinger and family, William Debele and family, Miss Carrie Mehl and Miss Minnie Zelez of Plainfield, and many others.

## His Foot Taken Off.

The friends of Prof. Francis of the Westfield schools are surprised to learn through his application to the Board of Education that he has lately undergone an operation and had his foot taken off. It is owing to the operation that the Professor asks for the extension. He had his foot and ankle injured several years ago in a railroad accident, and the foot did not set entirely well. Lately necrosis set in, which made it necessary to have the foot taken off.

## Barber Steps to Close.

I. M. Morrey, E. B. Maynard, G. S. Kading, B. E. Johnson, Kennedy & Fiering, P. J. Krelling, David Miedonick, Theo. Kutzhaus, Brown & Hill, Charles Suhr, G. Kessering, Fred G. Hut and G. Richter, boss barbers, have agreed to close their respective places of business Labor Day, Sept. 3, and keep them closed the entire day. The work of securing the closure was accomplished by energetic Mr. Morrey.

## Much for Little.

"It is much goods for little money," says Mr. White, the Front street merchant. His policy of selling goods on a close margin has been the means of increasing his August business 25 per cent, over August last year, and to judge from the prices that are named on articles that you want every day in the year the same low-price policy will rule throughout September.

## Variety the Spice of Life.

After all, it is the variety of attractions that tell, and it is the variety greater than at Asbury Park. The last excursion of the season to that delightful resort takes place next Monday, Labor Day, when the Odd Fellows give everyone an opportunity to enjoy a long day at the shore and to revel in the great field-day display. Better go along.

## They Do.

"The night wind murmurs in the poplar tree, The white moon sails in depths of cloudless sky." And those whose heads and hearts do plainly that such do come from weakness of the eye. Straightway to Collier's go and there do learn how quick relief from suffering they may earn.

## Keeping Out of Jail.

Four delinquent taxpayers have finally settled their difficulty with Collector W. W. Nash after having been threatened with imprisonment in Elizabeth. Some of the city's debtors came very near being taken down, but they managed to raise the money at the last moment.

For the relief and cure of a cold in the head there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else. It is possible to prescribe this remedy for colds, sore throats, and all the initial stages of three common colds in the head, throat and chest. The balm is made of the finest oils and is so potent that it cures colds in the head, throat and chest. It is so potent that it cures colds in the head, throat and chest. It is so potent that it cures colds in the head, throat and chest.

## PLAINFIELD'S MONTE SCOTT.

The Current Favorite Breaks Two World's Records on His Way to the District Championship—One of Them Was Barnett's Best.

Three world's records were the only remarkable features of the good roads tournament in Asbury Park yesterday, and the men who made them were Crockett, To be sure one record was broken again by the second man, but it remained high-water mark for a few minutes at any rate. Barnett broke the four-mile competition, and Monte Scott followed with the four and five mile records of the same kind. Barnett made his mark in the 6-mile open, Class B. He rode four miles of the race in 10:10, beating the previous record of C. T. Kinney, 10:12 1/4, made in Chicago in July, 1903. In the bunch were Johnson, Titus, Callahan and Kennedy, who finished in the order named, Barnett having fallen back after leading at the fourth mile.

The Irvington-Milburn man left the track a record holder. He had scarcely finished dressing before Monte Scott in competition had taken 18 2-5 seconds from Barnett's four-mile time and then gone on and made a five-mile record of 13:11. Monte did the four miles in 9:51 2-5. The best previous five-mile time was that of B. B. Bird, 12:15, established in Denver Aug. 17.

Monte gained his glory in the five-mile championship race for riders of the metropolitan district, which includes those living within 50 miles of New York City. The starters were F. E. Doup, G. B. Cobb, Jr., W. L. Damer, F. Shafto, W. H. Blake and C. B. Boone. Monte was in for quick work and all the riders tried before him the race was run except Scott, Doup and Cobb. They finished in that order, Doup being but a length behind. But Monte had cut his pace and everybody realized his greatness.

## TENNIS TALK.

The club championship tournament of the Hillside Tennis Club, which opens on Labor Day, will be well worth witnessing. In addition to the attraction of the tournament, the women of the club will serve tea on the lawn from 4 to 6. Play commences in the morning at 9:30.

Thomas Smith of Westervelt avenue and Albert P. Simmonds of Watchung avenue will enter the Labor Day tournament of the Duellen Tennis Club.

Henry and Dean Rider will go to Philadelphia to play in a tennis tournament Labor Day.

## OBITUARY.

George W. Rank.

The death of George W. Rank occurred in Onondaga Tuesday in his 79th year, after an illness of about four weeks. Mr. Rank moved away from Plainfield last April to live with his son, who has an excellent position in Onondaga.

Mr. Rank was well known in this vicinity, having lived here 17 years. During seven years of that time he conducted a prosperous coal business.

One son, Charles, survives him. The interment was made in the Bound Brook Cemetery yesterday.

## Death of an Indefatigable Engineer.

Captain G. F. Armstrong, of Hotel Albion, has received news of the death of his wife's brother-in-law, Charles Liddell, of whom a leading English paper says:

In Charles Liddell, who has just died at the age of eighty-one, the engineering profession has lost one of its ablest members. Mr. Liddell was the son of Rev. H. G. Liddell, rector of Easington, Durham, and a brother of the great Greek scholar, who was till lately the Dean of Christ Church. Early in life Mr. Liddell became a pupil of George Stephenson. Under him he was employed in the construction of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, the Grand Junction, and the line from Rugby to London. In conjunction with Robert Stephenson he assisted at the making of the Leicester and Swaffington, the Syston and Peterborough, and other lines. Together with L. Gordon, who was then his partner, he was engineer-in-chief of the Newport and Aberystwyth, and more than a dozen other railways. He assisted in the same capacity in the construction of the Danube and Black Sea Railway in the Danubia—now part of Romania—and the making of the Novara and Lake Orta Railway in Italy. He was an enthusiast in his profession and spared neither time nor energy in perfecting his works. His latest works have been the prolongation of the Metropolitan Railway to Aylesbury, and the Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire Railway to Nottingham. This latter has been open but a few weeks. As a partner in the firm of B. S. Newall & Co., Mr. Liddell at one time took an active part in the laying of telegraph cables. He it was the Daily News recalls, that, during the war in the Crimea, laid the cable between Varna and Balaklava, and thus enabled a considerable minister by an early message to exhort the commanders of the force acting against Sebastopol to "take care of Domb."

## An Attack Anticipated.

The coachman employed by Eugene A. Gross at his residence 722 West Seventh street, became very abusive yesterday and threatened violence.

In consequence he was discharged. To prevent any further trouble or disturbance, a policeman is on duty at the house today, guarding the property.

## Work Begins Monday.

A meeting of the borough street committee with Street Commissioner Stout, was held last night. The matter of the Duell street between Emily street and Linden avenue, was ordered to be commenced next Monday morning.

## The Fall Trade.

U. B. Crane, trader, says that Fall trade in derby hats is better than last year this time, and he believes the reason is because his stock is the largest—he has ever had and the prices very below last season.

## WORK OF THE UNION.

County Convention to Be Held in Plainfield Sept. 18.

September will be a month of activity for the members of the W. G. T. U. The Fall begins with the peach festival now being held and during the season much will be done in lines not yet decided upon. The annual meeting will be held Monday, Sept. 10. Important matters in regard to the work will then be considered and settled. The Union County convention will be held in this city Tuesday, Sept. 18. The Union is fortunate in having secured the loan of the new Seventh Day Baptist Church for the sessions, which will last all day. The visitors will be entertained in the parlors and rooms attached.

## NEWS OF NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Dunellen and New Market.

A. W. Beckman is the guest of George Richardson.

Mrs. John Tinsley is confined to her home by illness.

Albert C. Carman moved into the Ryder property yesterday.

Mrs. Rogers is being entertained by Mrs. L. D. Titworth.

Gilbert Apper of Plainfield has returned from a visit with Dunellen friends.

Miss Ella Belle of Elizabeth was entertained yesterday by friends in Dunellen.

Rev. Augustus Todd will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow, morning and evening.

Most of the stores will be closed all day Monday, and many people are planning to go to Boynton Beach.

Miss Lena Beavers returned to her home in New York today after a pleasant visit with her cousin, Mrs. Winfield Hotfield.

Mr. Clawson and family returned to their New York home yesterday after spending the Summer at New Market Heights.

Wesley Blaine, a farmer who resides near the Greenbank farm, reports the production of 891 bushels of rye on four acres of his farm.

A meeting of the Law and Order League will be held tomorrow evening in the Presbyterian Church. Several excellent speakers are promised.

The special school election will be held next Tuesday afternoon in the New Market public school. The hours for voting for or against the \$1,300 asked for by the commissioners will be 3 to 8.

Scotch Plains and Fanwood.

"Doctor" Charles Layton is again suffering from rheumatism.

Mr. Burt and family of Brooklyn are spending two weeks at the Rostlager House.

In the posted list of township dogs Douglas says Rank ranks first with a score of nine.

Mrs. Thomas Paff, Jr., has returned from a week in Atlantic City and Washington.

School starts again Monday, September 10, with Principal Oull of New York State in charge.

Horace Hand is enjoying a few days of vacation from his duties in a New York office.

Henry DeMott has made no change in time or vehicle, since buying the Plainfield stage line from Jacob Kilmer.

Dr. Principal L. A. Goodenough paid a short visit the first of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Nichol.

The Fanwood Township Committee will meet next Tuesday evening to receive bills for damages done by dogs.

Mrs. William E. Collins and her daughter are expected home Monday from a stay of two weeks in Ocean Grove.

A gang of Italians has taken possession of the old Flinn house on East Front street. The house is rapidly going to ruin.

Rev. Dr. J. J. Parks is widening the plans on his residence on Park avenue, opposite the Baptist Church. John Bornman is the carpenter.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church will meet with the Young People's Christian Association of the Baptist Church tomorrow evening.

Young George Randolph is out of danger now, having almost recovered under the care of Dr. E. W. Westcott from the effects of his fall from the Fanwood stage.

Sixteen prospective Sons of Temperance will meet Wednesday evening to elect officers to apply for a charter. The name of the division has not yet been settled upon.

The Misses Hayes are engaged in moving from Mrs. West's cottage to their new home on Park avenue, Fanwood, which has just been completed by John Bornman.

The next meeting of the Choral Union will be held next Monday evening in the Baptist Church. A committee will be appointed to select a leader. About 70 names are on the list and ten more will probably join at the last moment.

Mrs. Hoffman is making many improvements about her already handsome residence property on Terrell road. Among the most notable of these from the road will be the large fountain in the center of the lawn in front, which Carney Brothers are putting in.

Benjamin Tuzo, having finished improving his tenant house on the Terrell road, is now turning his attention to his dwelling opposite. He is having another story added to the house and repairs made about the barn. Pearson & Gale are doing the job.

Residents of the Plains and Fanwood are beginning to comply with the township committee's ordinance on tree-trimming. There are still some who neglect the matter and who will allow the 15 days to elapse and have the work done by the authorities.

Westfield's nine will not come to the Plains Monday morning, having arranged a game elsewhere.

The Brooklyns will meet here on the condition that George Johnson is kept out of the box. Edward L. Hand will probably pitch. Johnson will play as usual Monday afternoon against the Rahway team. He helps defeat the St. Pauls of Brooklyn this afternoon.

## Composed By An Ex-Plainfielder.

O. F. Smith, formerly organist of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, has forwarded to friends here a patriotic song with chorus, entitled "Our Country." It displays great merit. The words and music are both original, and are a credit to the composer.

Mr. Smith is the organist in one of the first churches of Newark, and is a teacher of masked ability. His many friends in Plainfield will be pleased to learn of his success as a composer.

If you never have been, spend 50 cents and go to Boynton Beach Labor Day.

## A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

Mid-September Excursion up the Hudson via Pennsylvania Railroad and Steamer "Sirius".

No other eastern river holds the historic association of the palisaded Hudson. From the busy heart of the metropolis to the quiet waters washing the Newburgh shore a constant panorama is unfolded, where almost every rock has its story. One grand advantage of making this tour is in having a tourist agent to identify and describe the various historical points, and this will be done on the Pennsylvania Railroad's Mid-September Excursion September 13, tickets for which will be sold from the following points at rates quoted below:

Plainboro	.....\$1.75
Princeton Junction	.....1.25
Princeton	.....1.00
Monmouth Junction	.....1.00
Denville	.....1.00
New Brunswick	.....1.00
Staten Island	.....1.00
Metuchen	.....1.00
Menlo Park	.....1.00
Madison	.....1.00
Westfield	.....1.00
Port Amboy	.....1.00
London	.....1.00
Barnegat	.....1.00
Waverly	.....1.00
Newark (Market Street)	.....1.00
Harrison	.....1.00
Marion	.....1.00
Jersey City	.....1.00

Children between the ages of five and twelve years, half rate.

Tickets will be good going on regular trains connecting with the "Sirius" leaving Jersey City at 9:30 a. m. and returning after the arrival in the evening at the dock.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

Official Announcements for Worship in Plainfield Tomorrow.

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Young George Randolph is out of danger now, having almost recovered under the care of Dr. E. W. Westcott from the effects of his fall from the Fanwood stage.

Sixteen prospective Sons of Temperance will meet Wednesday evening to elect officers to apply for a charter. The name of the division has not yet been settled upon.

The Misses Hayes are engaged in moving from Mrs. West's cottage to their new home on Park avenue, Fanwood, which has just been completed by John Bornman.

The next meeting of the Choral Union will be held next Monday evening in the Baptist Church. A committee will be appointed to select a leader. About 70 names are on the list and ten more will probably join at the last moment.

Mrs. Hoffman is making many improvements about her already handsome residence property on Terrell road. Among the most notable of these from the road will be the large fountain in the center of the lawn in front, which Carney Brothers are putting in.

Benjamin Tuzo, having finished improving his tenant house on the Terrell road, is now turning his attention to his dwelling opposite. He is having another story added to the house and repairs made about the barn. Pearson & Gale are doing the job.

Residents of the Plains and Fanwood are beginning to comply with the township committee's ordinance on tree-trimming. There are still some who neglect the matter and who will allow the 15 days to elapse and have the work done by the authorities.

Westfield's nine will not come to the Plains Monday morning, having arranged a game elsewhere.

The Brooklyns will meet here on the condition that George Johnson is kept out of the box. Edward L. Hand will probably pitch. Johnson will play as usual Monday afternoon against the Rahway team. He helps defeat the St. Pauls of Brooklyn this afternoon.

Composed By An Ex-Plainfielder.

O. F. Smith, formerly organist of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, has forwarded to friends here a patriotic song with chorus, entitled "Our Country." It displays great merit. The words and music are both original, and are a credit to the composer.

Mr. Smith is the organist in one of the first churches of Newark, and is a teacher of masked ability. His many friends in Plainfield will be pleased to learn of his success as a composer.

If you never have been, spend 50 cents and go to Boynton Beach Labor Day.

## BANBERGER'S, Newark, N. J.

"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE."

Our 2d Annual Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

Is now in progress, and will be continued until

All Spring and Summer Stock

IS DISPOSED OF.

More for Their Money

Than Ever Before.

It is the bargain opportunity of the decade and should not be missed.

L. BANBERGER & CO.,

147 and 149 Market St.,

NEAR BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.

THE UPPER SOUTH

For Factories and Homes.

Grand opportunities exist in West Virginia, Maryland and the famous Shenandoah Valley, a section possessing the quiet waters washing the Newburgh shore a constant panorama is unfolded, where almost every rock has its story. One grand advantage of making this tour is in having a tourist agent to identify and describe the various historical points, and this will be done on the Pennsylvania Railroad's Mid-September Excursion September 13, tickets for which will be sold from the following points at rates quoted below:

Plainboro	.....\$1.75
Princeton Junction	.....1.25
Princeton	.....1.00
Monmouth Junction	.....1.00
Denville	.....1.00
New Brunswick	.....1.00
Staten Island	.....1.00
Metuchen	.....1.00
Menlo Park	.....1.00
Madison	.....1.00
Westfield	.....1.00
Port Amboy	.....1.00
London	.....1.00
Barnegat	.....1.00
Waverly	.....1.00
Newark (Market Street)	.....1.00
Harrison	.....1.00
Marion	.....1.00
Jersey City	.....1.00

Children between the ages of five and twelve years, half rate.

Tickets will be good going on regular trains connecting with the "Sirius" leaving Jersey City at 9:30 a. m. and returning after the arrival in the evening at the dock.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Official Announcements for Worship in Plainfield Tomorrow.

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## DON'T LET BABY CRY.

The Fretful, Pensive Cry Shows Something Wrong With Food-Babies Being Lactated Food-They Grow Fat on It.

If baby gets a diary it would be full of nothing but eating, sleeping and growing. These three things make up baby's existence.

Plenty of food, nourishing food, taken with a will, brings sound sleep; and babies grow most rapidly during sleep.

When a child cries piteously, as if some terrible pain were convulsing his whole tender little form; when the mother fails to soothe it either by lullaby or plaything, when perfectly distracted she runs to the doctor she is generally astonished by the simple statement which the doctor makes to her, that the sole cause of this



HENRY HEWITT TALKS.

either in the bad food the baby had received or in the want of nourishment, which is rapidly impairing his constitution.

Then she feeds the infant with the good lactated food, and her fears disappear in the happy smiles of the baby.

Thousands of mothers have by experience known that lactated food surely prevents cholera infantum and other summer disorders of alike character, and in hundreds of cases it has cured the severest attacks of these diseases. It is not safe to be without lactated food in the house.

Babies that are not gaining in weight, as their mothers wish, and who show too little animation and interest in things about them soon gain a liveliness and set for living when fed with this splendid nutriment. They gradually grow less and less; their sleep becomes sound by night, and by day they are bright and noisy and happy.

Such is the great difference between babies that are nourished by lactated food and those that are poorly, because in-lactated food.

There is no parent in the land but can read the following letter with profit. It is from L. D. Yager, a well-known lawyer in Alton, Ill., and tells how his brother's child became the stout, sturdy youngster whose portrait is shown above. He says:

"My baby, Henry Howard Yager, was born Jan. 27, 1893. At that time he might quote Richard III by saying, 'Sent before my time to this breathing world, scarce half made up.' At birth he weighed three pounds and there were few who thought he could live. The mother was unable to nurse him and this made the case all the more complicated. Sterilized milk was used, likewise goat's milk, and three or four kinds of baby food, but all to no advantage.

"In July it seemed a hopeless case, but luckily on the thirteenth of that month a package of lactated food was procured which acted like a charm and he picked up right away. Before using the food the skin was wrinkled in his hands and he was a frail, flicky little body. The picture I send was taken in October, 1893, when the baby was about 6 months old. He had used lactated food for something like 10 weeks, and there is no need to comment on the result. The picture will show for itself. He still uses the food, and there is one thing certain—lactated food saved his life."

Will of the late James Booth.

Patterson, N. J., Sept. 1.—The will of the late James Booth, a millionaire silk manufacturer, has been admitted to probate. After disposing of his estate and interest in the silk firm of Hamilton & Booth among his relatives and friends, he bequeathed \$5,000 to the Patterson Orphan asylum; \$5,000 to the Old Ladies' home; and \$1,000 to St. Joseph's hospital. One-ninth of the estate of Mr. Booth's second wife, which amounts to about \$40,000, is to be divided equally among the same institutions. Adam Morrison, an old family coachman, gets \$1,000.

Gen. Banks Dying.

Boston, Sept. 1.—Gen. N. B. Banks is dying at his home in Waltham. The brain trouble which has caused him two years' suffering seems destined to result in his death within a very short time. In fact, it is expected that he will not live through the day. Dr. E. R. Cutter is in constant attendance and will not leave him until the end comes, or, as is hardly probable, he shows signs of improvement. Mrs. Banks and Miss Maud Banks are with him and his son, Joseph Banks, of New York, has been telegraphed.

Lucky Youth.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The examination of the September candidates who reported for admission to the military academy, which began Wednesday, has been completed. The following passed successfully: Herbert Edmund Bradley, of Minnesota; Harold Hammond, of Illinois; Aurelius A. Lyon, of Louisiana; Victor Michael Seltzer, of Minnesota; and Clinton Wilburn, of Mississippi.

Willing to Reduce the Amount.

London, Sept. 1.—Paddy Slavin, who has challenged Corbett and Jackson, or the winner of the fight between them, to meet him for \$100,000 a side and a purse, says now that if \$20,000 seem too much, he is willing to reduce the stake to \$10,000 in order to facilitate arrangements for a fight.

Nomination After Many Ballots.

Muskegon, Pa., Sept. 1.—After three days balloting the Eighth Congressional Democratic convention nominated Joseph J. Hagg, of Pike county, by acclamation. Mr. Hagg's principal opponent for the nomination was Howard Mutchler, the present representative from the district.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, we called for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## THE TIMID HEART.

Lizzie Goldstar's brother looked up to her face, her pitiful young brother, smiling on crutches.

"This time a year ago," he was saying in thin, broken tones, "I min' I could walk straight-like, w'as a little left to one side, but I min' I didn't need no Tom an' Ned, w'as my two wooden brothers, noways. Do ye min' Lizzie?"

"I min' it well, Jamie. I min' I was the glad the day you first made out to try. I low I cried fit to break my heart. Manny's the time I cried like, bet'n as I was sorrerful, but that time I war the proud an' glad. It war a mighty different kin' o' cry," pears like," said Lizzie Goldstar.

"But, these days," the strained, harsh tones persisted, "seems like o' Tom an' Ned ain't never goin' to le' me no more; but I says to myse'f a while gone, Lizzie, they're good brothers, Tom an' Ned, they air, they helps a little lad along over the fine country. W'y if they war took away, I'd hev to set in the kitchen all the days long w'et Aunt Sar' Ann! Flar wouldn't be no more green grass to play I war a runnin' over, an' no more long road stretching a long ways fur me to walk up an' no more coming to this pooky green place an' seein' o' the water seepin' down over the stones; Lizzie, ain't it better to go hippy-hop, hippy-hop, up the road an' down the road, thin not to go noways at all, but to be a settin' in the kitchen w'et Aunt Sar' Ann?"

"Hist, Jamie lad, the sister said, as they turned and left the little hollow among the rocks where the baby carriage slipped and stumbled from bowlder to bowlder. "Be not too free with your talkin', Jamie lad, an' see you make out to try an' keep in min' the Aunt Sar' Ann ever boils your good porridge an' knits your warm socks, faithful and willin'!"

"But she don't love me like you do, Lizzie; she says she ain't got no call fur to love me; she says I min' her of her Johnny, war war drowned at the sea, but he war a strong lad, she says, an' couldn't be spared neither; an' she looks at me, Lizzie, an' she lows I ain't w'et know she do, Lizzie—that I ain't no use to her."

A little sob reached Lizzie's heart just then, touched it, and left a wound.

"Don't ye go fur to cry, don't ye now," said Jamie sorrowfully. "I reckon I'd lay down on them rocks an' never get up no more, ef ye weren't now'er a round—I reckon I would, Lizzie."

"It was dreamin' that Lizzie to remember Ben Larcum's words: 'I love you, my girl, an' I will take my bonny moun't in bird home to the city w'et me; an' be glad an' proud as the green hills air to-day holdin' ye.'"

He had met Lizzie Goldstar about the roads, amid the tangled fields, at the door of the small shack surrounded by a crowd at the foot of one of the near hills. He fell in love with the beautiful shy creature, in her limp pink calico gown and her head bowed down, and green hills air to-day holdin' ye."

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## NATURE'S LESSON.

How like a prodigal doth Nature seem, When she doth give us all that we can deem. Those teachers that we see in every place, From the lowliest to the highest, teach us grace.

More sacredly of every human heart, Nature each reflects to us her own part. Of Heaven, and could some wondrous secret show, Did we but pay the love we owe.

And with a child's undoubting wisdom look On all these living pages of God's Book. —Lowell.

## WHAT A DECEIVER.

Some Mrs. Bertram's boudoir. Mrs. Bertram—Enter Miss Ayton. Miss Ayton—Good morning, dear.

Mrs. Bertram—(kissing her)—I am so glad you are alone. I want you to advise me. I am in a terrible fix.

Mrs. Bertram—(cheerfully)—Yes, dear, what is it?

Mrs. Bertram—Come, Ethel, out with it; it can't be very dreadful.

Mrs. Ayton—Captain D'Arcy—(pauses). Mrs. Bertram—(unabashed)—Leading you toward the conservatory with a sort of death or glory on his face.

Mrs. Ayton—(relieved)—Oh, was that all, but he is a settin' in the kitchen w'et Aunt Sar' Ann—

Mrs. Bertram—I don't know; was it?

Mrs. Ayton—He did propose.

Mrs. Bertram—Well, there is nothing your father won't object; in fact, I congratulate—

Mrs. Ayton—Don't, it isn't that!

Mrs. Bertram—Ah, yes, I know; you said "No," and now you want to say "Yes."

Mrs. Ayton—That would be quite easy; it is no more than that.

Mrs. Bertram—Then what on earth is it?

Mrs. Ayton—Mr. Montague—(pauses). Mrs. Bertram—Took you down to supper, well?

Mrs. Ayton—He proposed, too.

Mrs. Bertram—They both proposed, and you can't marry both.

Mrs. Ayton—No! I accepted them both; at least, I didn't say "No" to either of them.

Mrs. Bertram—Then you must say "No" to one or both of them now; it is very simple.

Mrs. Ayton—It isn't at all simple; it is very difficult.

Mrs. Bertram—Very difficult. What is difficult?

Mrs. Ayton—To refuse one of them.

Mrs. Bertram—Goodness gracious, dear! You can't marry both.

Mrs. Ayton—Of course not. I don't want to.

Mrs. Bertram—Then the question is, which?

Mrs. Ayton—Yes.

Mrs. Bertram—You are quite sure you don't like one of them better than the other?

Mrs. Ayton—I don't know. That is where the trouble is.

Mrs. Bertram—I am afraid I can't help you much, for to me they seem very much alike.

Mrs. Ayton—Oh, how can you say so!

Mrs. Bertram—They are quite different.

Mrs. Ayton—That's what I think; I forgot; one parts his hair in the middle and the other doesn't.

Mrs. Ayton—I do wish you wouldn't go on like that; it's very childish, when you want to help me. If you knew them as well as I do you would see at once that no two men ever were more unlike.

Mrs. Bertram—Well, that ought to simplify matters considerably. Surely you know which type you prefer.

Mrs. Ayton—Yes, I do—in the abstract, of course—(pauses). But somehow, in a husband, there are so many things to consider. I want to take a practical view of the matter. Do help me!

Mrs. Bertram—Well, dear, by all means let us be practical. Let me see; Mr. Montague must be about 40, 45, 50, a year, and expectations; while Captain D'Arcy can only have four or five hundred besides his pay, till—

Mrs. Ayton—Don't be so horrid. As if that mattered. What I want to know is, which of their temperaments is best suited to mine? Now, Captain D'Arcy is devoted to me, and all that, and I rather like him, but I am not sure that he is quite serious enough about things in general. He strikes me as being a little too light, but never seems in earnest about anything.

Mrs. Bertram—Yet he looked very serious in earnest last night.

Mrs. Ayton—Mr. Montague has more depth of character, I think. And he has such high ideals about women—life and, ah—things (vaguely).

Mrs. Bertram—Yes. Then accept him by all means.

Mrs. Ayton—Oh, but I'm not sure that he isn't too serious. Besides, I'm afraid I have a radical in some ways, and you know he has always been so conservative.

Mrs. Bertram—If you are going to take politics into consideration, I should advise you to marry Captain D'Arcy; he should think that he would adopt your views, whatever they are.

Mrs. Ayton—I like a man to have some opinion of his own; I wish you would advise me.

Mrs. Bertram—But, Ethel, if you don't like my suggestions, what can I do?

Mrs. Ayton—I don't know, but you must help me; I insist.

Mrs. Bertram—If you are really as absolutely indifferent as you say, I think you had better accept Mr. Montague. D'Arcy, tells Mr. Montague.

Mrs. Ayton—Oh, no, that would be wrong. It would be gambling.

Mrs. Bertram—But, my dear, desperate difficulties require desperate remedies. But, as you object to tossing, let us raffle the matter.

## THE SUN'S FASHIONS.

SUGGESTIONS THAT ARE ALWAYS PLEASING AND UP TO DATE.

Fashions for the Frobenade and the Carriage. Also, New Ideas in Jackets. Small Turbans Are Much Worn. Costumes for Girls for Summer Outings.

The belief in caprice as a distinctly feminine characteristic originated at the beginning of the world and has been perpetuated with the utmost care entirely on account of its undoubted usefulness as a convenient masculine jest or reproach, as the case may be. Any woman can tell you that.

The colorings this year are so faint and light that the women on the promenade and in their carriages look like delicate blossoms. Yellow is predominant, and has as many shades and names as the rainbow. Among the prettiest shades are butterfly yellow, primrose, periwinkle and amber. The softest shades in the last are dotted and striped with white.

White is worn on all occasions, at church, at home, and on the most festive functions. Black and white, too, holds as firm a place as last summer in people's fancy. The fact that the fashion is so simple, and has such an air of refinement that both old and young can wear them. Checks are, by the way, the very latest chic, and the other that he had tried to best teeth, and he went back to his thought work gloomily.—Detroit Free Press.

RUSSELL SAGE INDIGNANT.

He Denies Two Stories Impugning His Generosity.

Two recent stories reflecting upon his generosity have, the Sun says, aroused the indignation of Russell Sage, the millionaire. One of these stories was that his Long Island neighbors were raising a subscription to cut his unkempt lawn, and the other that he had tried to best down a neighbor on a twelve-dollar ready-made suit. This is what the Sun says:

Russell Sage read the other day in a newspaper that the Long Island country place at Cedarhurst, Long Island, was sadly in need of mowing, and that the unkempt appearance of the lawn had become such an eyesore to his neighbors that a committee had been appointed to wait upon Mr. Sage and tell him that his lawn was a disgrace, and if he could not afford to have the grass cut, a collection would be taken up to cover the expense. Mr. Sage is reported as having said to one of his neighbors that the lawn was not his, but he was growing the grass for feed for his cattle.

"A lie, an infernal lie. The whole thing's a lie," exclaimed Mr. Sage, as he pointed the top of his head with his finger. "If the lying nigger who said that came on my place I'd like to put him off on the top of my head. Why do they say those things about me? They say I don't mow my lawn? Tell me, why? Deny the whole thing for me."

"To begin with, I have no near neighbors, and besides my nearest neighbors are gentlemen. The nearest house to mine is unfinished. No one lives in it. On the other side is my friend, Mr. Lawrence. In his large and beautiful estate, I have perhaps the infernal lawn means that those cows want the grass. The cows are my nearest neighbors. The ignorant person are of quite distinct types."

"Here, here, come back. I want to tell you something else. I was thinking a moment ago that the dealer in clothing had sold two suits of clothes since he told that infernal lie about the suit he tried to sell me. You remember that? Well, please deny that also. I didn't say a word about a suit of clothes. I didn't need a suit. I only wanted a coat to wear in my office."

"Yes, yes, I went into the clothing shop. I said I wanted an office coat. The man said he didn't have many office coats, but he had some bargains in suits of clothes. I told him I didn't want a suit, but an office coat, and all that, and I rather like him, but I am not sure that he is quite serious enough about things in general. He strikes me as being a little too light, but never seems in earnest about anything."

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Mrs. Ayton—Mr. Montague has more depth of character, I think. And he has such high ideals about women—life and, ah—things (vaguely).

Mrs. Bertram—Yes. Then accept him by all means.

Mrs. Ayton—Oh, but I'm not sure that he isn't too serious. Besides, I'm afraid I have a radical in some ways, and you know he has always been so conservative.

Mrs. Bertram—If you are going to take politics into consideration, I should advise you to marry Captain D'Arcy; he should think that he would adopt your views, whatever they are.

Mrs. Ayton—I like a man to have some opinion of his own; I wish you would advise me.

Mrs. Bertram—But, Ethel, if you don't like my suggestions, what can I do?

Mrs. Ayton—I don't know, but you must help me; I insist.

Mrs. Bertram—If you are really as absolutely indifferent as you say, I think you had better accept Mr. Montague. D'Arcy, tells Mr. Montague.

Mrs. Ayton—Oh, no, that would be wrong. It would be gambling.

Mrs. Bertram—But, my dear, desperate difficulties require desperate remedies. But, as you object to tossing, let us raffle the matter.

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