PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 SOMERSET STREET,

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IN PAPER, IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IS THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET:
PLATFORM—PROTECTION.
FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

Keep This In Mind.

We are not a prophet nor the son of a prophet but in our judgment it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that the result of the present campaign will be the greatest victory which the Republican party has had since 1872, in its battle for Protection of Home Industries against the Democratic attempt to ruin them by Free Trade.

JOTTINGS.

—The deep-chested bullfrog in the pool seems to say "tulip soap! tulip soap!" So say the makers.

—The station agent, as well as the Post-Detail, will sell tickets for the Lake Hopatcong excursion to-morrow.

—Yesterday was what is known throughout the Catholic world as the Day of the Assumption. It was observed in the Catholic churches in this city. In St. Mary's church two masses were celebrated, at half past five and at eight o'clock.

—The members of the choir of the North Plainfield Episcopal church started this morning in a large stage drawn by Capt. Hand's four horses for Boynton Beach, where the day will be enjoyed in boating, fishing, and in playing ball. The excursionists were well stocked with base-ball equipments.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Beely Edsall is enjoying the cool quiet afforded by Rockaway, N. J.

The Misses Hagan, of Prospect avenue, left town to-day for a sojourn at the seaside.

Mr. I. Brokaw, of Duer street, North Plainfield, is attending the Mt. Tabor camp-meetings.

Mr. George Sanders, of Duer street, North Plainfield, has returned home from the Catskills.

Miss Kitty Glenn, daughter of Dr. Glenn, of West Front street, is visiting an aunt at Tarrytown.

Mr. J. A. Sangston, of Field & Randolph's City Pharmacy, is spending his vacation in the vicinity of Greenborough Md.

Miss R. W. Verdon and Miss Larkin, of Somerset street, started yesterday to spend ten days at Saratoga and Lake George.

Chief of Police Timis J. Carey, who is spending his two week's vacation at Ocean Grove, made a flying visit to Plainfield today.

Mrs. Madison and her grand-daughters, the Misses Grace and Mable Denton, of Brooklyn, are spending a few weeks with Mr. J. Emmons, of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield.

TWO YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

The Result of an Assault at South Plainfield.

The case of the State vs. Henry Jackson, charged with assault and battery on Charles Harris, at South Plainfield, April 1st, 1888, was tried before Judges Cowenhoven, O'Gorman and Freeman in the Middlesex County Court at New Brunswick yesterday.

Charles Harris testified that he lives near New Brooklyn and that Henry Jackson drew a revolver, grabbed him by the neck and swore that he would blow his brains out.

Iris Voment, of South Plainfield, testified to seeing the attack on Harris by Jackson, as stated.

Henry Jackson in his own defense testified that he lives at Metuchen, and never was in any trouble before. Went to Metuchen to pay his rent, and met Mrs. Harris at the depot. She said she was going to Elizabeth. He did not assault Harris. He had a revolver, but did not use it. "Mrs. Harris is a consist of mine and does not live with her, and when he is drunk he abuses her. I did not go with her to Elizabeth."

The Court adjudged the defendant guilty, and before sentencing Jackson said that the carrying of revolvers and other concealed weapons ought to be discouraged. The Judge said that he believed Harris' story and that it was through Jackson that Harris's home was broken up. Jackson was then sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

His Nap Cost Him $15.

John Henry Johnson, suffering with a sore knee, was confined to the Multenberg Hospital about two weeks. Monday he was discharged, but yesterday he went back and took a nap in one of the beds. He was arrested by Policeman Lynch, and was fined $15 by Mayor Male to-day.

FRAZEE LEE'S BEQUESTS

THE BULK OF THE BIG FORTUNE GOES TO HIS CHURCH.

The Scotch Plains Baptists Richer by Probably $280,000.—Frazee L. Bonnell, a Namesake, Gets $5,000.—A Friend's Sincere Eulogy.

The large fortune of the two Lee brothers—one of whom, Daniel, died five weeks ago, followed soon by Frazee, who was buried yesterday,—is easily disposed by by a single sheet of legal-cap paper, known as the last will and testament of Frazee Lee.

The will was read in the presence of the mourners gathered about Frazee's coffin in his old home at Two Bridges, on the Rahway road. In a clear, low tone of voice Mr. W. R. Codington, of the law firm of Jackson & Codington, made known the bequests of the last-surviving brother.

At the death of Daniel all the vast estate had fallen into the hands of Frazee, who had lived with his kinsman in their humble home thirty years or more.

A few sentences soon disposed of the fortune.

Frazee first provided for the payment of all debts and his funeral expenses. He also arranged for the carving of his name on the handsome granite monument in Hazelwood Cemetery, near Rahway, beneath which are now buried the father and mother with the two brothers.

Frazee Lee Bonnell was bequeathed $5,000, chiefly because he is a namesake.

Sarah House was left a legacy of $500.

Hettie M. Garthwaite, receives a like amount.

William Hetfield and Henry Hetfield each get $500.

Thomas Lee is left $250.

The residue is bequeathed to the Scotch Plains Baptist church, to be applied to the church debt, and the balance to the spread of the Gospel.

The Plainfield Times last night, in speaking of the probable disposition of the estate, published the following:

The nearest heirs of the brothers under a decision of our courts are two uncles who live in Fanwood township. One is Ezra D. Hetfield, age 92 years, and the other is Daniel Hetfield, aged 80 years. The legal decision referred to is one by Chief Justice Beasley, and is as follows:

If there is but one collateral in the degree nearest to the dying seized, such collateral will take the whole estate; that a single uncle or aunt will take a preference to, and in exclusion of several cousins.

There is quite a family of first cousins who are interested in the disposition of the estate, and most of them live in this vicinity. They are as follows:

Children of Uncle Henry—Jane Sweeney, Mary Pound (both of Brooklyn), Charlotte Allen (North Plainfield), Ann H. Cleaver (Scotch Plains), Carmon R. Hetfield (Brooklyn).

Children of Uncle Jonathan—Henry Hetfield, Hettie M. Garthwaite, Sarah Flanagan (all of Rahway).

Children of Uncle Ezra—Ogden M. Hetfield (Dunellen), Phebe M. Hetfield (Fanwood), Rebecca B. Bonnell (Lyonsville, Pa.), Charlotte Park (South Plainfield), Mary Jaggers (North Plainfield), Fanny Miller Westfield).

Children of Uncle Daniel—Wm. Hetfield, Sarah R. Tripp (both of Fanwood), Jacob Hetfield (Plainfield).

Children of Aunt Sarah (Lee) Ross—James Ross (Plainfield), Moses L. Ross (Newark), Mary Shotwell (Brooklyn).

Children of Aunt Esther (Lee) Randolph—Joseph C. Randolph (Newark), Wm. Henry Randolph, (Newark), Harriet Demmings (Westfield).

Children of Uncle Samuel—Thomas Lee (Fanwood), Ann Hetfield (Westfield).

Two other cousins are Samuel and Aaron Bonnell of Lyonsville, Pa.

A FRIEND'S EULOGIUM.

A firm friend of the Lee brothers sends the following communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Last Saturday evening Frazee Lee, one of our oldest, and most-respected citizens after a long illness passed away. He survived his brother, Daniel H., only five weeks. The two—familiarly known as "The Lee Brothers"—had lived together on their old homestead at Two Bridges, Fanwood Township, all their lives. Frazee at the time of his death was in the seventy-ninth year of his age; and Daniel H., at his death, was in the seventy-fifth. In their lives they exemplified the virtues of industry, economy, infinite honesty and purity of character. By their own efforts and judicious investments they had amassed at their death a fortune of nearly $300,000, the bulk of which by the will of the survivor is bequeathed to the Scotch Plains Baptist church.

What a rebuke to the reckless extravagance of the present day are their simple lives of economy and frugality. And what a noble motive underlies it all! They denied themselves luxuries which their wealth made easily procurable, that they might devote their wealth to the noblest purpose possible, to bestow it on the spreading of the Gospel and the salvation of men's souls for the life to come. How the last grand act illumines their whole lives! It demonstrates that what some thoughtless gossipers could only see as miserly closeness was really a heroic devotion to a grand and noble life purpose.

Neither of them ever married, and their nearest kin were two uncles, one in the ninety-second year of his age, and the other in the eighty-eighth—each comfortably provided for in this world's goods. So that their charity deprived no heir of needed expectancy.

Of the two, Frazee's character showed more of the strong convictions and indomitable will of a leader which commanded respect—almost awe—and Daniel the amiable and affectionate qualities which melted into warmest friendship. In all their long lives no single act of either departed from the highest standard of pure morals and strict honesty and honor. True to the letter and spirit of every promise they ever made—staunch and firm as a submarine rock to every deserved friendship they ever formed—it will be long before two more worthy persons are found than the good old "Lee Brothers".

SOMERSET'S FREEHOLDERS.

Estimated Bridge-Expense for the Year Nearly $22,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Somerset County Board of Freeholders was held yesterday in the Court House at Somerville. All the members were present. After the reading of the minutes the report of the Finance Committee was presented. It shows expenses, to August 14th, $10,071.78. The County Collector was authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $5,000.

Mr. Vreeland moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds have power either to raise the old jail or to build a new one according to estimates given. Carried.

Reports on estimated costs of bridges during the year were presented as follows: Bedminister, $1,200; Bernards, $2,200; Branchburg, $2,000; Bridgewater, $3,300; Franklin, $2,000; Hillsborough, $3,500; Montgomery, $5,300; North Plainfield, $2,200; Warren, $1,950; total, $21,850.

On motion of Mr. Haver it was decided that $70,000 be appropriated and raised by taxation for county expenditures for the current year.

A long letter respecting horse stealing (written by George W. Lakes, of Colt's Neck,) was received and laid on the table.

Messrs. H. F. Galpin and G. S. Cook requested the Board to appoint a committee to consider the matter of appropriating land for an armory for Co. H. They also asked for the use of a room in the Court House in which to store their arms. Referred to Committee on Public Building and Grounds, with power.

Opinion of Counsel approving the payment of bill of M. T. Crow, as Sergeant-at-Arms, was presented.

The Board adjourned to meet August 28th at a bridge over Baden's Brook, on the road from Blawenburgh to Princeton.

A HUMAN SKY-ROCKET.

An Italian Hurled Heavenward at Chimney Rock.

An Italian with an unpronounceable name received severe injuries Saturday afternoon at the dam of the Bound Brook Water Company at Chimney Rock. He and "Pap" Sorter were trying to hold down the front part of a large truck, by putting their weight on the tongue, while a stone weighing three and a half tons was being unloaded from the rear end of it. Sorter soon found that their weight was not sufficient, and he let go; but the Italian, who could not understand the warning to do the same, kept his hold and was thrown like a sky-ball some twenty feet upwards, landing on his back among the rocks. Another Italian was struck by a flying stone from a blast during the afternoon of the same day.

BLOOMINGTON'S "BOYS".

Accused of Habitually Causing Drunken Disturbances.

Saturday evening James Shea, of Bloomington, was arrested by Officer Sebring for being drunk and disorderly on the streets of Board Brook. He was committed to the county jail by Justice Sutphen. Monday he was released on bail, but only to be rearrested Tuesday on another charge. The latter warrant also included the names of John Sullivan, Walter Burk and Thos. Caffery, all residents of Bloomington, who are said to make a practice of getting drunk, crossing the river and making disturbances on this side. All of them were arrested yesterday morning, and were taken before Justice Sutphen by Constable Sebring. Each was bailed in the sum of $50.

BASE BALL SATURDAY.

Crescents Will Try to Wipe Out an Old Score.

The Plainfield Y. M. C. A. Crescents will play a return game of base ball against the Somervilles on East Front street grounds Saturday afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

The Crescents' batting order is planned thus: G. Cadmus, r. f.; Lee, 2 b.; McMurray, 1 b.; McCutchen, s. s.; Condon, c.; Lannigan, 3 b.; Townley, l. f.; Demarest, c. f.; Lord, p.

The Somervilles recently beat the Crescents by the score of 11 to 5.

The Orientals Beaten.

At a game of base ball between a few members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and others picked temporarily,—as most of the members of the regular nine were disappointed in the date given—and the Orientals, on the Somerset street grounds in North Plainfield, yesterday afternoon, the Orientals were whipped out by the Jr. O. U. A. M's. by the score of 19 to 1 in five innings. The Jr. O. U. A. M. then gave them three runs, making the score 22 to 4. The batteries of the Oriental's were Will. Sharp and John Sharp; of the Jr. O. U. A. M's. David Bodine and Walter Bennett.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

August.	7 a. m.	12 m.	3 p. m.	7 p. m.	Mean.
1. Wednesday	74	74	75	80	86	85	73	65
2. Thursday	64	65	70	78	82	78	71	67
3. Friday	64	66	70	75	80	77	69	62
4. Saturday	60	70	77	86	97	93	82	74
5. Sunday	69	70	77	86	90	90	82	74
6. Monday	76	76	79	84	90	84	73	69
7. Tuesday	66	70	75	80	88	77	70	67
8. Wednesday	69	74	78	84	90	83	69	69
9. Thursday	66	71	73	84	90	84	71	67
10. Friday	66	71	75	82	90	84	76	66
11. Saturday	56	66	69	78	88	81	69	64
12. Sunday	62	66	68	78	84	78	73	62
13. Monday	63	68	70	71	71	71	68	63
14. Tuesday	61	63	68	74	80	74	68	64
15. Wednesday	53	60	70	79	85	84	73	67
16. Thursday	65	71	79	88	92			

THE GREAT CONVENTION

2,500 DELEGATES AT ASBURY PARK FROM 200 REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Harmoniously Organizing.—Wilbur A. Mott Re-Elected President of the League.—Addresses by Distinguished Republican Orators and Others.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The convention of the League of Republican clubs of New Jersey held its state convention here yesterday. About ten delegates from each of 200 clubs, and half as many alternates, made up the gathering. Their arrival at Education hall was heralded by volleys of artillery.

Wilbur A. Mott, the president of the league, opened the convention with a speech, which was heartily applauded.

The Plainfield Republican Association, led by the President, ex-Postmaster Pope, the Plainfield Tippecanoe Club, commanded by ex-Assemblyman Tilyou, and the North Plainfield U. S. Grant Club, with Borough Counsel, Chas. A. Reed, President, in command, being represented at the Convention by about fifty delegates and alternates.

A telegram was read from James A. Bradley saying that he was with the convention in spirit. Bradley is the owner of Asbury park, and was a member of the Prohibition party. He has returned to the Republican fold. As Mr. Bradley had given the hall free for the convention, his telegram was received with extra cheers.

The morning session was taken up in arranging rules of order to facilitate the business before the Convention, which at noon took a recess for dinner until 2:30 p. m.

Upon re-assembling the first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Senator Large was in the chair. Ex-Senator Sewell, one of the delegates from Camden, in a speech, which was warmly applauded, paid high tribute to the worth of Mr. Wilbur A. Mott, and the young men throughout the State, who had organized the Republican clubs and carried them to such a high degree of perfection. He considers that they, having borne the brunt, in the face of much discouragement at the outset, were entitled to whatever reward resulted from their splendid services, as shown by the gathering at the Convention, one of the greatest ever witnessed in the State. He, therefore, nominated Mr. Mott and urged his re-election.

The nomination was seconded and made by editor John A. Gibson, of the Dover Era.

Mr. Mott was re-elected president of the league by acclamation, and a great deal of eloquence was worked off in speeches commending him. These vice presidents were elected: Frank B. Woodsall, Charles R. Sloan, Jacob Hyron, Hyron B. K. Carroll, Senator George A. Low, James A. Wells (colored) and the Rev. Richard A. Motley (colored). Resolutions indorsing the platform, the candidates and the party and arraigning the Democrats were adopted. The Hon. James P. Foster, president of the National League of Republican clubs, was unanimously made a member. Then the convention adopted a resolution of regret at Gen. Sheridan's death, elected twenty-one executive officers and five delegates to the national convention, gave

[MORNING NEWS]

Senators Talk Politics.

Gen. Harrison's Position on the Chinese Question Discussed.

ARGUING OVER THE TREATY.

Whether It Will Be Acted Upon This Session or Not to Be Decided To-day. The Fortifications Bill in the House. The Proposed Gun Factory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A discussion on Mr. Harrison's position on the Chinese question incidental to the debate on the fishery treaty was the event in the senate yesterday. To-day at noon was set for the vote on Mr. Morgan's resolution postponing action on the treaty until December.

Mr. Morgan resumed his argument in favor of his resolution to postpone the fishery treaty until December. He said the antagonism to the treaty meant an attack on human food. The senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had admitted that if the duty on salt fish was removed all talk about the fisheries would disappear. In the course of a colloquy, in which allusion to Yankees and slaveholders was made, Mr. Morgan said:

"You have not hesitated to say that we are rebels, that we all deserved to be hanged, and that we are living now by your mercy and grace. You had Jefferson Davis under arrest and the United States government did not care to bring him to trial, because it would have turned out that he had not committed treason."

Mr. Frye—When the senator was making those charges he was looking at me. I am a full blooded Yankee, but I do not know a man on that side of the senate for whom I have a more profound admiration than I have for him.

Mr. Morgan—My eyes wandered to the face of the senator because I knew that they rested on an honest and benevolent face, and it was some relief to have that opportunity when looking on that side of the chamber. (Laughter.)

Concluding, Mr. Morgan said that an honest adjustment of the trouble could not be expected in the midst of the heated passions of a great political campaign. It was a matter that ought to be postponed for the credit of the senate. But he knew the doom of the treaty, and the result weighed upon his mind. He thought that Republican senators were in great haste to get rid of the protocol, for fear that in December next its value would be so apparent that they could not resist ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Teller, having replied to some of Mr. Morgan's fishery statements, said that the Jefferson Davis statement was "bosh." If rebels had been brought up for trial they would not have been before a civil court, but before a drumhead court martial.

After remarks by Senators Platt, George and Chandler, Mr. Vest said that no treaty could be ratified by the senate which had been negotiated by Mr. Cleveland's administration; by the man who was a living barrier to the Republican party gaining power. Party warfare demanded that the tail of the British lion should be twisted until that regal animal howled again, and so the loyal song about John Brown's body had given place to the dulcet tones of "Erin Go Bragh." Mr. Vest then referred to Mr. Stewart's recent speech on the Chinese question, and said that opposition to the anti-Chinese legislation in the senate in 1881 and 1882 had not come from Democratic, but from Republican senators, particularly from Mr. Harrison, the Republican nominee. He declared that in 1876 seven Chinamen were admitted to naturalization in Indianapolis and immediately voted the Republican ticket, when Mr. Harrison was defeated for the governorship by "Blue Jeans" Williams. Having stated the votes of the senate on the Chinese bills, he said that this proved that the presiding officer of the senate was right in saying the records of Sherman, Harrison and other presidential candidates were awkward on the tariff, the currency and the Chinese question. Mr. Vest also quoted from the letter of Mr. Harrison to the Rev. J. S. Brant, of St. Louis, in February last, in which he said in connection with his action on the bill restricting Chinese immigration:

"It was a little hard on me to let go of the old idea that this was the free home of all comers."

Mr. Vest denied that the American people had ever relinquished their right to control immigration.

Mr. Stewart said that the Chinese issue was as dead as that of secession, and that there was as much propriety in reviewing one as the other. Mr. Harrison, he said, had not uttered a word during the discussion on the anti-Chinese bills in favor of Chinese immigration. His votes had simply been conformable to the treaty. But afterward, when the treaty was being evaded, Mr. Harrison favored a bill which was acceptable to the Pacific coast. His record was as satisfactory to the people of the coast as if he had abused the Chinese for forty years.

Mr. Beck said that in Mr. Voorhees' recent speech at Terre Haute he had said that Mr. Harrison had voted fifteen times against the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and that the statement had not been contradicted.

Mr. Dolph denied that Mr. Harrison's record in congress would show that he had ever been in favor of the admission of Chinese labor into the United States. He referred to the fact that Senator Harrison had written to Senator Maxey in 1882 that he was in favor of reducing the period of Chinese restriction in the bill of that year from twenty to ten years and was opposed to the bill if that reduction was not made. He said that it was a necessary, fair and logical inference that if the amendment had been adopted Senator Harrison would have favored the bill, and that he was therefore in favor of Chinese restriction. If the senate had adopted the views advocated by Gen. Harrison it would have been far better, and would have saved the necessity of passing another bill.

Mr. Mitchell defended the record of Mr. Harrison on the Chinese question, and said that the only restrictive legislation on that subject had come from the Republican party.

Mr. Allison said he desired to put in his most emphatic protest against the attempt made by Mr. Vest to draw a distinction between the two great political parties on the subject of Chinese immigration. He would say for himself that after the debate in the senate in 1879, his mind was clear that it was the duty of the government to exercise its undoubted power in the most appropriate way to secure the prohibition of Chinese immigration. He did not believe that Mr. Harrison entertained any different sentiment. He did not, however, speak for Mr. Harrison, who was no Lilliputian in any debate or any contest, but was the peer of his accusers, from wherever they might come. The senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) ought to know, and did know, that the Republican party was as vigorous and strong on the Chinese question as the Democratic party.

Discussion on the fortification appropriation bill was the feature of the house proceedings yesterday.

Mr. Nutting, of New York, offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a dry dock and appliances, at some point on Lake Ontario, for the building of armed ships. This led to a long discussion. Mr. Nutting said, in the event of a war with England, the great danger to the United States would be on the northern frontier.

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, said that the state of New York alone could take care of Canada inside of sixty days. The United States need ask no odds from Canada or her parent government. (Applause.)

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the New York delegation would take measures to bring the Canadian Pacific under the provisions of the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in the course of his remarks commented on the fact that senators were on the floor of the house Tuesday while the business of the nation was brought to a standstill in order that one committee of the house might ravish another. He wanted the dignity of the house maintained inviolate against the senate or its own committees. The senate had willfully disregarded the rules of the house by attaching appropriations for fortifications to the army bill.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, defended the senate. It was unworthy of the gentleman from Ohio to traduce gentlemen who had not an opportunity to reply.

Although Mr. Nutting's amendment was ruled out of order the discussion continued.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, defended the Canadian Pacific railroad from the attack made upon it. He appealed to the house to let that system alone. Energetic men of the northwest had built it up in order to transport their products to the seaboard. Minnesota could take care of Canada west of Lake Superior and make it a suburb of St. Paul and Minneapolis. It could send a couple of regiments of Scandinavian militia, who could destroy the bridge at Winnipeg and cut the Dominion in two. He wanted the railroads to be let alone; he did not want them to be throttled in the interest of a few trunk lines.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that the gun factory should be established at Allegheny arsenal instead of at Watervliet. He argued at some length in favor of his amendment, as did other Pennsylvania members. The amendment was rejected, however, as were other amendments substituting other places for Watervliet.

The section providing for the appointment of a board of defense and appropriating $2,500,000 for the purchase of twelve and sixteen inch steel guns and twelve inch cast iron guns was ruled out on a point of order.

The bill was then reported to the house and went over until to-day.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

The Platform Heartily Indorses Mr. Cleveland and the Mills Bills.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate state officers and presidential electors was called to order yesterday by H. B. Wells. He said the state committee waived the right to appoint a temporary chairman in the interests of harmony. The conflict between the Doran and anti-Doran supporters was precipitated at once by the nomination for temporary chairman of Mr. Doran's old time antagonist, Daniel Buck, of Mankato.

Mr. Doran's supporters nominated H. J. Lamberton, of Winona, and the count began. The vote stood: Buck, 163; Lamberton, 192—a clear indorsement of Doran.

After the reading of the platform, which heartily indorsed Cleveland and the Mills bill, nominations for governor were declared in order. Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, was put in nomination by the Ramsey county delegation, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

Indignant Metlakahtlas.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—Advices from British Columbia appear to indicate trouble for the United States authorities with the band of Metlakahtla Indians, which, under a man named Duncan, removed from British Columbia last summer to an island off the southwest coast of Alaska after receiving permission from Washington to do so. These Indians, about 500 in all, it will be remembered, left their reserves in British Columbia on account, as they allege, of the severe treatment they were subjected to from the Dominion government, to which they had always been a source of trouble. It now appears that Duncan, who visited Washington, deceived the Indians in inducing them to emigrate to Alaska by promising them that the United States government had given them Annette and other adjacent islands on the southwest coast of Alaska, which to them was to be a freehold divided up among the tribe. They have just discovered the fraud which has been perpetrated upon them, but Duncan, it is alleged, throws the responsibility on the United States authorities. A gentleman who has just returned from Alaska says there is trouble brewing for the United States.

Scientists in Session.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Association of Science took place in the Central high school building on Wilson avenue yesterday. Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian institution, the retiring president of the association, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Bates, of St. Paul's church, then opened the meeting with prayer. At the conclusion Professor Langley in a few words resigned the chair to Maj. Powell, the association's new president, who proceeded with a short address of thanks for the honor of his election. Professor Cady Staley, of Case School of Applied Sciences, then welcomed the scientists to the city. Maj. Powell in reply returned the thanks of the association for the hearty welcome.

Sons of Veterans at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 16.—The formal opening of the seventh annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans took place in the Grand opera house here yesterday. About 200 delegates were in attendance, representing twenty-eight states. All the national officers present. The only business transacted yesterday was the appointment of committees. A camp fire took place last night in the Grand opera house. To-day will be devoted to a business session, and the encampment will end on Friday with a grand parade and picnic at Wheeling park.

Texas Democratic Convention.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 16.—The Democratic state convention yesterday renominated L. S. Ross for governor and T. B. Wheeler for lieutenant governor. J. W. Stayton, R. R. Gaines and J. L. Henry were nominated for supreme judges, the last being a new man. Stayton was made chief justice. The rest of the ticket will be nominated to-day. The proposition for a constitutional convention was defeated by a majority of 90 in a total vote of 769.

A Pittsburg Mill Burned.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The entire mill No. 2 of the A. French Spring company's works, a brick building 100 by 250 feet on Twentieth and Liberty streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on building, $50,000; fully insured. The machinery was not materially damaged. About 150 men will be idle temporarily.

Mr. Blaine at Portland.

A Speech About Trusts and the Fisheries Treaty.

HAPPY MAINE REPUBLICANS.

They Receive Their Distinguished Fellow Citizen Enthusiastically and Cheer His Every Word—Parading Clubs, and a Big Rally in the Evening.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—Mr. Blaine arrived in this city yesterday in Mr. Payson Tucker's private car at 12:35, and there was a large crowd in the depot eager to see him.

The half hour before dinner at the hotel was utilized by many of Mr. Blaine's Portland friends, hundreds calling and shaking hands with him.

When he stepped into the city hall's spacious auditorium the crowd sprang to its feet and gave him almost as warm a welcome as the people of Augusta did Tuesday night. Henry B. Cleaves was chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Blaine in a short speech. Mr. Blaine spoke in part as follows:

"When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of 'trusts.' I think there has since been no Democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the possible danger of 'trusts.' (Laughter).

"The point which I wish to impress upon you is that 'trusts' are not the outgrowth nor in any way the incident of the protective policy, as the president charges; that a protective policy no more breeds what he considers the pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free trade country in the world, which is England, for England is literally plastered over under her system of free trade with trusts.

"The very day before I sailed for home, just a fortnight ago, I cut from a London journal the announcement that all the manufacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the United Kingdom had gone into a trust (laughter); that it was to consist of two millions of capital, which, in the language of the English financial theorist, was to have a large number of 'preferred bonds,' and that the yearly death rate might be expected to yield a semi-annual dividend of 120 per cent. (Laughter.) Now I think, my friends, that we might safely bury all the president's predictions of evil from 'trusts' in this country in the graves in which these coffins are about to go, preferential bonds and all; and we might do this safely by showing that so far from the protection policy generating 'trusts,' an ultra free trade policy generates them in far greater numbers (cheers), and thus I leave the question.

"In Maine we are not able to devote ourselves wholly to the national election, but primarily to the state elections, and I am glad that both parties have nominated gentlemen of unexceptional personal character and respectability, standing high in their communities, against whom nothing can be said personally, and that applies equally to Mr. Putnam and Mr. Burleigh, and I am proud to say so—(cheers)—for it leaves the contest where it should rest—on principles.

"Mr. Putnam, I judge from a speech of *his which I hold in my hand and which I* read in The Portland Argus of Aug. 9, is very uneasy in regard to the charges that have been brought against him concerning the very disadvantageous treaty he aided in making—giving away, as I think, in a large degree, the rights of American fishermen. I have read his speech with great interest and found it to be mainly an answer to house criticisms that Senator Frye, of this state, had made on the president, the secretary of state and the fisheries commission in connection with the treaty. If there is anything in this question at all; if there is anything in the world about which American people are concerned to-day touching this fisheries question, it is the interest of the fishery fleet, and that is the very point on which the voters of Maine, before whom Mr. Putnam appears as a candidate, are desirous to have him explain. For we believe—by we I mean those opposed to the treaty—that it is a complete abandonment of the whole fishing interests of the United States, and I may myself, following the example of Senator Frye, at some future period of this campaign take occasion to show the grounds of my charge. (Great applause.)

"On Monday of last week, as the passengers on the steamer in which I was crossing the Atlantic rose from breakfast, there was suddenly one of the rumors that float with wonderful swiftness even over the largest of steamers, that we were in the midst of a fishing fleet. We had come to the banks of Newfoundland during the night and, as we rushed—those of us who were not seasick—to the deck, we saw that we were surrounded by some twelve to fifteen sail of fishermen, partly French and more largely American. The sea was very rough, so much so that at least half of the passengers were very seriously disturbed with the most unpleasant sensation known to human nature. (Laughter.) But those of us who could get on deck—and I will honestly confess that I was not one of the swiftest myself—beheld in this rough sea the fishermen in their small boats—little dories not more than fifteen feet long—out on those waves that seemed to those on the steamer to be rolling half the height of this great room, and they were taking up their trawls with as little concern as a Maine farmer would mow his hay in July, and there was one universal burst of admiration on that steamer at the daring and the heroism and splendor of the bravery that would risk life in a contest with such angry elements. (Great applause.) I said to myself then, I say to you now, in my judgment the United States would dishonor itself for all time by any negotiation, or if for any consideration it should surrender one jot or one tittle of the rights of those gallant, generous and brave men. (Great enthusiasm.)

Mr. Blaine was followed by Senator Warner Miller, of New York, who got three cheers and a tiger, but made a cold and disappointing speech.

After the meeting the visiting clubs paraded through the principal streets of the city. A big rally was held in the evening, but Mr. Blaine did not appear.

A Serious Southern Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Considerable damage is reported to rice and sugar crops by the heavy wind and rain storm which prevailed all day yesterday. The storm was most severe at Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and along the Mississippi gulf coast.

John L. Arraigned for Drunkenness.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, appeared in the Brighton police court yesterday to answer a charge of drunkenness. He plead guilty, and was fined $5 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE SPORTS.

Trotting and Running Races, Baseball Games and Other Events.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at yesterday's races was only about 5,000, a falling off from Tuesday, probably due to the threatening weather. The track was in fair condition. 2:25 class, pacing, purse $1,000, [illegible] first, Lily Hill second, Boys Lockwood third; time, 2:20¼. 2:27 class, trotting, purse $2,000; Frank Buford first, Protection second, Beauty Bright third; time, 2:20¼. Free for all pacing class, purse $1,000; Arrow first, Jewett second, Gossip, Jr., third; time, 2:11¾. 2:20 class, trotting (unfinished), purse $2,000; Rare Ripe first, Florida second, Kit Curry third; time, 2:20½.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK, Aug. 16.—First race, three quarters of a mile; Bond first, Redstone second, Barbara third, time 1:16½. Second race, [illegible] Orlando and [illegible] ran a dead heat, K[illegible] third; time, 2:07½. Orlando [illegible] off in 2:06½. Third race, [illegible] quarters of a mile, Kiel first, F[illegible] second, Sweety third, time 1:1[illegible]. [illegible] seven-eighths of a mile; [illegible] first, Bertie W. colt second, Pasha third; time, 1:30. Fifth race, [illegible] mile; Boodlaise first, Wind [illegible] second, [illegible] third; time, 1:43½. Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth, Wankesia first, Troy second, Subaltern third, time 1:5[illegible].

YACHT RACES AT COTTAGE CITY.

COTTAGE CITY, Aug. 16.—In yesterday's yacht race the Mayflower came in first in the first class sloops, beating the Puritan; but as she made a mistake in part of her course her victory was disallowed. The Palmer won in the first class schooners, beating the Intrepid and Ramona. The Grayling won in the third class schooners, beating the Sea Fox and Sachem. The Iroquois won in the fourth class schooners, defeating the Halcyon. The Clio won in the fifth class schooners, beating the Lydia and Harbinger. The Bedouin won in the third class sloops, beating the Katrina, Fanny and Pocahontas. The Pappoose won in the fifth class sloops, beating the Cinderella. The squadron will lay over in New Bedford to-day and go to Newport to-morrow. The Citizens' cup race will be sailed Monday. Disbandment occurs Tuesday.

O'CONNOR WON THE RACE.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—William O'Connor, of Toronto, defeated George W. Lee last evening in the boat race between Hanlon's Point and Ward's Island. The race was well contested and was won by three-quarters of a length. The weather was very unfavorable. Time, 21:29.

WEDNESDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

At New York—New York, 0; Chicago, 2. Hits: New York, 9; Chicago, 5. Errors: New York, 0; Chicago, 3. Batteries: Welch and Ewing, Baldwin and Daly.

At Boston (12 innings)—Boston, 4; Detroit, 3. Hits: Boston, 11; Detroit, 9. Errors: Boston, 7, Detroit, 14. Batteries: Radbourne and Kelly, Beatin and Wells.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Indianapolis, 4. Hits: Philadelphia, 7; Indianapolis, 5. Errors: Philadelphia, 5; Indianapolis, 3. Batteries: Casey and Clements, Boyle and Myers.

At Washington—Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 2. Hits: Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 5. Errors: Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries: Weidner and Deasly, Morris and Carroll.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Brooklyn, 18. Hits: Louisville, 12; Brooklyn, 18. Errors: Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries: Ramsay and Kerins, Terry and Peoples.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 3. Hits: Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 4. Errors: Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 3. Batteries: Viau and Baldwin, Cunningham and Cantz.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Athletic, 9. Hits: Kansas City, 8; Athletic, 7. Errors: Kansas City, 7; Athletic, 1. Batteries: Sullivan and Brennan, Weyhing and Farmer.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 6. Hits: St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 4. Errors: St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries: Hudson and Boyle, Bakely and Snyder.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Albany, 4. Hits: Buffalo, 10; Albany, 12. Errors: Buffalo, 3; Albany, 4. Batteries: Fanning and Welch, Foreman and Quinn.

At London—London, 8; Rochester, 9. Hits: London, 9; Rochester, 11. Errors: London, 3; Rochester, 4. Batteries: Fitzgerald and Kinslow, Toole and McKeough.

At Hamilton (12 innings)—Hamilton, 2; Syracuse, 3. Hits: Hamilton, 9; Syracuse, 3. Errors: Hamilton, 4; Syracuse, 1. Batteries: Green and Thayer, Gilmore and Walker.

At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Troy, 6. Hits: Toronto, 13; Troy, 10. Errors: Toronto, 14; Troy, 2. Batteries: Weidman and Oldfield, Seering and Wright.

Effect of the Anti-Moiety Act.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—Chief Customs Inspector Wolff states that his frequent contact with special agents of the United States treasury department places him in a position to know that the adoption of the anti moiety act by the United States has diminished the United States revenue and militated against the detection of frauds against the customs by smuggling or false invoicing. The law, by preventing officers from sharing the fines, greatly lessens their ardor in the prosecution of their duties. He says there has been a steady increase in the number of frauds since the act took effect.

Knights of Honor.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 16.—The annual convocation of the supreme council of the Knights of Honor, now in session here, is the largest ever held. Representatives are present from all the states and territories. The reports of the officers show a good condition of the order. A motion to strike out the word "white" from the list of qualifications for membership was referred to the committee on constitution. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of ex-Mayor Robinson, of Gloucester, in refusing to grant licenses for the sale of liquor.

An Insane Minister's Terrible Deed.

AURORA, Ills., Aug. 16.—Rev. T. J. Cooper, the Methodist preacher who made so desperate an attempt to kill himself two weeks ago, set fire to his house yesterday. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Cooper disappeared, and it was soon found that he had hanged himself in a neighbor's barn. He was recovering from his injuries, and during the night had induced his attendant to retire in an adjoining room. Yesterday he was to have been taken before the county court to be examined upon the charge of insanity.

Hiram Sibley's Will.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The will of Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, was filed with the county clerk yesterday. It is a fifteen page printed document. Among the charitable bequests is one of $50,000 to the Cornell university to endow the professorship of mechanic arts. He allows his wife $24,000 per year during her life, and gives her the East avenue house, furniture, horses, carriages, etc. He gives his granddaughter, Marie Louise Atkinson, $50,000.

Bulkley for Governor.

The Unanimous Choice of the Connecticut Republicans.

A PLATFORM FOR PROTECTION.

Gen. S. E. Merwin, of New Haven, Nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. R. Jay Walsh, of Greenwich, for Secretary of State—Other Business.

HARTFORD, Aug. 16.—The Republican state convention on assembling yesterday perfected an organization by electing Temporary Chairman John M. Hall permanent chairman. Mr. Hall on taking the chair made a brief speech. He was heartily applauded when he spoke of protection, and *again when he mentioned the name of Blaine*, but the most overwhelming enthusiasm was manifested at the mention of the names of Harrison and Morton.

Nominations for state officers being in order, Mayor Root, of Hartford, presented the name of the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkley for governor. The name was received with hearty cheers. John A. Tibbitts seconded the nomination, and moved that a ballot be dispensed with and that the nomination be made by acclamation. The Hon. Samuel Fessenden favored the motion, and it was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Bulkley and request his presence.

State Senator Graham presented the name of Gen. S. E. Merwin, of New Haven, as a candidate for lieutenant governor, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

A ballot for secretary of state resulted in the nomination of the Hon. R. Jay Walsh, of Greenwich.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

The Republicans of Connecticut in convention assembled do most heartily ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton. We approve the declaration of principles contained in the platform of the Republican party adopted at Chicago.

We are hostile to the theories of free trade and the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only. We believe that the unexampled prosperity of this country and elevated condition of our people are due to the policy of protection which has been adopted by the Republican party, and we therefore favor such tariff laws as will protect American labor and industries against ruinous competition of the underpaid labor of foreign countries. We denounce the policy of free trade as embodied in the president's message, in the Mills bill and in the Democratic platform as inimical to the industrial interests of our people, because the enforcement of such a policy would enable foreign countries to flood our markets with the products of cheap labor, and compel competition with the ill fed, ill clad and underpaid laborers of foreign lands.

In this state the Republican party has put in operation the existing law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors. That law recognizes our ancient theories of local self government, and places it in the power of every town to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits. We favor the principle of that law, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as may be found necessary to suppress the evils of intemperance. We favor such legislation as will provide for the compulsory secrecy of the ballot and secure free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots throughout the country. We recognize the services and sacrifices of the veteran soldiers and sailors and favor liberal pension legislation in their behalf. We cordially commend the wisdom and faithfulness of the present chief executive of this state and his associates in their judicious administration. We present the names of Morgan G. Buckley and his associates upon the state ticket as candidates qualified for the positions to which they are nominated.

The Hon. S. E. Henry, of Rockville, was unanimously nominated for treasurer, the informal ballot giving him 290 votes to 99 for Henry Gay, of Winsted.

An informal ballot for comptroller resulted in the nomination of John B. Wright, of Clinton, who received 284 votes to 105 for George F. Tinker, of New London.

The nomination of presidential electors followed. For electors at large, Col. Frank W. Cheney, of Manchester, and J. Howard Whittemore, of Naugatuck, were nominated by acclamation. First district, Henry R. Kibbe, of Somers; Second, Edward F. Jones, of Branford; Third, William A. Slater, of Norwich; Fourth, William C. Harding, of Stamford.

A Washington Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—James Gray, a negro desperado and thief, was shot in South Washington during a row which he and several of his companions had provoked, and died afterward. Thomas Marshal, a young white man of excellent reputation, has been arrested, charged with doing the shooting, but as yet the only evidence against him is Gray's ante-mortem statement, while several witnesses state that Marshal not only did not fire a shot, but that he had no weapon with him. Gray and some companions attacked Marshal, who was following them to have them arrested for refusing to pay for drinks in a saloon in which he was employed. Marshal was struck in the head with a brick during the row, and is now in the hospital severely injured.

Weavers' Strike at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 16.—A strike of weavers is in progress at the linen mill in this city, and 2,000 looms are idle. It was caused by an order from the mill authorities, requiring the weavers to throw away the steel wire combs with which they remedy slight imperfections in the cloth and use a comb made from the blades of defective card combers. A conference of the authorities was held, *but the weavers prefer to consider* themselves discharged. The comb is used by weavers all over the world and is often the means of causing trouble. The intended substitute has teeth like a saw blade, and the weavers say it is ridiculous to ask them to use it.

Burglars in Sharon.

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 16.—Four residences in different parts of this town are reported entered through their respective cellar ways by burglars, who are supposed to form the gang which recently robbed the postoffice here. The only house at which any plunder was obtained was that of George Kempton, the well known temperance man and promoter of the publication Public Good. There the burglars obtained two gold watches with chains and some money.

The American Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At the convention of the American party here yesterday the temporary organization was made permanent. A platform was adopted calling for a constitutional amendment permitting only American born citizens to vote, taxing each immigrant $100, and denouncing both protection and free trade.

To Oppose Hardware Trusts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—After a two days' conference at the Grand Pacific hotel here of the leading heavy hardware jobbers of the west, a National Union of Heavy Hardware Jobbers was organized. The object is to oppose the formation of trusts, combinations and syndicates, as connected with their business. J. J. Parkhurst, of Chicago, was elected president, and Charles R. Blake, of St. Louis, secretary. Resolutions denouncing trusts were adopted unanimously, and the conference adjourned to meet again shortly. Mr. Blake was directed to prepare a circular setting forth the objects of the union, and to send to all the great jobbers in the country.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—7:30 and 10:00 a. m.; 2:00 and 5:30 p. m.
ARRIVE—7:30, 8:50, 11:45 a. m.; 2:30, 5:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE, EASTON, ETC., MAILS.

CLOSE—7:30 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.
ARRIVE—8:50 a. m., and 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Arrive at 5:10 a. m. Office open from 9:30 a. m., to 10:30 a. m. Mail closes at 7 p. m.

Mail for Warrenville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Post Office opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 7:30 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8:00 p. m. Open every evening until 8:30 p. m., to owners of lock boxes.

Owners of lock-boxes coming without their keys will please apply for their mail at the Side Delivery Windows.

Office Closed after 10 A. M. on all National Holidays.

Money order office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays to 4 p. m.

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Useful Articles,

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everyone pleased, with the style, prices and wear. We keep all the latest styles and guarantee you a perfect fit.

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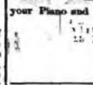
Largest Line in Plainfield. Republican or Democratic, at Allen's, the Stationer, 23 East Front street.



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Patent Stringer, repeating action, Best made. Mason & Hamlin Organs, Lowest Prices. Sold on 2 1-2 years' installment plan. Do you want your Piano and Organ tuned or repaired? [illegible] you wish to buy or rent? [illegible] can offer. JOS. BATTELS [illegible] Front treet.

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21 EAST FRONT STREET

A large stock of parlor suits, chamber suits, lounges, chairs, tables, etc., at lower prices than ever before. Three doors below the post office.

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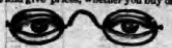

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CHEAPEST,
BEST.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

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Is Now Open.

Elegant Family Resort.

with all modern conveniences.

FRANK E. MILLER.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK

I am now prepared to furnish a superior quality of brick. I have doubled the former capacity of my yard and added many improvements.

I wish to again thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed upon me during the past twenty years, and solicit further favors.

Isaac Scribner,

MAPLE AVENUE NORTH PLAINFIELD
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DELIVERS

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J. E. BEERBOWER, PROP.

Good accommodations; heated by steam; billiard-room attached.

Miscellaneous Cards.

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R. F. M. Chase,

Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker. Call and see them. 80 feet above sea level.

Smalley Brothers,

73 Somerset street,

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Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

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Mrs. Lindsays,

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Trees, Shrubs, Gravevines, Spring Plants, Clematis and Floral Designs on short notice.

Lon A. Gaylord, dealer in Lumber, Masons Materials

Coal and Fertilizers. Agents for the Soluble Pacific Guano. Office Madison avenue. Yard south Second street.

Wm. Claassen,

Barber and Hairdresser.

Ladies' and Childrens' hair cutting a specialty. Saveing by ticket 12 shaves $1.00. Dandruff removed with the electric hair cleaning machine at No. 5 W. Front street.

H. N. Spencer, 42 Somerset Street,

Grocer and Seedsman,

A fine line of first-class Groceries and Provisions, Produce, etc. White, Granite, Yellow, Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware. A full assortment of New and Reliable Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Cedar Bean Poles. Great variety of plants in season.

Robert Randolph,

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No. 13 East Third street. P. O. Box 81 Plainfield, N. J. Walls and ceilings Kalsomined, any color and whitewashed. Also, Carpets cleaned and put down. All orders will receive prompt attention. Charges reasonable.

I. L. McVey,

Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Shop on E. Front.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and [illegible] 27 1-2 West Front street.

At the Seaside.

The blue of the skies is the hue of her eyes,
As she stands on the strand, lost in thought;
And the wave's subtle grace suggests her dear face—
A face that from dreamland was brought.

The sough of the breeze 'mid the boughs of the trees
But echoes her accents amiss;
And the clinging perfume of the mignonette's bloom
Is a faint souvenir of her kiss.

But nothing below or above that I know
Resembles, no matter how dim,
That exquisite maid when so queerly arrayed
She returns from her afternoon swim.
—William E. S. Fales.

Seeking a Competitor.

Granger—So they ain't nuthin' here fur me; wall, stranger, is thar eny other good postoffice in town?—Life.

Getting Even with the Dead Man.

"Some folks regard the negro as childish and simple minded," said the South Carolina undertaker, as he borrowed another match to relight his cigar, "but it doesn't always do to look upon 'em that way. It was only last week one of 'em beat me out of $10 as slick as grease."

"How?"

"Well, I was sitting in my office, growling about hard times and the dislike of people to fall into my sympathetic care, when in walked a negro. He was the picture of health and a jolly fellow."

"'How's times?' says he.

"'Poor,' says I.

"'How much for a coffin for me?' says he.

"'When?'

"'Today.'

"'I'll give you that coffin over there and see you put under ground this afternoon for $15, and that's $10 off the regular price.'

"'Dun,' says he, and he put down his '$15.'"

"Well?"

"Well, I'll be kicked to death by rabbits if he didn't hang himself within two hours, and before night I had to bury him."

"No!"

"Sure's you're born. He had planned to suicide himself before he came in. I got even though."

"How?"

"Resurrected the stiff and sold it for $4 and put the coffin back in stock."—Exchange.

Politeness.

There is a very polite lawyer in Chicago. Yesterday he climbed upon a North Side car, but in his haste stepped upon a fat man's favorite corns. "You infernal donkey!" exclaimed the f. m., making a motion as if to kick the Roscius. "Permit me to observe, sir," replied the latter, sweetly and entirely unruffled, "that the occasion was hardly grave enough to justify the use of such vigorous language." A lady smiled approvingly. An old gentleman with a white necktie granted approbation. Several young girls tittered. The f. m. scowled, said nothing and nursed his aching limb. That was all. And now let the self sufficient east talk again of the "rowdy west," please.—Chicago Tribune.

His Admirable Success.

"Persistence will frequently do more for a man than will genius."

"I believe it. I had an experience in that line myself."

"In what way?"

"When I commenced to study in an attorney's office my father sneeringly told me that I would never be able to acquire a knowledge of the law, but I persevered."

"And are you a lawyer now?"

"Not exactly, but I'm a deputy sheriff."—Lincoln Journal.

Forgetful of All.

There is a Berkshire county family where the youngest of a large family was a commissioned officer in the army and lost an arm and half a leg at Ball's Bluff. And now, despite the fact that he is past 50 and has three married children with families of their own, his old mother, forgetting his gray head, his battered frame and his dignity as a grandfather, still calls him "Baby."—Albany Journal.

The Time When.

A man went into a provision store in Boston the proprietor of which was German. "How much do you ask for your sausages?" he inquired. "Dwenty cents." "I can buy them for a shilling of Mr. ——." "Vy you didn't, den?" "He was all out of them." "Oh, vell, I sells mine sausages for a shilling, doo, ven I vas oudt."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Slightly Mixed.

When the old time New Englanders set about writing epitaphs they often produce results which are a marvel to their posterity. Word comes from Portsmouth of a peculiarly interesting one. Here it is: "Here lies the body of Abijah Gates. He was lost at sea."—Boston Herald.

A Handsome Profit.

Aunt Emily—Why do you think you will be a doctor, Bobby, when you grow up?

Bobby—Because I swallowed a 10 cent piece the other day and the doctor charged pa $2 for curing me. That's a good business.—The Epoch.

A Bad Case.

Mrs. Ransom—So, your little brother is sick, eh?

Herbert—Yep.

Mrs. Ransom—What's the matter?

Herbert—He's got chicken coop.—Judge.

A Quicker Remedy.

A writer says that the best cure for mange in dogs is gunpowder mixed with vinegar. Gunpowder mixed with shot is just as effective and works quicker.—Burlington Free Press.

An Appropriate Name.

Pennsylvania has a tramp who weighs only eighty-five pounds. He is what the bicyclist would call a "light roadster."—Yonkers Statesman.

Probably Is.

A man named Spider is playing ball in a western town. He ought to be a good fly-catcher.—New York Tribune.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co

Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $643,000.00

Issues SURETY BONDS guaranteeing the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, such as employees of Railroads, Banks, etc., also Administrators, Guardians, etc.

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Also Plate Glass and Boiler Policies of approved forms.

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JOS. T. VAIL, AGENT. Plainfield.

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Grey, Brown and Gold

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Coats and Vests

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Black Alapaca Coats for $1.50, $2 and $3

Seersucker Coats and Vests for Boys and Men, $1.50 and $1.75.

Flannel Coats and Vests for Boys and Men, $1.50 and $2.

Middlesex Blue Suits, the best made, $10.

Other Summer Clothing of all kinds in large variety and lowest prices.

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BARGAINS in wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, barrows. Call and see the improvements on the Parvin Iron wagon. John P. Wolfe, Race street, North Plainfield.

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FROM THE GULF COAST. The leading druggist of Mass Point, Miss., J. W. Stewart, writes: "I am sure that Van Wert's Balsam is the best cough remedy that I have ever sold, and while you keep it at its present standard I shall always keep it and advise my costumers to use it. Trial size free. For sale by R. J. Shaw.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also excellent Alderney cow. Owner can not keep them. Particulars of J. H. Ferster, Veterinary Surgeon, 72 East Fifth street, Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE The proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for coughs and all throat and lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle free at R. J. Shaw, druggist. Large size 50c and $1.00.

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HOME SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children. 142 Grove street, North Plainfield, N. J. Fall term will commence Sept. 20th, 1888. For circulars or other information call on or address Mrs. C. L. Sadler or Miss A. E. Pomeroy, Principals. 8-14-2m

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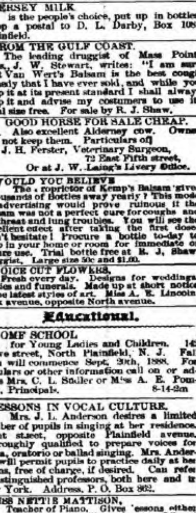

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One Price Clothing House, 30 W. Front street.

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty street.

Time-table in effect July 1st, 1888.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.43, 6.20, 6.59, 7.28, 7.30, 7.58, 8.00, 8.19, 8.35, 8.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.08, 11.42 a. m.; 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.25, 5.32, 6.05, 6.32, 6.55, 7.13, 8.48, 9.18, 11.23, p. m. Sunday 3.27, 8.01, 8.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 5.16, 7.00, 7.28, 9.23 p. m. Leave New York, foot Liberty street at 4.00, 5.45, 7.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30, 12.00 p m. Sunday 5.00, [illegible] 9.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5.49, 6.29, 6.59, 7.30, 8.00, 8.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.08, 11.42 a. m.; 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05, 6.55, 7.13, 8.48, 9.18, 11.23 p. m. Sunday 8.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 5.16, 7.28, 9.23 p. m. Leave Newark at 7.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.35, 2.40, 3.40, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 5.54, 6.10, 7.10, 7.35, 8.20, 9.45, 11.15 p. m. Sunday at 8.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 4.10, 5.35, 9.15 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 5.12, 6.58, 8.05, 9.24, [illegible] 11.41 a. m., 2.00, 3.45, 4.34, 5.17, 5.31, 6.[illegible], 7.29, 8.08, 8.17, 9.43, 10.45 p. m., 12.43 night. Sunday at 8.17, 10.14 a. m., 2.45, 5.16, 6.35, 10.45 p. m. Leave Somerville at 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 7.50, 8.25, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, [illegible] 8.40, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m., 1.00, 4.50, 7.00, 8.50 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 5.12, 6.58, 8.05, 9.24 a. m.; 2.00, 4.34, 5.02, 5.17, 6.38 p. m. Sunday at 6.17 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.; Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.[illegible], 4.[illegible], 5.25, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m. [illegible] Lake Hopatcong. [illegible] field 6.58, 9.24 a. m. 5.15 (through [illegible]) p. m. Sundays 6.17, a. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

5.12 a. m. For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg and Mauch Chunk. Sundays 6.[illegible] a. m. for Easton. For Bethlehem, Allentown, Sundays 6.17 a. m. for Easton. 8.[illegible] a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, [illegible] Mauch Chunk, 9.24 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. 2.00 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc. 4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Bangor, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. 5.02 and 5.17 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, etc. 6.38 p. m.—For Flemington, 6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 8.00, 8.40, 11.08 a. m.; 1.21, 2.25, through coach, 3.51, 6.05 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m., 3.30 p. m. For Perth Amboy 3.27, 5.43, 8.00, 8.40, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 1.21, 2.25, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05 p. m. Sunday 8.57 a. m. 3.30 p.m. For Matawan 3.27, 5.43, 8.00, 8.40, 11.08 a. m.; 1.21, 2.35, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05 p. m. Sunday 8.57 a. m. 3.30 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA VIA BOUND BROOK.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.12, 8.29, 9.45, 11.41 a. m.; 2.16, 3.45*, 6.00*, 8.17 p. m., 1.15 night. Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; 6.24 p. m., 1.22 night.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green streets at 7.30*, 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 7.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m. Third and Berks streets at 8.20*, 9.05, 10.30 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 11.40 p.m. Sunday at 8.20 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker streets at 1.25, 8.00*, 9.00*, 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 1.54, 4.18, 5.50, 7.40 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 9.18 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH

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etc., at

REASONABLE RATES.

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Folding Jap. Fans

from "Vantines."

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at Low Prices.

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24 W. Front street

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People's Market,

NO. 42 PARK AVENUE.

Fresh meats,
Groceries,
Provisions,

VEGETABLES AND FRESH FISH.

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PARK AVENUE AND SECOND STREET

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Orders Called For

AND PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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Constipation

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QUALITY COAL

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Upper Lehigh and other choice coals on and.

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REAL ESTATE

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Here is a chance to obtain a few bargains, of which you would better avail yourselves, as they will not last long.

Ladies' white muslin chemise, night dresses, drawers, corset covers, etc, at 25 cts each.

Oriental lace, 5, 7, 9, 10 cts upward.

Window shades, best spring rollers, in all colors, 39 cts each. Linen towels, 5, 7, 10, 12 1-2 cts upward.

Our "Brilliant" corset at 50 cts each is equal to any 75c corset in the city.

Ladies' hose, 5 cts per pair and upward.

In our Carpet Department we quote for a few days the following prices: Ingrain carpets, 19, 25, 35, 45 cts per yard. Our special extra heavy Ingrain, 50 cts per yard. Stair carpet, 15, 20, 25 cts per yard. A full line of body tapestry brussels at lowest market prices.

In our Millinery Department all goods have been reduced to about one half the original value. The remainder of out stock of

PARASOLS

we will close out at cost.

I. H. BOEHM,

7 WEST FRONT STREET 7

ESTEY

SAVE MONEY

by purchasing the best Piano. Do not decide what make to get until you have investigated the claims that are made for the Estey Piano. The patent repeating action used in these pianos makes them superior to all others, but besides this there are many other improvements that are not found in other makes. The immense business now being done in these pianos all over the world, and the surprising increase in the demand for them proves that there is something in their construction that is worthy of investigation. Write for catalogue, and mention this paper.

Correspondence solicited. Address

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No. 5 East 14th Street,
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PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS

FOUNDRY

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MACHINE SHOP

corner of Third and Richmond streets. Established April 1866. We are prepared to furnish at short notice, Castings for machinery, bridges, building columns, girders, sewer and well covers, grate bars, furnace pots, stove grates, tailor's slugs, iron railing and various other kinds of castings. Many of the above are carried in stock. We have a large variety of patterns and are prepared to furnish drawings and patterns for whatever might be called for. New machinery built by the day or on contract. Jobbing in machinery repairs, etc.

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M. N. Terrill & Co.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Successors to Ford & Stiles.

Funeral charges we will guarantee at the lowest rates. Calls will receive prompt attention all hours of the day or night. We claim to have the best embalming process known and will warrant success in any case.

M. N. TERRILL, GEO. W. COLE.
Practical Embalmer and assistant to the late firm of Ford & Stiles.

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CLARK'S MILE-END SPOOL COTTON

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CARPETS, BEDDING and STOVES,

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A. VANDERBEEK, 36 PARK AVE.

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G. F. & C. E. Brown

WALL PAPER.

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49 West Front street, opp Laing's Hall for

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ICE CREAM

and Water Ices of all flavors. A full line of Crockery and Glassware.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

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Park avenue, W. S. SLITER, Manager.

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11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,

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Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona. P. O. Box, 1226. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 350.

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Spicer & Hubbard,

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Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

William C. Smith,

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All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 353

I WISH TO INFORM

my customers that I have added

Hats and Caps

to my large stock of

CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc.

Gents' Underwear, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets Overalls, etc.

O. M. DUNHAM'S

44 WEST FRONT ST., next to Laing's Hotel

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller & Bro.,

PROPRIETORS.

Front street, opposite Madison avenue

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT!

Permanent Boarders Taken at Special Rates.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE BUILDING OF THE CELLAR AND THE CARE THEREOF.

Care of the Hands—What the Wife Deserves—If Men Only Knew—Feminine Pockets—Headdress—Women Who Never Rest—Notes and Items.

First and foremost, health and its great sustainer, cleanliness, demand a dry cellar. The floor, in order to prevent the entrance of moisture from below, must be laid with cement or asphalt, and the cesspools and plumbing must be in good condition. To prevent the entrance of moisture from above, the pavement in the front area and in the rear court yard must be firmly cemented between the flag stones; otherwise water will drip through their crevices after a heavy rain or during the thawing period.

Separate bins for wood, and for range and furnace coal, are extremely desirable; they add to the neat appearance of the entire cellar, and keep their contents within their proper bounds.

There are many modes of building them, but a simple and practical way is to firmly plant four uprights, one at each corner of the square or oblong of the desired dimensions. The wall of the cellar may be utilized for one side, and crossboards nailed to the uprights form two more. The front must be arranged so as to allow its entire removal when the bins require filling. This can be done by grooving the two uprights, so that the boards can be shoved upward and lifted out. The coal heaver beginning, of course, at the lowest, returns each board to its place as it becomes necessary to curb the limit of the increasing pile. An opening large enough to easily admit the shovel is left in the lowest board, so that the fuel can be readily obtained.

In a cool corner of the cellar, remote from the furnace, build a shelved and roomy closet, whose door is provided with a lock, for the storing of jellies, preserves, pickles, etc., the floor of which can be utilized for the winter's stock of potatoes. To keep the closet light and well ventilated, have it built of slats like a picket fence.

Shelves may be attached to the wall here and there, and will prove convenient to hold empty bottles, *which should be ranged in an* orderly manner, pints and quarts in separate rows. Flower pots, if inverted and set one over the other, may also be placed upon these shelves and are out of danger of breakage.

If rags are allowed to accumulate, awaiting the ragman, keep them in a large case or trunk to prevent their being scattered over the floor. Soap boxes, empty cases and useless articles of furniture should at once be reduced to kindlings and thrown into the wood bin.

Bulbs, when removed from the garden, can be thrown into a basket and hung from a convenient hook in the ceiling or under side of a shelf. Children's sleds, garden implements and sundry other articles can be hung from the walls, and the hose, unless coiled about a hose carriage, may be rolled up and tied and suspended in the same manner.

A coat of whitewash applied yearly to shelves and walls and closets and bins greatly adds to the cleanliness of the cellar and lightens its usual gloom.

To keep the cellar as pure and clean as it ought to be kept, the housekeeper need give but three orders, each of which, however, must be implicitly obeyed: First, the cellar to be thoroughly swept not less than once in a fortnight, and during the heated term occasionally washed with a broom and plenty of water. Second, all ashes from the furnace must be daily removed as long as the furnace is kept going. Third, any moist spot upon the floor must be reported as soon as detected. Once reported, it is her duty to immediately ascertain its cause and take the necessary steps to prevent its recurrence.—Harper's Bazar.

Care of the Housewife's Hands.

One of the greatest trials of women who must do more or less housework is that of keeping their hands in shapely condition. It is all very well to say put on a pair of gloves to dust or sweep, to make beds, or to garden in, but who, in the busy rounds of daily recurring duties, can take time to get her gloves, and do her work so much the slower for having them on? Yet nothing is more mortifying than an ugly hand, rough and stained, with stumpy fingers; nothing more rouses in a woman envious feelings than the comparison of her own hands lying in her lap, showing evidence of hard work, with those of some sister woman—white, well shapen, dainty objects of admiration and real beauty. Doubtless one reason for this is that hands are always before one's eyes, and so are not as easily forgotten as noses and teeth; and, therefore, unless there is a sense of satisfaction in their prominence there is *an uneasy consciousness of their presence.*

The simplest thing a woman can do to make the hands attractive is to care for the nails, but any attempt to file them in the modern fashion introduced by manicures is simply useless. The most ordinary duties about the house are certain to break long, pointed nails, and getting one's finger nail into shape after such a misfortune is no easy task. Two or three such *would drive the most sweetly* smiling faces into wrinkles and scowls of vexation.

So, it is wisest to keep the nails trimmed closely, neatly rounded so that the tip is shaped exactly like the half circle at the bottom, using the file frequently, for that makes a neater, clearer cut edge than any knife or scissors. Keep the little fold of cuticle which encircles the *nail free from hang nails and* show the half moon at the bottom, which is called the mark of beauty in the nail, by pushing the fold freely back with a sharp pointed ivory instrument. After a little time this becomes easy enough. Then drying the hands with a coarse towel push the flesh back from the nail constantly.

Then, no matter if the tasks of the day include preparing *small fruits* for preserving, and washing pots and pans, which are some of the hardest duties of housework on hands and finger nails, never permit the nails to remain in a stained condition. Wash them in an acid and rub them briskly and forcibly with a nail brush *in a* bowl of oat meal and water. Never scrape the under part of the nail. The roughness thus engendered will catch and hold dirt for days.

Every one uses more or less creams or glycerine or vaseline on the skin in the winter time. The latter is the easier to procure, the less expensive and the more efficacious in keeping the skin soft. Better than the use of any such application is the habit of wearing a loose glove at night, not a greased glove, but an ordinary kid one, two or three sizes larger than the hand. This soon ceases to be annoying, and, simple as it seems, is, beyond doubt, the most certain method of keeping soft, white hands. A woman who is noticeably awkward with her hands should take pains to learn the freeing motions of the Delsarte system, and with practice by herself the awkwardness will soon disappear.

The fingers of seamstresses are often a source of much annoyance to them from the pricks of needles. Women who sew want some way of removing the very evident pin pricks, and a rough pumice stone is the best remedy. If it smooths down the flesh until it smarts, a cot—the finger of an old glove—to hold a profuse application of vaseline, will heal the soreness in one night.—"S. S. E. M." *in Chicago Herald.*

What the Wife Deserves.

"My dear," said an eminent philanthropist to his wife one day as he suddenly burst into the sitting room, "I have been counting the windows in our house, and find there are forty. It just occurs to me that you have to keep these forty windows clean, or superintend the process. *And that is not a beginning of your work.* All these rooms have to be swept and garnished, the carpets made and cleansed, the house linen prepared and kept in order, beside the cooking, and I took it all as a matter of course. I just begin to see what woman's work is, even when she has help, as you are not always able to procure. You ought to receive a monthly stipend as a housekeeper would. *Why haven't* you made me see it before? I have not been just to you while I have been generous to others."

The wife who told this in after years to her husband's credit, sat down with him and for the first time since their marriage opened her heart freely upon the topic of woman's allowance. She confessed to having had many a sorrowful hour at her position as a beggar. At the head of a large household in a western town where domestic service was both scant and incompetent, she had hardly been trusted with $5 at a time during their united lives.

"Robert and I talked it over," she said, "and decided that the woman who takes care of any household article, like a carpet for instance, from the time it is first made till it is worn out, has expended upon it an amount *of time and strength fully equal to* the labor that made it, counting from the shearing the wool till it comes from the loom. It may be unskilled work, but it is work all the same. And this is only one small item in her housekeeping labor. Does she not deserve some payment besides her board and clothing?

"Robert saw woman's work in a new light. From that time till today he has placed a generous share of his income in my hands, not as a gift, but a right. And he knows that I will no more fritter it away than he will. If I chose to deny myself something I need and bestow its cost in charity or buy some books I crave, he *no* more thinks of chiding me *than I think of chiding him for spending* his money as he likes."

There are other Roberts who have yet to learn this lesson of justice and they are found in every walk of life. I have known rich men who were ready to buy silks, velvets and diamonds for their wives, sometimes far beyond what were desired, yet who grudgingly doled out $5 at a time when appealed to for a *little money*. The reason given is *that it* may be spent foolishly. If anything will prolong babyhood into maturity it is such treatment. Against it a woman's nature rises in rebellious indignation. Thoughts of bitterness rankle in the wounded heart and there are flighty, mocking, flippant creatures made so by just this want of trust on the part of their husbands. The gravest and most elusive faults are always found among dependent classes.—Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping.

If Men Only Knew.

If men only knew. But they do not, and never will.

The women they marry are often enigmas to them.

In "courting days" the girls are angels, their whims are adorable, their defects beauties. They pay compliments out of reason.

No one was ever so beautiful, so sweet, so bright. But after that it is different. After, he judges her coolly and criticises her frankly—something which can never be agreeable to any one, except *perhaps a German philosopher*, who regards himself, as he does everything else, in the abstract.

She does not, if she has sense, believe herself an angel, or a perfect beauty, or a marvel of brilliancy, but she thinks he holds that opinion of her. She is willing to live and die for him because of that. She engaged herself to him because he held those *opinions of her. It is oftener than a man* knows that a woman loves a man because he loves her: gives herself because he seems to need her. And now they have been ten years married, and what did he say just now?

"But, really, you are so touchy, Jane."

Touchy! Had he not asked her how she could be so "fidgety?"

Did he not say only yesterday: "You remember how you felt when you were a pretty girl yourself?" Does he not speak invariably of "all that sort of thing" as past?

The other evening did he not say that it was "stupid" in the moonlight on the piazza, and go in and get a lamp and a newspaper, when she was just thinking: "How like this is to old courting times," and expecting him to put his arm around her? And did he not remark of her last dress: "Don't squeeze yourself, Jane. You can't make an eighteen inch waist now; it's gone forever?"

He, who swore that she could never change in his eyes.

Touchy! She is miserable; her heart is breaking. She would not tell him for the world, but she is crushed.

And he—he loves her more than ever. The glamour of courtship is gone, but honest affection is there.

His wife is better to him than all the world beside.

He never doubts she knows it, and he wishes she would be her own dear *self*, and not so grumpy; and he sighs as he thinks her health may be breaking down, but he never guesses that it is his insistence on the commonplace view of life and matrimony that has altered her—his constant utterance of so many of those blank, bald truths about time and love that men delight in uttering, and women hate to hear.

And, since it is the satisfied heart that makes a charming woman, it would be to his interest to court his wife, while the twain dwelt upon this earth together.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Once a Week.

Mysteries of Feminine Pockets.

A fashionable young lady thus reveals one of the mysteries of shopping:

"As I make small purchases I *lift the back* of my hat and shove into the crown such trifles as hairpins, lace, needles, *gloves*, thread, etc. You have no idea how convenient it is, for in warm weather one needs both hands for parasol and fan," and here fashion's favorite raised her parasol of tulle and silk and gracefully swung it over her left shoulder. "Whenever I go to a picnic or boat excursion I get rid of my gloves and handkerchief in this convenient place. I went home with Rosa M—— one day last week, and when she took off her hat there in the crown were two pairs of silk stockings, three pairs of kid gloves and four embroidered handkerchiefs. The hat makers have been thoughtful enough to make the crowns of the hats as large as a good sized basket, and my basket, you see, I carry on my head and not on my arm."

Many ladies out shopping have been seen to dispose of parcels of quite a large *size in* their closed umbrellas, the overlapping fold of silk entirely concealing them from public view. It is a notorious fact that shoplifters make use of their bustles to conceal purloined goods. A lady's gown is provided with but one pocket, while the tailor bestows upon a gentleman's outfit a dozen or more, and thus the gentler sex are forced to resort to some expedient to make up for this deficiency. During the reign of the backs even this one pocket was relegated to dowdies, as it destroyed the graceful, flowing outlines of the figure. A lady's glove top, is a receptacle for small change, memoranda, etc., and the handkerchief is generally tucked in the belt. The nuns carry in their long, loose sleeves their mouchoirs, and many an apple and juicy orange is drawn from its fold to be presented to the favorite scholar in the convent schools.

A pocket sewed within the corset serves in traveling to stow away bank notes and diamonds, superseding the style of former days, when money was concealed in the shoe and stocking. A chamois leather bag, too, is very often used en voyage suspended from the neck, and in these the careful beauty places *her finest jewels*, unwilling to risk them in her trunks. The fashionable dame, too, carries at her side a full accouterment of necessaries, made of silver and suspended by a richly wrought chatelaine. Among the pendants the most prominent are the viniagrette and bonbonniere, the latter of antique silver, filled with choice French bonbons.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hats for Short Ladies.

In the hope of adding to her height, a diminutive daughter of Eva will mount on her head a hat as tall as one of the "busbies" of her majesty's horse guards. But thus to make one's self all head, and no body, accentuates shortness. Believe me, a towering hat *dwarfs* more than a perfectly flat headgear *would. It is only* a tall woman who can wear, without entirely destroying artistic proportion, a hat of the exaggerated height we sometimes see.

The true proportion for a hat, if a person wishes to make every inch of hat tell, is this: the height of the hat must be equal exactly to the distance from the chin to the eyebrow. If the trimming is at the back of the hat it can *be worn higher than if placed in front.*

Broad brims dwarf a figure unless the line of the circle is modified by narrowing or turning up the brim at the back. This style is becoming to most faces. For a tall person a broad brim and rather high crown are best. For if the hat is small and flat, it contrasts too strongly with the wearer's dimensions, as when the hat is huge and the lady underneath small, one is tempted also to draw invidious comparisons.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

The Face and the Veil.

And one must consider the size of the veil also. The part of the face that shows the marks of age first is the lower part—wrinkles deepen about the mouth and the skin gets brown there. For this reason a nose veil is unbecoming, except to the young and blooming. It leaves the least beautiful part of the face exposed, and so, of course, exaggerates its defects. French women, with their keen, artistic eye, never make this mistake. Their veils always reach to the tip of the chin.

Another error that American women are especially prone to is letting the veil come only half down the nose. This will do for a person with an exquisite nose, but a long nose is increased in size by such a short veil. It is more becoming for a person who has this feature we are discussing, "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower," to bring the lower edge of the veil in a sharp angle up to the *side of the hat, for this apparently lengthens* and depresses the nose. On the contrary, a Roman nose requires that the lower line of the veil should take a more horizontal direction, and be fastened at the back of the hat.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

Women Who Never Rest.

Many women never rest. They seem not to understand what rest—real rest—means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or a book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one were pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie at full length upon a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all cares and worries dismissed—this is rest; this will smooth away wrinkles in face and in temper; this will give an air of repose to the tired, anxious, nervous woman; this will take away many an ache and straighten out rounded shoulders and craned out necks.

English girls who are famous walkers are taught to lie down for a few seconds whenever they come *in from their tramps. If* Americans would learn the value of lying down frequently, say two or three times a day, they would have twice as much go ahead and power to go ahead as they are now famous for.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

Care of the Hair.

Cold tea is said to be excellent to keep the *hair in curl, many women using this in* preference to any other preparation. Wet the hair with the tea before doing up, roll up and let remain till morning. When let out it will be very soft and easily handled. Another very good preparation is to get an ounce of quince seeds, put in a quart of water and let simmer for twenty minutes, then strain, bottle, add a little scent and it is ready for *use. This preparation is said to keep the* hair in curl in the warmest weather. The white of an egg is also good for this purpose. A *thin solution of isinglass* is liked by some to keep the hair in curl. Any of the above recipes are good if used correctly.—Boston Budget.

Infants' toys should be systematically cleansed. The child beslavers the implement several times a day, and leaves saliva in the rattle or whatever as a culture bed of bacteria. This condition of things goes on till the toy is a magazine of animal poisons, to contaminate and recontaminate the innocent victim of thoughtless inattention.

Short, light, straight bangs, or the hair turned straight back, is the nicest manner for a woman to wear her hair about the house, for any kind of crimps soon become a wreck and present the appearance of unkempt hair, than which nothing presents a more slovenly effect.

Women who must do a certain amount of cooking are always much troubled lest *working over the stove shall injure their* complexion. Washing the face in hot water and then dashing very cold water on it subdues the flush perhaps as quickly as anything.

A working woman, whether she work at home or abroad, will gain time and energy for her work, youth and a peaceful expression *in her face if she will seek perfect rest* and quiet two or three times during the day.

Give buffalo bugs just what they want, some old, soiled, wornout clothing. Deposit pieces in the corners and on the floors of closets. The bugs will soon find them, then gather and burn all together. In this way I cleared a house that was infested.

Oil of cinnamon will cause the disappearance of warts, however hard and large they may be. There will be no pain.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS IN DRESS WHICH HAVE FOUND FAVOR.

A Stylish Home Dinner Gown with a Draped Bodice and High Chemisette, Illustrated and Described for the Benefit of Lady Readers.

In this issue we present an unusually pleasing model of a home dinner dress that can hardly fail to please the most fastidious.

HOME DINNER DRESS.

The draped bodice, full sleeves, kilted skirt and apron draping is of apricot colored silk canvas with trimmings of a fringe composed of opalescent, jet and chenille strands. The high chemisette, finished by a straight collar of the same, is of sprigged net; the folded felt is of pongee silk. The knot of loops and ends on the side are of shot moire ribbon.

Unique Millinery.

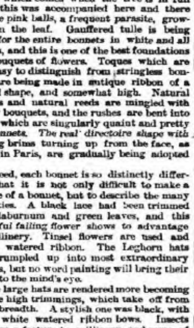
Nuts find their way on to both hats and bonnets, intermixed not only with hops, but with nut boughs, and one charming bonnet was composed of oak leaves of the tender green which comes when the tree is in full leaf; this was accompanied here and there by the pink balls, a frequent parasite, growing on the leaf. Gauffered tulle is being used for the entire bonnets in white and all colors, and this is one of the best foundations for bouquets of flowers. Toques which are not easy to distinguish from stringless bonnets are being made in antique ribbon of a round shape, and somewhat high. Natural rushes and natural reeds are mingled with many bouquets, and the rushes are bent into bows which are singularly quaint and pretty *on bonnets. The real directoire shape with* flaring brims turning up from the face, as worn in Paris, are gradually being adopted here.

Indeed, each bonnet is so distinctly different that it is not only difficult to make a choice of a bonnet, but to describe the many varieties. A black lace had been trimmed with laburnum and green leaves, and this *graceful falling* flower shows to advantage in millinery. Tinsel flowers are used and much watered ribbon. The Leghorn hats are crumpled up into most extraordinary shapes, but no word painting will bring their form to the mind's eye.

The large hats are rendered more becoming by the high trimmings, which take off from their breadth. A stylish one was black, with large white watered ribbon bows. Insects still are a feature in millinery, and some of the most incongruous kinds peep out from bows and gathering of lace. Wasps are the last idea; earwigs, doubtless are too diminutive; green and red beetles are the kind most used. Lace is employed a great deal, and it keeps in form in the high upstanding erections by means of concealed wire. Chantilly is the black lace most used.

Floral Shoe for Bridesmaids.

Numbered with other floral conceits patronized by ladies in search of novelties is the bridesmaid's shoe, illustrated in the cut.



BRIDESMAID'S SHOE.

The shoe *is of pale pink* satin with ribbon handle to match in color. This shoe, filled with choice flowers, is designed to be carried by bridesmaids instead of a wicker work flower basket.

Styles in Corsets.

Fashionable corsets are now cut to give a long slender waist with high bust; to do this there are transverse seams making a close zone about the waist line, with long darts that hold the flesh above, while the lower parts fit over the hips like a cuirass. However, to arrange for all figures, corsets are made as gloves are, in three sizes, short, medium and long, the difference being in the length of the waist. Colored corsets are now in great favor, the light shades being used for summer, such as dove, pale rose, clean blue and scarlet; black corsets are also worn, being liked by many as well as are black stockings. A new fancy combines two colors in the same corset, as a Gobelin blue satin corset with the bones covered with copper red, or a black corset striped with pistache green, or white with reseda; the beltlike piece is also made in contrasting color to that on the bust and hips.

Jean, coutille, and sateen are the fabrics of washing corsets that may be cleaned at home, while those of satin need a professional scourer. Summer corsets of transparent canvas as thin as lace are held to the figure by a zone of sateen. For nursing mothers are corsets that have a slit down each breast that can be easily opened or can be closed by a single button. For stout figures are long corsets with elastic pieces set in the lower parts of the front, and side lacings to adjust the hip pieces comfortably. Bones are crossed on the hips to hold the figure in good shape, and to the spoon shaped front steels are now added three wide side steels. Pretty stitching in colored silk is done on these steels, and embroidery in neat designs edges the top of the corsets.—Harper's Bazar.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

THE BUILDING OF THE CELLAR AND THE CARE THEREOF.

Care of the Hands—What the Wife Deserves—If Men Only Knew—Feminine Pockets—Headdress—Women Who Never Rest—Notes and Items.

First and foremost, health and its great sustainer, cleanliness, demand a dry cellar. The floor, in order to prevent the entrance of moisture from below, must be laid with cement or asphalt, and the cesspools and plumbing must be in good condition. To prevent the entrance of moisture from above, the pavement in the front area and in the rear court yard must be firmly cemented between the flag stones; otherwise water will drip through their crevices after a heavy rain or during the thawing period.

Separate bins for wood, and for range and furnace coal, are extremely desirable; they add to the neat appearance of the entire cellar, and keep their contents within their proper bounds.

There are many modes of building them, but a simple and practical way is to firmly plant four uprights, one at each corner of the square or oblong of the desired dimensions. The wall of the cellar may be utilized for one side, and crossboards nailed to the uprights form two more. The front must be arranged so as to allow its entire removal when the bins require filling. This can be done by grooving the two uprights, so that the boards can be shoved upward and lifted out. The coal heaver beginning, of course, at the lowest, returns each board to its place as it becomes necessary to curb the limit of the increasing pile. An opening large enough to easily admit the shovel is left in the lowest board, so that the fuel can be readily obtained.

In a cool corner of the cellar, remote from the furnace, build a shelved and roomy closet, whose door is provided with a lock, for the storing of jellies, preserves, pickles, etc., the floor of which can be utilized for the winter's stock of potatoes. To keep the closet light and well ventilated, have it built of slats like a picket fence.

Shelves may be attached to the wall here and there, and will prove convenient to hold empty bottles, which should be ranged in an orderly manner, pints and quarts in separate rows. Flower pots, if inverted and set one over the other, may also be placed upon these shelves and are out of danger of breakage.

If rags are allowed to accumulate, awaiting the ragman, keep them in a large case or trunk to prevent their being scattered over the floor. Soap boxes, empty cases and useless articles of furniture should at once be reduced to kindlings and thrown into the wood bin.

Bulbs, when removed from the garden, can be thrown into a basket and hung from a convenient hook in the ceiling or under side of a shelf. Children's sleds, garden implements and sundry other articles can be hung from the walls, and the hose, unless coiled about a hose carriage, may be rolled up and tied and suspended in the same manner.

A coat of whitewash applied yearly to shelves and walls and closets and bins greatly adds to the cleanliness of the cellar and lightens its usual gloom.

To keep the cellar as pure and clean as it ought to be kept, the housekeeper need give but three orders, each of which, however, must be implicitly obeyed: First, the cellar to be thoroughly swept not less than once in a fortnight, and during the heated term occasionally washed with a broom and plenty of water. Second, all ashes from the furnace must be daily removed as long as the furnace is kept going. Third, any moist spot upon the floor must be reported as soon as detected. Once reported, it is her duty to immediately ascertain its cause and take the necessary steps to prevent its recurrence.—Harper's Bazar.

Care of the Housewife's Hands.

One of the greatest trials of women who must do more or less housework is that of keeping their hands in shapely condition. It is all very well to say put on a pair of gloves to dust or sweep, to make beds, or to garden in, but who, in the busy rounds of daily recurring duties, can take time to get her gloves, and do her work so much the slower for having them on? Yet nothing is more mortifying than an ugly hand, rough and stained, with stumpy fingers; nothing more rouses in a woman envious feelings than the comparison of her own hands lying in her lap, showing evidence of hard work, with those of some sister woman—white, well shapen, dainty objects of admiration and real beauty. Doubtless one reason for this is that hands are always before one's eyes, and so are not as easily forgotten as noses and teeth; and, therefore, unless there is a sense of satisfaction in their prominence there is an uneasy consciousness of their presence.

The simplest thing a woman can do to make the hands attractive is to care for the nails, but any attempt to file them in the modern fashion introduced by manicures is simply useless. The most ordinary duties about the house are certain to break long, pointed nails, and getting one's finger nail into shape after such a misfortune is no easy task. Two or three so broken would drive the most sweetly smiling faces into wrinkles and scowls of vexation.

No, it is wisest to keep the nails trimmed closely, neatly rounded so that the tip is shaped exactly like the half circle at the bottom, using the file frequently, for that makes a neater, clearer cut edge than any knife or scissors. Keep the little fold of cuticle which encircles the nail free from hang nails and show the half moon at the bottom, which is called the mark of beauty in the nail, by pushing the fold freely back with a sharp pointed ivory instrument. After a little time this becomes easy enough. Then drying the hands with a coarse towel push the flesh back from the nail constantly.

Then, no matter if the tasks of the day include preparing small fruits for preserving, and washing pots and pans, which are some of the hardest duties of housework on hands and finger nails, never permit the nails to remain in a stained condition. Wash them in an acid and rub them briskly and forcibly with a nail brush in a bowl of oat meal and water. Never scrape the under part of the nail. The roughness thus engendered will catch and hold dirt for days.

Every one uses more or less creams or glycerine or vaseline on the skin in the winter time. The latter is the easier to procure, the less expensive and the more efficacious in keeping the skin soft. Better than the use of any such application is the habit of wearing a loose glove at night, not a greased glove, but an ordinary kid one, two or three sizes larger than the hand. This soon ceases to be annoying, and, simple as it seems, is, beyond doubt, the most certain method of keeping soft, white hands. A woman who is noticeably awkward with her hands should take pains to learn the freeing motions of the Delsarte system, and with practice by herself the awkwardness will soon disappear.

The fingers of seamstresses are often a source of much annoyance to them from the pricks of needles. Women who sew want some way of removing the very evident pin pricks, and a rough pumice stone is the best remedy. If it smooths down the flesh until it smarts, a cot—the finger of an old glove—to hold a profuse application of vaseline, will heal the soreness in one night.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

What the Wife Deserves.

"My dear," said an eminent philanthropist to his wife one day as he suddenly burst into the sitting room, "I have been counting the windows in our house, and find there are forty. It just occurs to me that you have to keep these forty windows clean, or superintend the process. And that is not a beginning of your work. All these rooms have to be swept and garnished, the carpets made and cleansed, the house linen prepared and kept in order, beside the cooking, and I took it all as a matter of course. I just begin to see what woman's work is, even when she has help, as you are not always able to procure. You ought to receive a monthly stipend as a housekeeper would. Why haven't you made me see it before? I have not been just to you while I have been generous to others."

The wife who told this in after years to her husband's credit, sat down with him and for the first time since their marriage opened her heart freely upon the topic of woman's allowance. She confessed to having had many a sorrowful hour at her position as a beggar. At the head of a large household in a western town where domestic service was both scant and incompetent, she had hardly been trusted with $5 at a time during their united lives.

"Robert and I talked it over," she said, "and decided that the woman who takes care of any household article, like a carpet for instance, from the time it is first made till it is worn out, has expended upon it an amount of time and strength fully equal to the labor that made it, counting from the shearing the wool till it comes from the loom. It may be unskilled work, but it is work all the same. And this is only one small item in her housekeeping labor. Does she not deserve some payment besides her board and clothing?

"Robert saw woman's work in a new light. From that time till today he has placed a generous share of his income in my hands, not as a gift, but a *right*. And he knows that I will no more fritter it away than he will. If I chose to deny myself something I need and bestow its post in charity or buy some books I crave, he no more thinks of chiding me than I think of chiding him for spending his money as he likes."

There are other Roberts who have yet to learn this lesson of justice and they are found in every walk of life. I have known rich men who were ready to buy silks, velvets and diamonds for their wives, sometimes far beyond what were desired, yet who grudgingly doled out $5 at a time when appealed to for a little money. The reason given is that it may be spent foolishly. If anything will prolong babyhood into maturity it is such treatment. Against it a woman's nature rises in rebellious indignation. Thoughts of bitterness rankle in the wounded heart and there are flighty, mocking, flippant creatures made so by just this want of trust on the part of their husbands. The gravest and most elusive faults are always found among dependent classes.—Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping.

If Men Only Knew.

If men only knew. But they do not, and never will.

The women they marry are often enigmas to them.

In "courting days" the girls are angels, their whims are adorable, their defects beauties. They pay compliments out of reason.

No one was ever so beautiful, so sweet, so bright. But after that it is different. After, he judges her coolly and criticises her frankly—something which can never be agreeable to any one, except perhaps a German philosopher, who regards himself, as he does everything else, in the abstract.

She does not, if she has sense, believe herself an angel, or a perfect beauty, or a marvel of brilliancy, but she thinks he holds that opinion of her. She is willing to live and die for him because of that. She engaged herself to him because he held those opinions of her. It is oftener than a man knows that a woman loves a man because he loves her: gives herself because he seems to need her. And now they have been ten years married, and what did he say just now?

"But, really, you are so touchy, Jane."

Touchy! Had he not asked her how she could be so "fidgety?"

Did he not say only yesterday: "You remember how you felt when you were a pretty girl yourself?" Does he not speak invariably of "all that sort of thing" as past?

The other evening did he not say that it was "stupid" in the moonlight on the piazza, and go in and get a lamp and a newspaper, when she was just thinking: "How like this is to old courting times," and expecting him to put his arm around her? And did he not remark of her last dress: "Don't squeeze yourself, Jane. You can't make an eighteen inch waist now; it's gone forever!"

He, who swore that she could never change in his eyes.

Touchy! She is miserable; her heart is breaking. She would not tell him for the world, but she is crushed.

And he—he loves her more than ever. The glamour of courtship is gone, but honest affection is there.

His wife is better to him than all the world beside.

He never doubts she knows it, and he wishes she would be her own dear self, and not so grumpy; and he sighs as he thinks her health may be breaking down, but he never guesses that it is his insistence on the commonplace view of life and matrimony that has altered her—his constant utterance of so many of those blank, bald truths about time and love that men delight in uttering, and women hate to hear.

And, since it is the satisfied heart that makes a charming woman, it would be to his interest to court his wife, while the twain dwelt upon this earth together.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Once a Week.

Mysteries of Feminine Pockets.

A fashionable young lady thus reveals one of the mysteries of shopping:

"As I make small purchases I lift the back of my hat and shove into the crown such trifles as hairpins, lace, needles, gloves, thread, etc. You have no idea how convenient it is, for in warm weather one needs both hands for parasol and fan," and here fashion's favorite raised her parasol of tulle and silk and gracefully swung it over her left shoulder: "Whenever I go to a picnic or boat excursion I get rid of my gloves and handkerchief in this convenient place. I went home with Rosa M—— one day last week, and when she took off her hat there in the crown were two pairs of silk stockings, three pairs of kid gloves and four embroidered handkerchiefs. The hat makers have been thoughtful enough to make the crowns of the hats as large as a good sized basket, and my basket, you see, I carry on my head and not on my arm."

Many ladies out shopping have been seen to dispose of parcels of quite a large size in their closed umbrellas, the overlapping folds of silk entirely concealing them from public view. It is a notorious fact that shoplifters make use of their bustles to conceal purloined goods. A lady's gown is provided with but one pocket, while the tailor bestows upon a gentleman's outfit a dozen or more, and thus the gentler sex are forced to resort to some expedient to make up for this deficiency. During the reign of tie backs even this one pocket was relegated to dowdies, as it destroyed the graceful, flowing outlines of the figure. A lady's glove too, is a receptacle for small change, memoranda, etc., and the handkerchief is generally tucked in the belt. The nuns carry in their long, loose sleeves their mouchoirs, and many an apple and juicy orange is drawn from its fold to be presented to the favorite scholar in the convent schools.

A pocket sewed within the corset serves in traveling to stow away bank notes and diamonds, superseding the style of former days, when money was concealed in the shoe and stocking. A chamois leather bag, too, is very often used en voyage suspended from the neck, and in these the careful beauty places her finest jewels, unwilling to risk them in her trunks. The fashionable dame, too, carries at her side a full accouterment of necessaries, made of silver and suspended by a richly wrought chatelaine. Among the pendants the most prominent are the vinaigrette and bonbonniere, the latter of antique silver, filled with choice French bonbons.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hats for Short Ladies.

In the hope of adding to her height, a diminutive daughter of Eva will mount on her head a hat as tall as one of the "busbies" of her majesty's horse guards. But thus to make one's self all head, and no body, accentuates shortness. Believe me, a towering hat dwarfs more than a perfectly flat headgear would. It is only a tall woman who can wear, without entirely destroying artistic proportion, a hat of the exaggerated height we sometimes see.

The true proportion for a hat, if a person wishes to make every inch of hat tell, is this: the height of the hat must be equal exactly to the distance from the chin to the eyebrow. If the trimming is at the back of the hat it can be worn higher than if placed in front.

Broad brims dwarf a figure unless the line of the circle is modified by narrowing or turning up the brim at the back. This style is becoming to most faces. For a tall person a broad brim and rather high crown are best. For if the hat is small and flat, it contrasts too strongly with the wearer's dimensions, as when the hat is huge and the lady underneath small, one is tempted also to draw invidious comparisons.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

The Face and the Veil.

And one must consider the size of the veil also. The part of the face that shows the marks of age first is the lower part—wrinkles deepen about the mouth and the skin gets brown there. For this reason a nose veil is unbecoming, except to the young and blooming. It leaves the least beautiful part of the face exposed, and so, of course, exaggerates its defects. French women, with their keen, artistic eye, never make this mistake. Their veils always reach to the tip of the chin.

Another error that American women are especially prone to is letting the veil come only half down the nose. This will do for a person with an exquisite nose, but a long nose is increased in size by such a short veil. It is more becoming for a person who has this feature we are discussing, "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower," to bring the lower edge of the veil in a sharp angle up to the side of the hat, for this apparently lengthens and depresses the nose. On the contrary, a Roman nose requires that the lower line of the veil should take a more horizontal direction, and be fastened at the back of the hat.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

Women Who Never Rest.

Many women never rest. They seem not to understand what rest—real rest—means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or a book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one were pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie at full length upon a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all cares and worries dismissed—this is rest; this will smooth away wrinkles in face and in temper; this will give an air of repose to the tired, anxious, nervous woman; this will take away many an ache and straighten out rounded shoulders and craned out necks.

English girls who are famous walkers are taught to lie down for a few seconds whenever they come in from their tramps. If Americans would learn the value of lying down frequently, say two or three times a day, they would have twice as much go ahead and power to go ahead as they are now famous for.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

Care of the Hair.

Cold tea is said to be excellent to keep the hair in curl, many women using this in preference to any other preparation. Wet the hair with the tea before doing up, roll up and let remain till morning. When let out it will be very soft and easily handled. Another very good preparation is to get an ounce of quince seeds, put in a quart of water and let simmer for twenty minutes, then strain, bottle, add a little scent and it is ready for use. This preparation is said to keep the hair in curl in the warmest weather. The white of an egg is also good for this purpose. A thin solution of isinglass is liked by some to keep the hair in curl. Any of the above recipes are good if used correctly.—Boston Budget.

Infants' toys should be systematically cleansed. The child beslavers the implement several times a day, and leaves saliva in the rattle or whatever as a culture bed of bacteria. This condition of things goes on till the toy is a magazine of animal poisons, to contaminate and recontaminate the innocent victim of thoughtless inattention.

Short, light, straight bangs, or the hair turned straight back, is the nicest manner for a woman to wear her hair about the house, for any kind of crimps soon become a wreck and present the appearance of unkempt hair, than which nothing presents a more slovenly effect.

Women who must do a certain amount of cooking are always much troubled lest working over the stove shall injure their complexions. Washing the face in hot water and then dashing very cold water on it subdues the flush perhaps as quickly as anything.

A working woman, whether she work at home or abroad, will gain time and energy for her work, youth and a peaceful expression in her face if she will seek perfect rest and quiet two or three times during the day.

Give buffalo bugs just what they want, some old, soiled, wornout clothing. Deposit pieces in the corners and on the floors of closets. The bugs will soon find them, then gather and burn all together. In this way I cleared a house that was infested.

Oil of cinnamon will cause the disappearance of warts, however hard and large they may be. There will be no pain.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS IN DRESS WHICH HAVE FOUND FAVOR.

A Stylish Home Dinner Gown with a Draped Bodice and High Chemisette, Illustrated and Described for the Benefit of Lady Readers.

In this issue we present an unusually pleasing model of a home dinner dress that can hardly fail to please the most fastidious.

HOME DINNER DRESS.

The draped bodice, full sleeves, kilted skirt and apron draping is of apricot colored silk canvas with trimmings of a fringe composed of opalescent, jet and chenille strands. The high chemisette, finished by a straight collar of the same, is of sprigged net; the folded felt is of pongee silk. The knot of loops and ends on the side are of shot moire ribbon.

Unique Millinery.

Nuts find their way on to both hats and bonnets, intermixed not only with hops, but with nut boughs, and one charming bonnet was composed of oak leaves of the tender green which comes when the tree is in full leaf; this was accompanied here and there by the pink balls, a frequent parasite, growing on the leaf. Gauffered tulle is being used for the entire bonnets in white and all colors, and this is one of the best foundations for bouquets of flowers. Toques which are not easy to distinguish from stringless bonnets are being made in antique ribbon of a round shape, and somewhat high. Natural rushes and natural reeds are mingled with many bouquets, and the rushes are bent into bows which are singularly quaint and pretty on bonnets. The real directoire shape with flaring brims turning up from the face, as worn in Paris, are gradually being adopted here.

Indeed, each bonnet is so distinctly different that it is not only difficult to make a choice of a bonnet, but to describe the many varieties. A black lace had been trimmed with laburnum and green leaves, and this graceful falling flower shows to advantage in millinery. Tinsel flowers are used and much watered ribbon. The Leghorn hats are crumpled up into most extraordinary shapes, but no word painting will bring their form to the mind's eye.

The large hats are rendered more becoming by the high trimmings, which take off from their breadth. A stylish one was black, with large white watered ribbon bows. Insects still are a feature in millinery, and some of the most incongruous kinds peep out from bows and gathering of lace. Wasps are the last idea; earwigs, doubtless are too diminutive; green and red beetles are the kind most used. Lace is employed a great deal, and it keeps in form in the high upstanding erections by means of concealed wire. Chantilly is the black lace most used.

Floral Shoe for Bridesmaids.

Numbered with other floral conceits patronized by ladies in search of novelties is the bridesmaid's shoe, illustrated in the cut.

BRIDESMAID'S SHOE.

The shoe is of pale pink satin with ribbon handle to match in color. This shoe, filled with choice flowers, is designed to be carried by bridesmaids instead of a wicker work flower basket.

Styles in Corsets.

Fashionable corsets are now cut to give a long slender waist with high bust; to do this there are transverse seams making a close zone about the waist line, with long darts that hold the flesh above, while the lower parts fit over the hips like a cuirass. However, to arrange for all figures, corsets are made as gloves are, in three sizes, short, medium and long, the difference being in the length of the waist. Colored corsets are now in great favor, the light shades being used for summer, such as dove, pale rose, clean blue and scarlet; black corsets are also worn, being liked by many as well as are black stockings. A new fancy combines two colors in the same corset, as a Gobelin blue satin corset with the bones covered with copper red, or a black corset striped with pistache green, or white with reseda; the beltlike piece is also made in contrasting color to that on the bust and hips.

Jean, coutille, and sateen are the fabrics of washing corsets that may be cleaned at home, while those of satin need a professional scourer. Summer corsets of transparent canvas as thin as lace are held to the figure by a zone of sateen. For nursing mothers are corsets that have a slit down each breast that can be easily opened or can be closed by a single button. For stout figures are long corsets with elastic pieces set in the lower parts of the front, and side lacings to adjust the hip pieces comfortably. Bones are crossed on the hips to hold the figure in good shape, and to the spoon shaped front steels are now added three wide side steels. Pretty stitching in colored silk is done on these steels, and embroidery in neat designs edges the top of the corsets.—Harper's Bazar.

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