

The Cranford Citizen.

VOL. VII, NO. 7

33

CRANFORD, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904.

THREE CENTS



TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE.

We will have our Twelfth Annual Sale for the month of NOVEMBER of the World Wide Known Egg Producer, **Banner Egg Food and Tonic.**

On account of the late Spring this year, there were less birds raised than ever before, so the demand for fresh laid eggs will be the greater.

To help supply this extra demand a little BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC in the morning mash will do the work. It starts the pullets laying early and keeps them laying all through the winter. It helps the old hens through moulting and gets them to laying before the very cold weather sets in.

Those who have used BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC once will never try anything else as it does more than we say it will do.

The regular price is 1 lb. box 25c, by mail 40c; or 5 boxes \$1.00. We will sell during the month of NOVEMBER ONLY a 1lb; box 15c; by mail 30c, or 7 boxes \$1.00 shipped via express or freight, from New York.

This is a big saving for our customers, old and new, and those wishing to double their profits should take advantage of this special offer.

At these reduced prices, positively no orders filled before November 1st nor after November 30th.

We sell all kinds of POULTRY SUPPLIES and all are listed in our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue mailed free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.,

Dept. 2D.

W. V. RUSS, PROP. 26 & 28 Vesey St. NEW YORK CITY.

Union Water Company

Incorporated 1870.

Organized 1891

The Union Water Company supplies the inhabitants of the villages of Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford and Roselle with water for domestic use.

"The Purest and Sweetest that Nature can Yield."

In June, 1892 the water supplied by the Company was analyzed by Allen Hazen, Esq., a leading hydraulic expert of Boston, and pronounced by him to be "water of great purity, purity," and in a letter to one of the Company's patrons he wrote: "You are to be congratulated upon having secured a supply, and you need have no anxiety whatever as to its wholesomeness."

The interest of the Company is identified with the villages in which its plant is located, and it is the policy of the management to do its full share to promote their growth and prosperity.

The Company Refers to all its Patrons.

A representative of the Company will be pleased to call on parties who do not at present use water from its mains, and explain rates, terms, method of service, etc.

Union Water Company,

At 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth.

The Elizabethtown Gas Light Company.

Supplies gas to the people of Cranford for light and fuel. If you have never used gas for cooking purposes try it and you will be pleased. The Company will furnish and set all utensils necessary to use gas for fuel. A gas range is economical and convenient.

Address the Company at
124 Broad street,
Elizabeth.

A discount of twenty-five cents per thousand feet will be allowed on gas bills of 1,000 feet and over used per month. If paid at this office within ten days from presentation of bill.

N. A. BARNETT,

North Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Carriage, and Automobile

Repair Shop.

Rubber Tires for Wagons and Automobiles.
Carriage Painting and Repairing
a Specialty.

Expert horseshoeing and general blacksmithing.
N. A. BARNETT, NORTH AVENUE.

WO SING CHINESE LAUNDRY.

14 North Avenue,
Cranford, N. J.

THE ORIGINAL LAUNDRY IN CRANFORD.

The best work and most careful treatment of goods.

Washing, Dyeing and Finishing.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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14 North Avenue, Cranford, N. J.

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FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS.

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County Engineer, Township Eng.

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ELIZABETH, N. J.

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Dentist.

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J. C. W. RANKIN.

Lehigh Valley Coal.

Kindling Wood.

Box Cranford Block, York Street, Cranford.

JESSE WHEELER,

Violin and Mandolin Instructor.

Is prepared to receive pupils for

violin and mandolin. For terms, ap

ply to address

JESSE WHEELER,

5 Union ave. Citizen Building.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Republican Success Guarantees the Welfare of the Island People.

By the Hon. George E. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

It is a common belief that the future of the Philippines is a subject of great importance to the United States.

The Philippines are a group of islands in the western Pacific Ocean, and are situated between the Asiatic and Australian continents.

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FEAST OF THE WHALE

AN E-KMO BANQUET THAT MAY BEAST A WHOLE DAY.

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The Marathon runner who came in with a sprained ankle has his own idea of what a "typical" game means.

The balloons in the contest at St. Louis did not go much further than to send the crowd to that same show, says the Minneapolis Times.

A Vancouver business brought a coffin and a box of soap to a subsequent development showed that the money spent for the coffin was a year's worth.

Small game has its importance. There is no game more common for a small game than for a big game. A small game is a game that is not a game.

There is a man in New York who cannot remember whether he has married one woman or two. It is presumed that the sea upon which he floated has been one perpetual gale, and if there was a change of the hands at the helm he was not able to detect it, comments the Mobile Item.

Publisher Dent in the Book Magazine says that a quarter of a million copies of the "Temple Shakespeare" are sold every year. The comedies sell better, perhaps, than the tragedies, as is natural, because being lighter reading they appeal even to a larger public. Of the comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing" probably sells best, with "The Midsummer Night's Dream" second, and of the tragedies "Hamlet" is first.

The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Provincetown is to be commemorated by a monument 250 feet high on High Pole Hill, which is in the center of the old Cape Cod town. The Mayflower compact, the first declaration of civil rights on this continent, and the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence, was drawn up there on November 11 (November 21, new style). The obelisk is to be erected by the Cape Cod Memorial Association, which has raised about \$15,000. The town has been authorized by the Legislature to contribute \$500, and the state will duplicate any amount which reaches \$25,000. One hundred thousand dollars will be necessary to build the monument of rough stone to the requisite height. The monument when completed can be seen from any town on Cape Cod, and will be visible far out at sea.

PUZZLING CLIFF DWELLERS.

One Exhibit at St. Louis Shows Reproductions of Their Dwellings.

Older even than China, the oldest existing nation, are the cliff dwellers of southwestern United States, homes of a race whose very name has perished from the earth. Explorers, passing through the Mancos and Casa Verde canyons of Arizona and New Mexico, have found the homes of this strange people in the wildest and most inaccessible of the mountain sides. Did the cliff-dwellers antedate the pyramids of Egypt? Were they of blood relation to the early inhabitants of the land where the Nile is god? Some students are prepared to answer both questions affirmatively and to give what is to them, abundant proof. The pottery from their long-wrecked homes suggests Egypt, and the few inscriptions found have similar suggestions. Mummies, bones wrapped in cloth, feathers from the breast of the turkey and the all useful yucca grass, have been dug from burial places among the cliffs and, in bone and hair much unlike the Indian of today, have a hint of resemblance to a more oriental type. If the cliff dwellers left any descendants, however remote, they are doubtless the Mohl and Zuni Indians, who resemble them in habits and appearance, are their closest kinsmen.

At St. Louis has been reproduced the dwellings from the canyons, with relics found in the abandoned homes. To lend a touch of life to the work scene, where houses have apparently been flung against precipitous walls of rock as pictured homes upon canvas, have been placed Zuni and Mohl Indians in native costume. They work at pottery making, blanket weaving, basket making, silver smelting and other primitive occupations. Thus the mode of life of the cliff dwellers is exhibited in an environment such as this ancient people had. The members of these tribes are of stronger build, handsomer and of brighter color than the ordinary North American Indian, from whom they hold themselves aloof with dignity.—Walter Williams in the Century.

The Southern Birth-Rate.

There are over 50 percent more children at the south in proportion to the number of mothers than at the north. If the population of the north were not kept up by immigration, the south in a few decades would become more populous than all the balance of the country. As it is, the south is holding its proportion of the total population in spite of the heavy immigration of the north receives.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

THE GREAT HESPER

OR THE
SEARCH FOR THE BIGGEST
DIAMOND IN THE WORLD.

By FRANK BARRETT.

CHAPTER VII.

"I would keep it any one who has the opportunity to possess himself of such a treasure as you have! Do you think the man who protects himself when his life is in danger? That diamond is life to me! What shall I do if it were lost? You told that diamond my life in your keeping. You are bound to take every precaution for its safety. You have no right to dispose of it without my consent. I do not agree with your reckless trust in humanity."

"Take the diamond into your keeping. If you think it is not safe in mine," I said.

"You make that offer because you know that I am powerless to accept it in my blind and helpless condition. How can I keep it against a man like Bruce?"

"If you have more faith in my power to keep the diamond, why do you accuse me of neglecting its safety?"

"Because you blind yourself in the danger that exists! That!" he exclaimed, protruding his sightless eyes to the light, and clenching his hands in frenzy, "to think that those who can see will not see!"

"What possible connection can there be?" I asked, "between the safety of our diamond and the event of last night?"

"A palpable connection. The event of last night was an abortive attempt to obtain the diamond."

As I heard this, and looked at Van Hoesk, I almost doubted if he were in his right mind.

"The plot failed," he continued, "because the girl mistook the room."

An incredulous exclamation escaped me.

"You shall hear me," he muttered, stretching his arm to the right and left until he encountered mine with his hand, and then clutching it tightly.

"You shall see with my eyes, if not with your own. You have urged that the girl could know nothing of the disposition of the rooms; but she might receive instructions from her father. He went into the wood to give her those instructions yesterday. Look at your plan!" he handed me the diagram I had drawn at his request.

"Bruce, having his room at the back of the right block, would naturally tell her that when she got to the top of the stairs she was not to pass through the picture gallery, but to go straight to the landing over the stairs she had ascended, open the window in the bay, which would then be on her left hand, and make her way to the oriel facing her."

"That, according to his calculation, would bring her to your window."

"Certainly."

"But he did not take account of the fact that the door by which the girl enters the house is at the back of the right block, and that the stairs by which she would ascend to the first floor bring her to the landing between Sir Edmund's room and Miss Lascelles'."

"Thus, though carrying out her father's instructions to the letter, she must inevitably make her attempt upon Miss Lascelles' room, and not upon yours. Look at your plan."

"I follow you perfectly well," I said, astonished by the ingenuity of his explanation, which had made a perfectly intelligible supposition possible—nay, for the moment, probable.

"Are you convinced?" he asked triumphantly.

"You have yet to explain how Bruce thought to obtain the diamond by the means he employed. He would scarcely expect that I should faint with terror."

"Who said he would? Bruce calculated upon dealing with a heavy sleeper, not a nervous girl. The tapping is described as soft and regular; it was intended to test whether you were asleep or not. The moment a light appeared the sound ceased—the girl had gone back to the bay. From the landing she could see when the light was put out, and it was safe to recommence the attack. The candle was lit with some difficulty the second time Miss Lascelles possibly stood with her back to the window as she held the vesta. Lola may have detected the first glimmer, and uncertain or not whether it was safe to continue, turned the blind and looked through. At that moment the wick burnt up, and Miss Lascelles turning saw the girl's eyes between the laths. The knocking was not repeated, for a simple reason—Lola had discovered her mistake and retreated. Do you doubt now the purpose with which Bruce has gone to seek the girl to-day?"

I was forced to admit that this explanation was feasible, yet I could not believe that Lola, who seemed sincerely attached to me, would consent to aid in my ruin merely at the instigation of her father, whose authority she habitually disregarded. I said this to Van Hoesk.

"It is because she is attached to you—because she loves you," he replied, with emphasis, "that she would readily enter into her father's project to rob you of the diamond. The diamond is her enemy—it has separated her from you, and placed you side by side with Miss Lascelles, for whom she has manifested a jealous hatred from the very first. What could be

more effective to her than to dispose of that which has created this difference between you and her, and to reduce you once more to her level? It is the only hope she can have of a thing you away from Miss Lascelles, and restoring the former condition of equality upon which your companionship with her rested."

Again I was compelled to admit the force of Van Hoesk's argument.

"But why?" I asked, "should Bruce trust such a perilous undertaking to his daughter?"

"For an obvious reason," he replied.

"If you caught her in the act of robbing you, you should not raise your hand against her; if you caught him, you would blow his brains out. For her you would find excuse; for him none."

In this there was truth also.

"Talking of that," he continued, "what arms do you keep about you for defense?"

"None," I replied.

"I thought so. Take this," he said, drawing a long chisel-knife from his breast pocket.

He showed the spring with which the narrow blade opened, and the catch which locked it at the back of the horn handle, and made me promise to use it for my defense, no matter by whom it was attacked. I also promised to close my window, which I habitually kept open at night, and to secure the fastening of that as well as the door before going to bed. Finally, he exhorted that I should once more inclose the Hesper in the leather case and strap it to my wrist the last thing at night.

The Judge did not return until dusk. He was fatigued, and his general appearance indicated a pursuit through rough and thorny ways.

"I have seen the Kid," he said; "but she would not listen to reason, and not being afraid of spilling her clothes she naturally got the best of the argument and played it low down on her father."

He advocated starving her into better behavior, and would have had the door closed to cut off her communication with the dairy, but Miss Lascelles would not listen to this; she would not yield to fear, and declined to change her room or alter her ordinary habits.

We separated a little before 11. The night was close and stuffy. I had no inclination to go to bed, especially as I had given Van Hoesk my word to close the window beforehand.

There was a reading lamp in my room. I lit it, put out the candle and seated myself in a comfortable chair with a book. Not a sound was to be heard after the clock struck 11. I read on without moving from my chair until 12. From time to time I had taken my eyes from the book and listened intently—not in anticipation of hearing the mysterious tapping at my own window, but in apprehension of its being repeated upon Edith's—and as the last stroke of midnight reverberated through the still night I closed my book and listened again. The silence without was so complete that the burning of the oil in the lamp at my side was distinctly audible.

At that moment I heard a board creak. It was so slight a sound that, had my attention been fixed upon the book, I should not have noticed it. I could not tell where it came from; I was not sure that it was not from the floor under my foot as I changed my position. Instinctively I looked toward the window. I could see nothing beyond the circle of light reflected by the lamp shade. It was also too absurd to take the lamp to the window—there was no board there to creak. I waited some minutes, and there being no repetition of the sound, I reopened my book, but I paused with my finger on the page to listen once more. A shuddering sigh, like that of a child who is crying itself to sleep, reached my ear.

I went to the window, drew up the blind softly, and looked out; for the sound had seemed to come from a distance, and I thought it might be the flutter of leaves in a breeze. But the night was unchanged—heavy and still, the moon obscured, and a thin gray veil of mist hanging over the lawn, as Edith had seen it the night before. I opened the door noiselessly. All was dark. I could see only the mullion of the bay standing out vaguely against the grayness. I listened. All night heavy curtains were drawn across the head of the corridor, shutting it off from the passage upon which it abutted at right angles; nevertheless, I could hear the stentorous breathing of the Judge or Van Hoesk from the rooms beyond. I am sure that the sound I had heard was not imaginary, and determined, if possible, to discover the cause. I went back to the table and fetched the lamp.

I had turned to where I stood by the door, when my eyes fell upon something lying at the threshold. Another step, and I should have put my foot upon it.

In steadying the shade, my left hand screened the light as I withdrew it. I saw that the object at my feet was Lola.

She had curled herself upon the mat within the embrasure of the door. Her

face was toward me, and pillowed upon her folded hands. She was asleep, yet her long black lashes were wet, and clung to her cheek with an undrained tear.

"Even Van Hoesk, if he could see you now, poor child," I said to myself, "could not think ill of you." I would not awake her; I withdrew the light until she was in shadow, placed it on the table, fetched my book, and seated myself where I could read and yet watch the sleeper. As I did this, the clock in the battery chimed the half hour. I looked at my watch and saw that it was 12:50.

I could not fix my attention on the book for some time, my mind being occupied with conjectures as to what Van Hoesk's theory and warning in some respects, yet possibly because my judgment was biased by sentiment—I could not believe she had come there with any sinister intention. I was rather disposed to think that she had found solitude no longer, and had sought this resting place to be near the only friend she knew.

As I pondered my eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, and I could see dimly the girl's face, her arms scarcely distinguishable against her dusky caudole, and the darker mass of her red petticoat. She did not move. If she had evaded her father, it is possible that she had fatigued herself as well as him. My heart was stirred with pity, and I resolved that when she awoke I would try, if she would listen to me, to reason her out of her savage isolation, and induce her to accept the kindness that Edith longed to bestow upon her. I would not purposely awake her, for in sleep there was the relative happiness of forgetfulness.

It was past 1 when I again began to read. From time to time I looked away from the page and assured myself that she was still sleeping. And so I sat watching and reading until past 4 o'clock, when the light began to fail, my eyes grew heavy, and unconsciously I fell asleep. I was awake by my book falling from my hands to the floor. The lamp was yet alight, but burning so dimly that, looking toward the door, I could see nothing. I carried the lamp that way. Lola was gone.

When we met at breakfast Edith was in her customary bright and cheerful mood. Reassured by her appearance, Sir Edmund said, smiling:

"Well, my dear, has there been any recurrence of strange sounds and spectral sights during the night?"

"Yes," she answered; "but they did not frighten me, for I knew it was only poor Lola."

"Lola?" I exclaimed.

"I had left a light burning," she said; "the blinds were turned downward, and the light shone upon them; the tapping woke me. It was just the same sound that I heard before. While I was looking at the blind before the open window, the tapping stopped, and I saw a finger come down between the third and fourth laths from the bottom, and turn the third; after that the finger slid in between the next two, and turned the second. Then I saw two lustrous black eyes looking through. Almost immediately afterward they disappeared. 'Don't be afraid, Lola,' I said, in a low voice, for I feared if she were frightened she might slip from that terribly narrow ledge. I waited a few minutes to give her time to get back to the bay, if she intended to, and then I drew up the blind and looked out. There was no one there, and the window in the bay was as we left it 'last night—closed.'"

"Are you sure it was Lola?" I asked.

"Yes; they were her eyes."

"Do you know what time it was when you saw her?" I asked.

"I can be sure of that, for in taking my watch from the stand, it fell, breaking the glass and stopping the hands, and very soon after that I heard the clock strike."

She showed me the watch. The minute hand was so bent that it could not pass the hour hand; when I lifted it the movement recommenced, proving that the spring had not run down.

"The hour marked by the hands was five minutes to one."

"At five minutes to one Lola was sleeping at my door?" I said.

"To be continued."

CHAPTER VIII.

Edith could not say whether the laths she had seen turned were open when she went to the window, and there were no means of confirming the fact afterward, because in pulling up the blind they would, if open, be returned to their former position. In face of my evidence, she was firmly convinced that what she had seen and heard was an extraordinary illusion of the senses parallel to that which furnishes the sole excuse for a tolerably widespread belief in supernatural appearances. She was ashamed of the feebleness of mind which her experiences seemed to imply, and resolved to overcome the weakness, she resisted all her father's persuasions to change those conditions under which she had passed the last two nights.

Van Hoesk alone refused to believe in Edith's hallucination.

"One has only to hear Miss Lascelles speak to discredit a notion of that kind," he said; "she has every sign of mental vigor and physical strength, and to accuse such a girl of that kind of morbid insanity called hallucination is just as creditable to your understanding as to believe in the simplicity and honesty of a vagabond California card sharper, and the half-breed wench hog-houses to call his daughter."

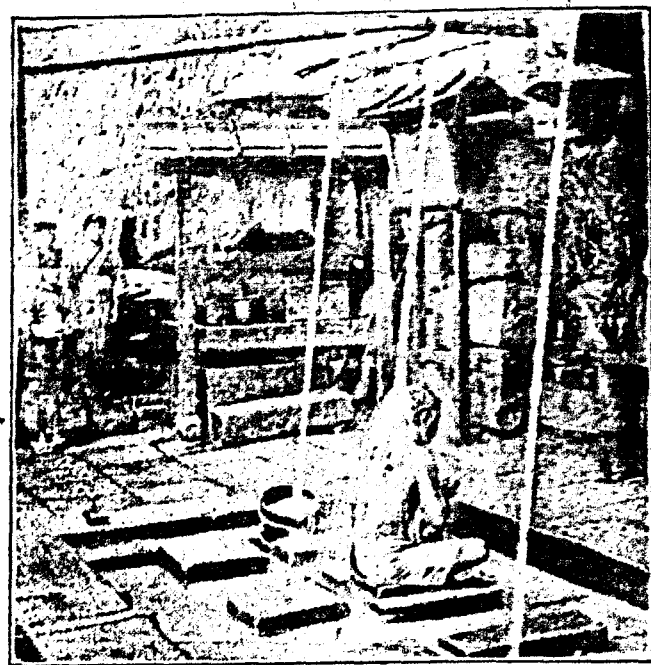
When night came he said to me, after we had separated from the rest:

To be continued.

Gob, being electrocuted, renned in the Philadelphia Mint.

She had curled herself upon the mat within the embrasure of the door. Her

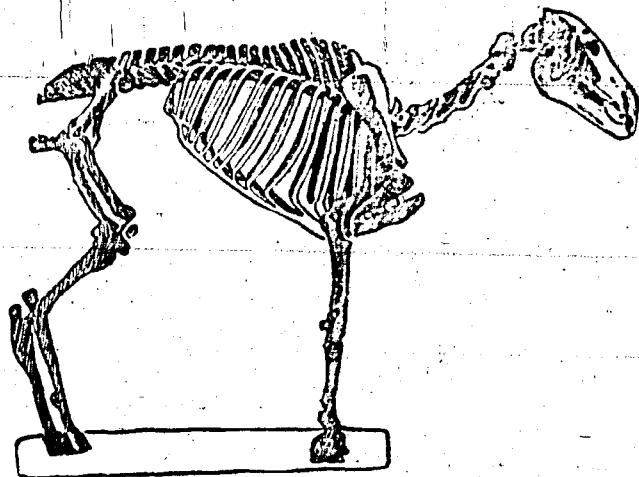
THE WATER CURE AS PUNISHMENT FOR JAPANESE CHILDREN WHO TELL LIES.



When a Japanese child tells lies he is punished by having to sit under a shower bath until the lies are washed away. As in the Italian peasant homes, the Japanese of the poorer class always has a little shrine in his house in which is enthroned one of the Seven Gods of Riches, or a family saint. Every morning he makes an offering of a cake, a little rice and a sprig of green, and every night he lights a little lamp in front of it. In Japanese worship, ablutions play a large part, and the boy shown in our illustration, having indulged in the luxury of many lies, is undergoing a process of purification.

SKELETON OF MARENGO, NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS CHARGE.

Here is the skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon Bonaparte's famous charger, which is now in the Royal United Service Institution, in London. The mortal remains of Marengo are divided between France and England, the skin of the famous horse being in the military museum at the Invalides, having

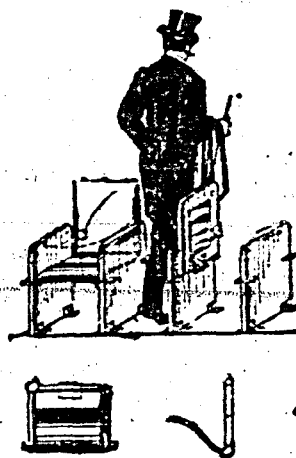


NAPOLEON'S CHARGER, MARENGO.

been sent there by a special order issued last March, while the bones are in London. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo Lord Petre obtained possession of Marengo and sold him to General Angerstein. The animal was well cared for and petted in his old age, and on his death the skeleton was presented to the Royal United Service Institution by General Angerstein.

FOLDING CHAIR FOR THEATRES.

The chairs commonly used in theatres and auditoriums do not permit of the rapid emptying of their occupants, the only access being in a transverse direction, resulting in the immediate congestion of the entirely too contracted aisles. The object of a recent invention, is to provide a chair which will materially enable the public to escape promptly in case of fire or emergency. Side frames of the chairs are placed in rows and parallel to each other, each of which serves for the attachment of a folding seat and a back. When not in use the hinged



FOLDING THEATRE CHAIR.

disperse with the middle and side passages or aisles.

ENGLISH HUMOR.



PROGRESSIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

Jones (from next door).—"What the deuce does all this mean?" Smith (whose wife is away).—"Oh! Nothing much. You see, the wife is coming home to-night, so I'm just getting things spick and span for her before she arrives."—Illustrated Bits.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Grotesque Attempt by Democrats to Twist Facts for Campaign Consumption.

GROSSLY INACCURATE STATEMENTS

Country Is Not in Throes of a Disastrous Business Depression, and Workingmen Continue to Prosper—What the Figures Show.

Nothing could better illustrate the infinite capacity of the democratic party for doing the wrong thing at the right moment than its attempt to outface acknowledged industrial conditions with the bald statement of its campaign text book—that business depression of this year is greater than was that of 1893 and 1894.

As there are as many million American voters as there are millions engaged in industrial pursuits whose experience spans the decade, and who know this to be most fortunately false, there is no need to waste time in refuting it. The democratic depression that prevailed from 1893 to 1897 paralyzed industry in every section of the United States, and its punch was felt in every home. The "business depression of this year" is so largely a figment of democratic imagination that it requires a magnifying glass to be seen, and what there is of it is rapidly fading from sight as the prospects of a great republican victory become more certain.

But the democratic campaign book is not satisfied with this grotesque generalization, so it attempts to convert the republican claim of prosperous times in farm, office and workshop with the assertion that no one is better off for reason of increased income, because the cost of living has increased disproportionately.

How utterly and irritatingly absurd is this contention is proved by the fact that if prices were advancing more rapidly than the earnings of the great mass of the people, the great mass of the people would soon be irretrievably insolvent or their purchases would be so curtailed that the volume of business would be enormously reduced.

There is no possibility of making a scientific comparison of the relative increase in wages and the cost of living, because they are controlled by different factors. The rate of wages is controlled by industrial conditions; the cost of living is controlled by the individual. No man can fix his income at will; any man can limit his expenditures. Let conditions provide sufficient wages to the workman, and it rests with him to say by what margin he will live within his income. The larger that income the larger his possible surplus. If better wages breed extravagance, the result, in the language of Miseser, is misery; if they are expended with economy, the result is an accumulation of wealth and happiness.

Convincing Testimony.

Good times under republican administration has provided the better wages, and the economy of the American people has piled up the means of contentment and happiness, as is evidenced by the following statement of the number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the United States for the eleven years, from 1893 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	No. Depositors.	Deposits.
1893	4,820,771	\$1,753,000,000
1894	4,777,977	1,717,000,000
1895	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1896	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1897	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1898	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1899	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1900	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1901	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1902	4,820,771	1,753,000,000
1903	4,820,771	1,753,000,000

The democratic depression of 1893 and 1894, to which the campaign book, inadvertently attracts attention, was marked by a falling off in deposits of over \$37,000,000 in one year. Between 1893 and 1903 the average annual deposit increased from \$250 to \$117.

More significant than the increase in deposits is the fact that in 1903 there were 2,474,029 absolutely new savers bank deposits in the United States, marking an increase of nearly 50 per cent. during a period when the total population only increased 24 per cent.

Col. Wright's Summary.

Turning now to the direct comparison of the advances in wages and cost of living during the period under review, the democratic effect the greatest contempt for the government statistics, which under the able, conscientious and unbiased direction of Carroll D. Wright, present the following instructive summary:

Year.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Cost of living per week.
1893	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1894	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1895	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1896	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1897	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1898	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1899	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1900	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1901	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1902	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10
1903	34.5	\$1.10	\$1.10

These figures present the results of an extensive investigation into the wages and cost of living in the leading manufacturing and industrial industries of the United States during the period 1893 to 1903. They show that the cost of living has increased less than the wages, and that the standard of living has improved.

number of their employees has remained practically stationary, as is shown by the following table:

Year.	Number of employees.
1893	1,000,000
1894	1,000,000
1895	1,000,000
1896	1,000,000
1897	1,000,000
1898	1,000,000
1899	1,000,000
1900	1,000,000
1901	1,000,000
1902	1,000,000
1903	1,000,000

Number and compensation of employees of certain industries, 1893-1903.

Industry.	1893.	1903.
Manufacturing	1,000,000	1,000,000
Transportation	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000
Services	1,000,000	1,000,000

METHUSELAH AND THE SPHINX

Come all ye Democratic workers,
Your perfect leader waits,
Come all ye Republican workers,
Your perfect leader waits.

Word of cheer for the democracy.
It has been given out to the world
That the democratic party is the
Only party that can save the country.

Democratic financial management.
The democratic party has shown
That it is the only party that can
Manage the country's finances.

Two judges with political facts.
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ALL NOW PRAISE HIM

PANAMAIS COMMEND WISDOM OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Democratic charge that the chief executive was hasty, mounted by recent developments in the Isthmian Republic—His Election Decried.

THERE IS NO BETTER ARGUMENT FOR THE REPUTATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLEGATION THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS HASTY AND INCONSIDERATE IN HIS ACTIONS THAN THE ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. A few weeks ago, and even recently, many of the leading democratic newspapers in the United States have asserted that Panama was threatening against the administration of the canal zone as ordered by the President, and that an immediate policy was being pursued by him in the treatment of the Panamanians.

What are the facts? It seems that when the President gave his order to the canal zone, he was acting in accordance with the policy of the United States, and the President was acting in accordance with the policy of the United States, and the President was acting in accordance with the policy of the United States.

No cause for the future.
At the moment when the situation was somewhat critical in Panama, the American minister, John Barrett, arrived on the scene with special instructions from the President to demonstrate to the Panamanian government and people that the President was determined that NO STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN, INVOLVING THE RELATIONS OF PANAMA PROPER AND THE CANAL ZONE, WHICH WERE NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE TREATY AND WITH THE TRUE INTERESTS OF BOTH PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Democratic financial management.
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KILKENNY HARMONY.

That is the kind that Prevails Among New York Democrats.

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Parley's Admission.
Judge Parker's admission of a confession that he had been guilty of a crime, was a surprise to many of his friends.

Prison from a Democratic Newspaper.
The New York Times, in its issue of the 10th inst., published a long article on the prison system of New York.

The "Honest" Roosevelt.
Democratic editors will not be deterred in their efforts to show that President Roosevelt is a "honest" man.

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**A DEMOCRATIC POLICY AND
HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE.**

The Wilson Tariff Law and Its Disastrous Consequences, with Four Years of Accompanying Business Disaster.

The Democratic policy has often been summarized by the slogan, "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY." And while this slogan is a good one, it is not the whole story. The policy has been a failure in practice, for it has produced a diminishing revenue and an increasing deficit.

The great business depression which has afflicted the country during the last Democratic administration was due not only to the tariff, but to the features of the tariff itself. It was the tariff, and the tariff alone, that was the cause of the depression, for it was the tariff that prevented the country from producing enough to supply its own needs.

When there is a condition of over-production and over-consumption, which is the case with the tariff, the tariff itself is the cause of the depression. It is the tariff that prevents the country from producing enough to supply its own needs, and it is the tariff that prevents the country from consuming enough to satisfy its own needs.

As a revenue-producing measure, the Wilson tariff has been a complete failure. It has produced a diminishing revenue and an increasing deficit. It has produced a business depression which has afflicted the country during the last Democratic administration. It has produced a condition of over-production and over-consumption, which is the cause of the depression. It is the tariff that prevents the country from producing enough to supply its own needs, and it is the tariff that prevents the country from consuming enough to satisfy its own needs.

All through 1901 trade demoralization increased, and the government revenue for the first six months of the year turned out to be about \$10,000,000 less than the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, had estimated they would be in his report of December, 1901. Nevertheless, the Democratic leaders failed to heed the warning, but went ahead with their free trade tariff bill without paying the slightest attention to whether or not the bill could produce enough revenue for running the government.

Davis Looks Out for His Own Revenue.

The House of Representatives not only struck off the import tax on coal, iron, and wool, which were exclusively protective duties, and therefore logical subjects for revenue, from the Democratic standpoint, but it refused to continue the sugar duties, which were a revenue tax of the most productive character. The Senate, through the influence of H. G. Davis, now the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, whose vast fortune was represented chiefly in coal lands, replaced the duty of 10 cents per ton on coal, which was an utterly insignificant source of national revenue, but it restored only such part of the sugar duties as could pay directly into the hands of the sugar trust. Considered merely as a law, continued to pay three hundred million dollars to the sugar trust. The Senate sugar tariff, it is true, produced a revenue of \$23,000,000, none of which revenue would have been obtained by the government under the House bill's free-trade provision. But the public refused for very obvious reasons to give the framers of the Senate amendments any credit for this achievement. On the eve of the passage of the Wilson bill to the upper house it was discovered that several Democratic Senators, whose votes controlled action on the sugar duties, were speculating in Wall Street in sugar trust stock. The angry public clamor over these disclosures was followed by an open letter from President Cleveland to his supporters in the House, declaring the senatorial changes to be "outrageous discriminations and violations of principle," an assertion which in view of the platform of the Democratic leaders retorted publicly with an open show of indignation. When, finally, after a long and stubborn struggle, the Senate tariff bill prevailed and passed both houses, President Cleveland refused to put his name to it, and left the bill to become a law without his signature.

From Bad to Worse.

The result of this haphazard reckoning on the revenue was a law which never produced a surplus. Even with its sugar import tax the yield of the Senate bill in the succeeding year, fell short of the estimate of its authors by no less a sum than \$75,000,000. For this exceedingly filthy third Congress is properly held responsible for the necessity of subsequent bond issues. It is true that both houses had added to the bill a tax of two percent on incomes over \$1000, and in a vague, indefinite way had reckoned that whatever deficiencies might arise from other schedules. The income tax did not stand the test of examination by the United States Supreme Court, and no public revenue was ever derived from it. Even after the income tax was knocked out by the Supreme Court, and even after it was fully demonstrated that the

Wilson law was a stupendous failure and a producer of revenue, the Democratic party in Congress refused to amend it so that it could produce enough revenue. The slogan, "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY," is a good one, but it is not the whole story. The policy has been a failure in practice, for it has produced a diminishing revenue and an increasing deficit.

WHEN NEGRO PLAYED A FIDDLER WHILE ROME BURNED HE SHOWED NO MORE UTTER INDIFFERENCE TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS DID IN THAT DISTRESSFUL YEAR 1909 WHEN THEY PLAYED PETTY POLITICS AND ALSO THE MARKET FOR SUGAR STOCK AND WITH BLIND INDIFFERENCE TO A FINANCIAL SITUATION THAT WAS ALREADY DANGEROUSLY PUSHED TO ITS PASSAGE A BILL THAT IN TURN WAS TO PUSH THE NATION TO THE VERY BRINK OF BANKRUPTCY.

The House Instead of the Loaf.
The one single profit of relief from the Wilson bill defied during the entire session of the Fifty-third Congress. Democratic in both branches, was a bill to bring the treasury to a stand and use the "gold standard" (gold coinage) theoretically acquired by the government in buying silver at the market price and paying it out in overvalued silver dollars.

This bill was a case of offering to the financially distressed nation a stone when a loaf was asked for, for with the gold reserve crumbling to pieces owing to the increasing desire of persons apprehending a slump to the silver basis to exchange paper and silver money for gold, and owing to the encroachments of the government itself upon the gold reserve because of the increasing deficit, it was obviously a case of trying to supply the straw to break the camel's back to furnish this additional load of silver for the gold reserve to carry at a party with gold.

But what did the Democratic Congress care if the sugar-bill was to further damage the credit of the country? Never for a moment did the Democrats care to go back on free trade, even to prevent a deficit in the treasury, and never for a moment did they care to go back on free silver, even to prevent the fatal consequences to the national credit that the increasing deficit involved.

The sugar-bill, however, was forunately vetoed by President Cleveland, who on the silver question at least was right while his party was wrong, and to whom credit is due for refusing to concede anything to the free silver sentiment during the same period when Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis were both actively aiding and abetting free silver with their money and with their votes.

Vindictive Treatment of the Prosperity House.

The Democratic party during those four years acted as if it deliberately sought to kill the goose that lays the golden egg of prosperity. It was a case of giving the goose a kick in the head with a big stick, then in order to ward off any returning sign of animation, a more severe kick, this time in the heart; and then, lest there should be a few sparks of vitality left, a violent kick with the foot, and then another, and then another. And there is nothing in the Democratic platform this year, or in the personal records of the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Parker and Davis, to suggest that the Democratic party would not repeat the killing of the prosperity goose if it got the chance.

The Democrats want reduction in the tariff, but unless they could pursue a negatively drastic policy of cutting down present expenditures in furtherance of the honor and prosperity of the nation, they would need every bit of the present revenues from the tariff to make both ends meet. However, even by pursuing a policy of ultra frugality in expenditures for the public good, extravagance in other ways, coupled with their tariff revision policy, would probably more than neutralize such saving and the necessary large bond issues. Why should the intelligent voters of the United States give the Democratic party the slightest chance to allow history to repeat itself in another deleterious chapter of mismanagement, scandal, business disaster and bankruptcy, for all that is involved in the Parker and Davis bill is to belong to the same class as Cleveland's records free trade, except that Davis has been a protectionist when protection to himself through a high tariff on coal was involved. But as regards free silver, neither of them showed the moral strength that Cleveland showed in trying to prevent the prosperity of the country from being utterly crushed—free silver Cleveland fought free silver, and fought it hard. Parker and Davis both voted for it.

Parker and the Trusts.

Trust magnates having furnished the funds to carry on Parker's campaign, will now be relegated to the rear. How, for example, the sugar trust and other representatives of grasping corporations have such a hold on the Democratic candidate that they will continue to control him. "Their relocation to the rear is merely a 'blind' to deceive the people." When Parker visited New York he told his managers he did not wish his remarks on the trusts "quarantined," and that during the remainder of the campaign the magnates who have been parading and jabbering over his nomination should be less open in their demonstrations of joy. He further said he could not get close to the people as long as the trust magnates openly shouted for him. What the judge meant was that his wealthy sponsors should "keep dark" until after election, when they could come to the front again.

"Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures."—From Bryan's speech at Providence, R. I., August 23rd, 1902.

Under the lead of the Republican party nearly all of the time for over forty years the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations, has become in every respect first.

"The poorer classes of foreign nations are used to conditions with which, happily, our workmen are unfamiliar."—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1908.



ASSAILING THE TARIFF.

Democrats Reem Determined to Force a Disturbing Issue.

Signs increase that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the tariff issue to the front in the presidential campaign. While Republicans will welcome the discussion of this question, well knowing that it is sure to add many thousands of votes to their majorities, they cannot but regret the selection of the tariff as the main issue, because of the unfortunate influence it will have upon the business interests of the country.

So far this year the presidential campaign has not blocked business and financial activity. Affairs proceed as usual. In all lines of business there is a hopefulness and confidence which is most encouraging. But if the country is to be confronted with another visitation of tariff revision agitation, with even a remote chance of success in the election, there is bound to be a great slump in the industrial world and a corresponding depression in all business interests.

It is well remembered what happened ten years ago, when, as President Roosevelt puts it, "the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much." The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterwards effectively prevented anybody from prospering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trust, from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to "paralyze the industries of the country."

The people of the United States will not permit a tariff law to be passed which would mean the destruction and ruin of 1883. Once is enough for one generation. There will be a tremendous vote against tariff legislation by the Democrats.

The confidence of the country may stand even throughout a tariff revision campaign, but it is risking a good deal to raise that issue in the manner contemplated. They, however, have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. They have got to have something to stand upon, and complete failure in every other attack made upon the Republican position has driven them upon the tariff as a standing outpost of Republicanism which can always be assailed, when nothing else affords a convenient target.

Parker's Gold Trick.

Gold Democrats are beginning to fear that Parker's gold telegram was a gold brick intended to deceive them. If Parker voted twice for Bryan and free silver and then pretended to espouse the cause of gold, what assurance, they ask, can he give that he will not change again to free silver if he is elected. With Bryan in the cabinet as an adviser, the gold standard could easily be weakened by any insidious policy that Bryan might evolve. Free silver will never be a dead issue as long as Bryan and any of his former supporters, like Parker, for instance, remain on the political stage.

Bryan's Name Chere.

It is not believed the Hon. Charles A. Towne was very much humiliated at Port Wayne, Ind., when his audience wildly cheered mention of Bryan's name and remained silent when Parker's name was spoken. Mr. Towne was once a leader of Silverites who went to New York from Duluth, became counsel for corporations, and is now campaigning in behalf of the candidate of the trusts. Though Towne ostensibly deserted Bryan for business reasons, he is believed to be still an ardent admirer of the Nebraskaan.

The Savings-Bank Test.

In 1890, when McKinley was first elected, there were 188 savings banks; now there are 1078, an increase of 10 percent. In 1890 the number of depositors in savings banks was 5,065,494 and the

total deposits \$1,007,000,000. In 1901 the number of depositors had increased to 7,305,288, and the deposits to \$2,035,000,000, an increase in round numbers of \$1,028,000,000. As deposits in savings banks are mainly by wage earners and persons of moderate means the great increase in the number of depositors and the aggregate deposits indicates general prosperity—the result of Republican policies and administration.

Per Capita Cost of Government.

Democrats are circulating the statement that the per capita cost of maintaining the government of the United States is greater than in any other one of the leading countries. This is not true. In New Zealand, the cost of government to each inhabitant is highest. It is \$38.38. In Australia it is \$37.69; in the United Kingdom, \$21.39; in France, \$17.84; Belgium, \$17.10; Paraguay, \$17.39; Austria-Hungary, \$12.68; Argentina, \$12.68; Cuba, \$12.40; Netherlands, \$11.19; Portugal, \$11.45; Spain, \$10.09; Sweden, \$9.51; German Empire, \$9.45; Canada, \$9.39. In the United States the per capita cost of government is \$7.97.

Nearly All for Roosevelt.

William F. Cragand, publisher of the Textile Trade Journal at 372 Broadway New York, has just completed a canvass of the trade publications to learn their attitude towards the national tickets. These publications are non-partisan and as a rule do not allow political discussions to appear in their columns. Mr. Cragand's canvass shows that out of 803 of these publications 768 are for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Among the reasons given by John S. Alsup, a life-long Democrat and member of the late Governor R. P. Floyd, of New York, for declaring his intention to vote for President Roosevelt is this:

"The Democratic leaders are making speeches against so-called militarism and imperialism, and they are demanding that the Philippine Islands be given up and abandoned, so far as the guardianship of the United States is concerned. I do not believe that the American flag should ever come down from any pole that it is once raised upon."

July 1, 1893, the last year of the Harrison administration, the public debt was \$12.55 per capita for the entire population of the United States. July 1, 1897, after four years of Democratic administration during a time of profound peace, it had increased to \$15.55, an increase of one dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is a fair specimen of Democratic management of public affairs.

Judge Parker's attempt to pose as a bulwark against Democratic attacks on the "personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt" is one of the humorous incidents of the campaign. No Democrat has yet had the temerity to assail the "President's personal honor and integrity," and none is likely to make the attempt while the President is awake. Parker evidently has gone into the circus business.

The Democratic managers have compiled a list of shutdowns of mills during the Roosevelt administration. A glance at the list shows that nine-tenths of the mills and factories closed were temporarily shut down for repairs. The list is a "fake."

One of the incidental benefits of Republican rule is the general improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural free delivery carriers. This is particularly true in Western States, where the improvement was most needed.

The New York Herald has printed a facsimile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a facsimile of his silver ballot in 1890 or 1900.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A Man of Action, Who Can Be Relied on in Emergencies.

Theodore Roosevelt occupies a unique position in the estimation of the American people. It is not that other men in public life are not honest, or earnest or incorruptible—these qualities are not rare. It is that Mr. Roosevelt combines them in an unusual way. He is possessed of great physical vitality and mental energy, he has of his own taste and his own motion entered into various occupations that have put him in touch and sympathy with all classes of men, high and low. When he was a ranchman he made the cowboys his friends so that when he became a soldier they clamored to be of his regiment. He became Police Commissioner in New York, not for "the money there was in it," as was the custom in New York, but to see that certain abuses were remedied. They were remedied in spite of the opposition of other members of the board. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to carry out certain plans of naval progress. He enlisted in the Spanish war from patriotic motives and made a record. He was elected Governor of New York on account of his public services and was nominated for Vice President against his own wishes for the same reason. In all these positions and as President of the United States he has done his duty fearlessly and honestly. The people have learned to regard him as a man of action, as a man who does things, and who can be relied upon in an emergency. In common phrase he is regarded as a man "who will do the job."

Against such a record as this the negative record of a man who has done nothing but "write legal opinions" and "horse Democratic platforms amounts to nothing. As a man of executive ability and of action Judge Parker is "not in it."

Legislative Landmarks.

Some of the landmarks of history, legislation created during President Roosevelt's administration are: (1) The law for the civil government of the Philippines; (2) Corporate legislation, chief of which is that creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with broad powers which, in the nature of things, must steadily grow; (3) Cuban reciprocity, conferring material benefits on both Cuba and the United States; (4) The treaty and laws that make the Panama canal a certainty; (5) The law for the irrigation of the arid lands of the great West.

Against these accomplished results during one administration of the party that does things, the Democratic party has nothing to offer but empty words and high-sounding promises.

"If our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Philippines by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be frightful calamity to the Philippines themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow, and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago, and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had bravely abandoned."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Taggart's Prophecies.

A tip to Republicans: Don't be scared by Chairman Taggart's prophecies claiming that the political outlook for 1912, when he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in the States, he claimed the State to possess votes up to the next State election. The next day the Republicans carried it by 46,000 plurality.

YOUNG MAN!

Young man, what makes the nation great?

Not man or machinery or state,
Not armies that keep the sea—
The love of those that make us free;
The love of those that keep us grand,
The love of those that make the land
What it is, and what it should be!

Young man, who is the country's guide?
Who stands before the nation's eye?
Not men of war, but men of peace,
Not men of war, but men of peace,
Not men of war, but men of peace,
Who have the sword and the hand?

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CRANFORD POST OFFICE.

Phone to Drop in Your Letters if You Wish
Them to Go by Fast Mail.

BOUND EAST.		BOUND WEST.	
Class.	Leave.	Class.	Leave.
1.00	8:15 a. m.	7.15	8:15 a. m.
2.00	10:15	8.15	10:15
3.00	12:15 p. m.	9.15	12:15 p. m.
4.00	2:15 p. m.	10.15	2:15 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From Philadelphia - 10:15 a. m. 1:05, 2:45, 3:25, 4:47 p. m.
From Philadelphia - 10:15 a. m. 1:05, 2:45, 3:25, 4:47 p. m.

Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

- 13 - Fire House.
- 26 - Corner Union Avenue and Claremont St.
- 27 - Corner Centennial and Lincoln Avenues.
- 40 - Corner Union and Lincoln Avenues.
- 43 - Corner Hampton and Eastman Streets.
- 47 - Corner Hampton and North Ave.
- 52 - Corner Orange and Springfield Avenues.
- 53 - Corner Lincoln and Walnut Avenues.
- 54 - Corner North Avenue and Orchard St.

Town Notes.

Miss Ada L. Ferguson is visiting in New York.

Mrs. Geo. W. Littell is at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Township horse hath a lean and hungry look.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Franz left last week for Lynchburg, Va.

Speculation is rife as to who will be appointed regular police officer.

Dean Palmer has taken a position with the Cranford National Bank.

Mr. Houston and family, of Cicero Ave., entertained friends over Sunday.

Mrs. Blondel and daughter are at Woodbury Falls, Orange County, for a visit.

Henry Cook has purchased the Locomobile formerly owned by Mr. W. G. Franz.

Hon. William F. Hall left on Monday for a business trip to Chicago and St. Louis.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Grace Krause to Dr. F. C. Irwin on October 26.

"The Copper Complication" will be given again during the holiday season at the Casino.

Miss Helker, who has been the guest of Miss Wilbur, has returned to her home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alpaugh and niece of New Germantown is visiting Mrs. W. T. Craft of Walnut avenue.

Mrs. F. Burkestrand, a former resident of Cranford, O. is visiting in town.

The Republican banner is now thrown wide to the breeze in fair weather. Cranford beat Westfield as usual in raising its banner.

Miss Mabel Smith, of New York, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Ely, of Claremont Place last week.

At the Golf Club on Saturday last in the East Jersey League Tournament, the Forest Hill Club defeated the Cranford team by a score of 19 to 9-12.

The eighth grade of Grant school have organized a basket ball team. Besse Merriam and Anita Weathered are captains.

Electrician Jussel has finished rewiring the Opera House in accordance with the latest underwriters standards.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the home of Mrs. Brush, South Ave., Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Wm. Irwin, gateman at Union avenue crossing is seriously ill with intermittent fever at his home on South avenue.

The Cranford Game and Fish Protective Association will meet tonight at 8 o'clock p. m. in the Opera House building.

Rev. Geo. Frances Greene, D. D. exchanged pulpits with Rev. A. W. Karnell, of the Connecticut Farms Church, Sunday.

The ladies' entertainment committee of the Golf Club will give an "At Home" at the Club house next Saturday from four to seven o'clock.

The first of the V. I. A. Charity Euchres for season 1931-1932 will be held at Hampton Hall - on Friday, October 14th, at 3 p. m. A large attendance is requested.

Another week's work on the subway walls and arches will complete the structure when the finishing up will be rapidly carried forward and the improvement thrown open to public use.

A sale of aprons, bags and stock collars for the benefit of the Library will be held in the Library rooms tomorrow (Friday) afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Donations of salable articles will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. S. M. Scott, in action brought against the C. R. R. of N. J. for damage for loss of a finger by his son, Woodruff, which was crushed in a car door, was awarded \$350 by the jury trying the case in the circuit court at Elizabeth last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thompson are visiting in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lohr will soon occupy the Franz house on Arlington Road.

Henry R. Heath was in town during the past week looking after his extensive real estate holdings.

The engagement of Miss Vivian L. Bryan of Newark to William H. Wilson of New York is announced.

George W. Kohn, chairman of the Republican executive committee, is turning up the organization and preparing for a political rally for Roosevelt and Fairbanks next week.

The ladies of Trinity Church will hold a Bazaar-Sale on October 20th at No. 18 North Ave. The room formerly occupied by W. N. Gray's store.

Martin Hess is having his property on Walnut Avenue surveyed and drives laid out along the tract from Blake Avenue to the Liberty Valley railroad, which when completed will furnish a scenic drive through the hills of Union County. The whole property will be set up as a building lot for development. Shrub trees will be planted and walks laid.

The Grant School East Ball eleven will play the Liberty team at Elizabeth on Saturday afternoon. The Grant eleven will play up with the players C. Smith, left end, J. Cox, right end, G. Page, left half back, J. Bates, right half back, R. Thomas, left tackle, P. Gray, right tackle, G. Bell, left guard, W. Drysdale, right guard, J. Bell, center, T. Cooper, full back, J. Smith, quarterback. Next Saturday the 2nd, Grant school plays Plainfield at Cranford.

Cranford cannot be kept down. In one way or another the town is bound to be prominently mentioned before the outside world without particular effort being made in that end. This time it is through the nomination of S. J. Cox for Assembly by the Democratic County Convention held at Elizabeth last Friday. Mr. Cox, although a delegate, was not there, which he says is due to his getting the nomination. For had Steve didn't get elected last year.

Burglars effected an entrance into Louis Swenson's residence on Lincoln Avenue on Sunday night, and proceeded to ransack the premises in a leisurely manner. They took Mr. Swenson's trousers, down stairs and extracted \$12 from the pockets. Flushed with this success, the burglars then proceeded to ransack Mr. Swenson's room on Walnut Ave. and easily picked the lock of the kitchen door. Once inside they set the kitchen table with the glass contained in the pantry and set down to a midnight lunch, having treated themselves with a fine choice wine from Dr. Robert Whitefield's private locker. They again ransacked their search for valuables. While one of the thieves was standing on a table covered with tinware searching a pantry for silverware, another after opening several boxes making a racket that awakened Mr. Whitefield who seized a shotgun and discharged it from a window, which alarmed the thieves who immediately took to flight and made good their escape. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.

The sermon topics presented by the pastor for next Sunday will be, Morning: "The Fading and Fading Leaves." Evening: "The Evening Sacrifice of Sin." The usual interesting musical programme will be presented both morning and evening.

A number from this church will attend the District Epworth League Convention at High Bridge next Thursday.

The Ladies Aid Society will hold a "Packaging Sale" on Thursday evening, October 27, at the home of Mrs. George G. Teller, Orchard street.

The first lecture in the course will be given by Dr. W. H. Morgan of Newark next Monday on "What a Yankee Saw in Ireland." Single tickets 25 cents. Course tickets \$1.00.

The special service to be held in this church beginning Sunday, October 25, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Thos. Houston, the blind evangelist, will be of especial interest to men. Men's meeting will be held on Sunday afternoons and Bible readings will be given after afternoon.

The evangelist will preach his first sermon on Sunday morning, October 25, on the topic, "The Genuine Article." Other information next week.

Dr. Morgan's Lecture.

Next Monday evening, Oct. 17, the first in the course of lectures will be given in St. Paul's Church by Dr. W. H. Morgan of Newark, on "What a Yankee Saw in Ireland." All who desire to attend an evening of literary stimulus and humorous entertainment of high order should avail themselves of this opportunity. Dr. Morgan is an orator of the first class and with his magnetic personality never fails to please his audience.

Many who have heard this lecture in other places have expressed a desire to hear it again. Course tickets for the five lectures of the course are only \$1.00 and may be procured at the drug stores, the Union News Stand or the Committee. Single tickets 25 cents.

School Matters.

The Board of Education held a special meeting Tuesday night for the purpose of passing a contract for transportation of teachers to and from the New Orange school and of pupils from that section to Grant school, and also for the purchase of a new school bus to be used in the school with legal authority.

The contract with Oakley provides for transportation to and from New Orange for three teachers at \$100 per day for each school day and two pupils to Grant school at 50 cents per day, making provision for \$150 per day. "Provision is made" for additional charges for transportation of pupils over the specified. This contract was approved by the Board.

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The contract for coal for the schools, made some months since at a comparatively low price with an Elizabeth dealer has been broken by the dealer and coal is being supplied by a Roselle man at a price said to be practically the same as the one offered by Cranford dealers when the coal bids were first asked. Many people are wondering why an outsider is thus given the preference over the local dealers. There can be no question as to quality as the same roads serve both and even at a few cents higher rate local men should have the trade, since they pay taxes and employ many men in the town. The original contract was authorized by the Board, but it is said that the Chairman of the Supplies Committee has made purchases up to date without such authority for the increased price paid.

Dwelling Burned.

Sunday night about 11 o'clock the house of Thomas Greaves on Denman Ave. near the upper end of the golf grounds, was destroyed by fire, which started, presumably from a defective flue, as it was first observed on the second floor near the chimney. Before the alarm could be turned in the fire had gained such headway that there was no hope of saving the house, even had it been possible to get a stream on; but the nearest hydrant was so far away that the firemen were helpless. Township Clerk Everett tried to turn in the alarm from Box 415 at Lincoln and Union Aves. but for some reason this would not work, so he rode to town on his wheel and pulled box 18 at the fire house.

Greaves had his house partly paid for in the Building Loan. It was insured for \$800, which hardly covers loss. He also carried \$500 on furniture which will cover.

Will Widen Lincoln Avenue.

Surveyors made of Lincoln Ave. between Walnut and Denman Aves. show the street by the old lines to be curiously narrowed in parts, so much so, that if sidewalks which are ordered are laid, there will not be room in the roadway near Denman Ave. for teams to pass. It is proposed to remedy this by widening from near Walnut Ave. to give straight lines to the street and a uniform width. This will take four feet and over from adjoining property at the lower end on each side, but the abutting property owners have agreed their willingness to yield the required land, and it is likely that the improvement will speedily be made, under direction of the Township Committee. The owners of nearly 100 feet frontage are affected. These are the Matthews estate, Howard Cox and the Board of Education for the Sherman school property.

First M. E. Church.

Rev. L. H. Houghton, Pastor.

Friday, Oct. 14, 3:30 p. m. Meeting of Junior Epworth League in chapel, Mrs. Kirkman, superintendent.

7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Rev. Oscar L. Joseph, formerly pastor of the church will give an address. All are cordially invited.

Sunday, Oct. 16, 10:30 a. m. Daily day service of the Sunday school. Mr. J. V. Thompson of the senior class of Drew Theological Seminary will speak. The church will be decorated with fruit and vegetables, which will afterwards be sent to Five Points Mission, New York City. All contributions of fruit and vegetables will be gladly received. These should be sent to the church on Saturday afternoon, after 2 o'clock.

12 M Sunday school.

7 p. m. Devotional meeting of the Epworth League.

7:15 p. m. Preaching by the pastor. Theme: "A Man's Loyalty to His Inner Life."

One bad practice we notice in different places about town is the taking of loose stones from gutters and road sides to the middle of the surface of the road where they are a nuisance to the travel of horses and add greatly to the wear and tear to vehicles.

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Communicated.

Crane, Oct. 13.

Editor of The Citizen:

As was stated in your issue of the 11th inst. a suit was filed in the Superior Court, New Jersey, by the City of Cranford, against the County of Essex, for the purpose of obtaining a writ of mandamus to compel the County to pay the salary of the County Clerk, who is now in default of duty. The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty.

The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty. The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty. The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty.

An Act to provide for the permanent improvement of Public Roads in this State.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

(1) The Board of County Freeholders, in any County of this State, may, at any time, by resolution, provide that any public road or portion of road located within said county, being at least one mile in length, of an extension or connection with some permanently improved or paved road or street, be improved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of County Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders.

From the interest manifested in a road built under the act, it is deemed that the act is of great benefit to the public and it is the policy of the State to encourage the construction of such roads. The act is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Board of County Freeholders, in any County of this State, may, at any time, by resolution, provide that any public road or portion of road located within said county, being at least one mile in length, of an extension or connection with some permanently improved or paved road or street, be improved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of County Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders."

The only reason given by any member of the Board of Freeholders for not building this road was brought forth by Mr. Benjamin King, who now in the seat and offered the following resolution: "The Board of Freeholders, in any County of this State, may, at any time, by resolution, provide that any public road or portion of road located within said county, being at least one mile in length, of an extension or connection with some permanently improved or paved road or street, be improved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of County Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders."

As Mr. King represented a large portion of the county and is elected by a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, it is deemed that the act is of great benefit to the public and it is the policy of the State to encourage the construction of such roads. The act is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Board of County Freeholders, in any County of this State, may, at any time, by resolution, provide that any public road or portion of road located within said county, being at least one mile in length, of an extension or connection with some permanently improved or paved road or street, be improved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of County Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders, or a majority of the County Board of Freeholders."

Very truly yours,
E. G. Woodman.

Golf Club Annual Election.

Last Saturday night the annual meeting of the members of the Golf Club was held at the Club house for the election of officers and trustees.

The officers elected were:

President, S. P. Wood.

Vice President, Wm. Sperry.

Secretary, S. M. Cox.

Treasurer, C. M. Hendricks.

Secretary for Golf, J. C. Hendricks.

Trustees, H. N. Fawn, J. C. Denman and F. T. Houghton.

Mr. H. N. Fawn, who has served as President of the Club for the past year, refused to accept re-nomination for the office.

The report of the officers showed the Club to be in a thoroughly prosperous condition every way. In membership the Club gained 52 during the year now numbering 254 members of all classes. Financially, the condition of the Club is very gratifying, the reports showing a considerable debt on real estate paid off, and the Club house and grounds.

The Intelligent Male.

"Valuable time lost" said the Billville citizen to the prospective purchaser, "Have you life over?"

"Indeed! How was that?"

"How a flash of lightning striking straight for me on" kicked it all to pieces "fore it could land!" - Atlanta

Lodge Directory.

Crane, Oct. 13.

Editor of The Citizen:

The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty. The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty. The County Clerk, who is now in default of duty, is now in default of duty.

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ICE

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GARBLED QUOTATIONS

How Parker Misqu岸 McKinley's Last Speech.

From Parker's letter of acceptance: "He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus."

What McKinley said: "By sensible trade arrangements which shall not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus."

Judge Parker quotes McKinley further as follows: "A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued growth of our export trade." But he stops there without including the following last sentence of the paragraph: "We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor."

Who says the "most noble judge" could purposely misrepresent?

"POLITICAL OLIGARCHY."

Some Facts About Voters' Rights in Virginia.

Something like a hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson protested against the new constitution of Virginia because it gave more power to 10,000 voters in the plantation region of the east than to 100,000 in the non-slaveholding western part of the state. Hence, he claimed, the state would be really ruled by an oligarchy. Let us see whether this is true now. In the Third district, one of the old slaveholding districts, are included the cities of Richmond and Manchester, and one-twenty-eight of the population votes. In the Fourth district, another of those with a large ex-slave population, a total vote of 6,341 was cast in a population of 190,321, one in twenty-six—the winning candidate receiving 5,717 votes, or about five-sixths of the whole. In the Ninth district, including some of the western counties, about whose rights Jefferson was solicitous, a total vote of 27,170 was cast in a population of 225,281, about one vote in seven. The Republican candidate received 13,924 votes, and his opponent 13,246, more than twice as many votes as were required to elect a Democrat in the Fourth district, while the total vote is four times as great as that in the Fourth district and the population only about 60,000 greater. Sixty thousand more people and four times as many votes required to elect a representative! And Jefferson called this political oligarchy when 10,000 voters had more power than 100,000. And Judge Parker does not desire that justice shall "wait on political oligarchy!"

Roosevelt and the Farmer.

(From the Orange-Judd Farmer.) Especially do the farmers of America join their faith to Theodore Roosevelt. He knows them and their wants. He was the first president to comprehensively grasp the problems of forestry, irrigation, good roads, rural free delivery, etc. He was instrumental in putting into force laws and policies for aiding agriculture in these and many other respects.

He appointed a commission of experts to review the land laws and to outline such reforms as would best promote the public interest in general and also the welfare of the bona fide settler, stockman, rancher and lumberman, while putting a stop to the plundering of the public domain. Roosevelt means that the public lands, waters and forests shall be the heritage of the people.

The federal irrigation policy has been wisely championed and fathered by Theodore Roosevelt. Without subjecting east or south to further agricultural competition, this irrigation policy is creating thousands of happy and self-sustaining homes in the previously arid west, thereby developing a large addition to that best of all markets for our labor, capital and manufacturers—the home market.

Still more wonderful, this national irrigation policy is being carried out without expense to taxpayers. The money for it comes from the sale of public lands—\$27,000,000 now available—and is paid back by the settlers upon the land irrigated.

Anti-Imperialist Fashions.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Mr. Dooley remarked a few days ago, "The title of my Dilmerian's house is filled with of policy that he would use policies that have failed or punctured a tire or broke a malspring or been run over by a band wagon." Anybody who goes into the Democratic car and seeks the corner where the castoff garments of anti-imperialism have been thrown with the successive changes of fashion will certainly confess that Mr. Dooley in this respect understands the Democracy. For five years now the Democracy has been denouncing "imperialism," and this year it again appears to that role, with the so-called anti-imperialists proclaiming it the only hope of human liberty. Yet the fashion of its anti-imperialism has changed so often and so completely that it would hardly know itself if it slipped up in its former costumes for the part.

Like Many Others.

An old time Democrat in a Michigan town was discussing politics with a rural Democrat, at the same time dividing a sack of peanuts between them and spreading the shucks over the courthouse steps. "How did you like Judge Parker's speech of acceptance?" asked the town Democrat. "Well," said the rural delegate, as he took another handful of peanuts, "I like peanuts a whole lot better."

H. G. DAVIS'S BLUNDERS.

Cleveland Not President in Fiscal Year of 1902.

(Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune.)

Amendment is expressed here at the blunders made by Henry G. Davis in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for vice president. The most striking are the assertion of the fiscal year 1902 as one of the years of the Cleveland administration and his quotation of the total and per capita expenditure of that year for purposes of a contrast with those of the fiscal year 1901. President Cleveland was not re-elected until November, 1892, four months after the close of the fiscal year which Mr. Davis selects as a year of contrast. Mr. Davis's error is a simple one. He has taken the fiscal year of 1901 as the first fiscal year of his term, properly speaking, was that of 1901. It is pointed out that by selecting the third year of the Harrison administration he secured an advantage of \$22,000,000 difference in the total expenditures of the government and a difference of 13 cents in the per capita expenditure. Mr. Davis also utterly fails to show the increase of expenditures of the Cleveland administration over those of the preceding Republican administration and leaves it to be inferred by the inattentive reader that increases in the expenditures are coincident with Republican rule.

Mr. Davis reiterates the usual campaign fulminations against trusts, but does not suggest a remedy. He was probably restrained from prescribing the Republican remedy of federal prosecution of contracts in restraint of trade by the Albany Democratic platform and the assurances of Parker's managers that the presidential candidate will hold that federal prosecution of corporations chartered by the state is a violation of the constitution. In fact, it is remarked, Mr. Davis follows his arrangement of the trusts with a paragraph on violations of the constitution, apparently intended to reassure any thurston contributors to the Democratic campaign fund.

Mr. Davis's charges of extravagance against Republican administrations have not even the merit of originality, having all been uttered by Judge Parker in more amplified form and effectively disproved by the sound thinkers and experienced economists whose attention was called to them by Parker's letter of acceptance.

Protection Makes No Monopoly.

(From the Iron and Steel Association Bulletin.)

Protection has not established in this country any manufacturing or other monopoly. The express and telegraph companies, the sleeping car companies, the railroad companies themselves, including the electric and street car companies, the gas and electric light companies in towns and cities and every other aggregation of capital to which exclusive privileges are granted or secured by legislation, are in their very nature monopolies, but none of these have specifically mentioned in any way protected by tariff duties. The only manufacturing monopoly in the supply of American markets that we have ever known to be properly chargeable to our tariff legislation was the Welsh tin plate monopoly, now happily ended, which for decades after decades absolutely controlled the supply of tin plates to the people of our country and the prices at which they were sold, but that was a foreign monopoly and not a creation of our protective policy. For years and years our tariff legislation fostered this foreign monopoly by means of low duties. It was always defended by American free traders. It was the protective tariff of 1880 which brought it to an end.

An Unnecessary Distinction.

The two expressions "by and by" and "by the bye" are really derived from the same original word, and the words "by" and "bye" have the same general sense. But the spelling "bye" has long been used in the second of these phrases without any real reason for the change. We should not speak of a bye law or a bye path, and yet many are careful to write "by the bye" and "by the bye." In "goodbye" there might be some reason for keeping the final "e," since it stands for the word "ye" in the shortened form of "God be with ye," but where so much has been dropped the "e" is hardly worth keeping, especially as the old meaning is seldom recalled. St. Nicholas.

Red Hair and Strokes.

Nobody ever heard of a red-headed man being struck. Why a red head should afford any protection from the rays of the sun or give its owner immunity from one of the most singular afflictions that humanity is heir to is one of those mysteries that even the doctors cannot fathom, but the fact remains that men with red hair can stand almost any amount of exertion in or out of doors during the hottest weather and never feel any serious results from it. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sensitive.

The Groom (at the first hotel)—It's no use, Clara; we can't hide it from people that we are newly married. The Bride—What makes you think so, George, dear? The Groom (dejectedly)—Why, the waiter has brought us rice pudding.

Enough Said.

First Passenger (promising on the deck of a liner in mid-ocean, to second passenger, leaning disconsolately against the rail)—Have you dined? Second Passenger (dejectedly)—On the contrary.—Harper's Weekly.

One of the most important assets in a business is politeness.—Atchison Globe.

HAMLET'S MALADY.

A Study of the Melancholy Dane and His Moods.

The tragedy of Hamlet is that a man of a peculiar introspective temperament is called upon to assume a practical crisis. Hamlet knew this very well himself, and that makes the tragedy deeper. Brutus never doubted when once his decision was taken that he was the right man to cure the evils of Rome. Hamlet doubted from the very beginning.

The times are out of joint, cursed spite that ever I was born to set it right.

He was too fine, too disingenuous, too intellectual, a character to be the rough instrument which fate demanded. He had the fatal malady of analyzing his own motives, which is generally destructive of action. If you once begin asking yourself what will be the results and consequences of a definite act, you will find that at the moment of action your will is paralyzed by excess of scrupulousness, as Hamlet's was when with the drawn sword he saw his uncle praying. It was a disease of will from which Hamlet was suffering. In any other times it would not have been so fatal. In this particular time, when he was called upon to do a specific act to avenge his father and kill the usurper, it is not he, but a man rather of the Fortinbras build, who will be the savior of society. Observe, too, that, like many intellectual men, he cannot be sure of his own moods. He sees the ghost of his murdered father, but is it an honest ghost, is it really his father's spirit? Hamlet believes in it on the battlements of Elsinore, but he entirely disbelieves it in another mood, when despite the evidences of his senses he talks of "the bourn from which no traveler returns." The traveler who had returned is dismissed apparently as a fantasy of his brain. And these supernatural visitings in such an analytic and introspective mind do not, as a matter of fact, supply him with the motive for his subsequent action.

The ghost can make him put on an antic disposition, play with such creatures as Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, deride the gentle humors of Polonius and lessen the torrent of his words against his mother. But what the ghost cannot do is to make him kill his uncle. He murders him at last, more or less accidentally, because his mother was poisoned and Laertes had played foul in the fencing bout. So curiously destructive of strong, practical action is an intellectual malady when it has grown morbid, the tendency toward introspection, self-analysis, metaphysical speculation.—W. L. Courtney in National Review.

A BUDGET OF MAXIMS.

Rather than any nothing, men are content to speak ill of themselves.

A proud man can never be a loser—no, not even when he renounces his pride.

It is much less for a man's honor to distrust his friends than to be deceived by them.

Few people have the wisdom to like reproaches that would do them good better than praises that do them hurt.

It is with true love as with ghosts and apparitions, a thing that everybody talks of and scarce anybody hath seen.

The most disinterested love is, after all, but a kind of bargain in which the dear love of our own selves always purposes to be the gainer some way or other.—Hocheloucauld.

Naval Cadets.

To enter the Naval academy at Annapolis a boy must be between fifteen and twenty years of age, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. He will be examined in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, history of the world, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry.

He must sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years, including the time of probation at the academy, unless sooner discharged. His pay, which begins at date of admission, is \$500 a year.

A Fair Opportunity.

Tasso, being told that he had a fair opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy, replied, "I wish not to plunder him, but there are things which I wish to take from him—not his honor or his life, but his malice and ill will."

Well spoken! A noble taking from an enemy, "his malice and ill will!" How is that done? Love is the potent weapon. "Heap coals of fire on his head."—Exchange.

His Farewells.

"That young chap that calls on our Myrtilla reminds me of Patti," said the old man in the dining room. "Why not?" asked his wife. "He has so many farwell performances in the vestibule."—Baltimore Herald.

The Senator's Italian.

A prominent senator, who claims to be rather more cultivated than some of his colleagues, prides himself on his knowledge of Italian. During a recent visit to New York he patronized a street bootblackening stand and as he got into the seat directed the bootblack in his best Italian to make haste, as he was trying to catch a train.

The bootblack stared at the senator for a moment in apparent perplexity, then answered briefly: "No speak English."

A newsboy standing on the corner had witnessed the incident with interest.

"He ain't no Frenchman," he observed confidentially as the senator got down from the stand. "He's a bloomin' dago. Talk Italian."—Harper's Weekly.

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PINCHED THE VETERANS.

How the Democrats Economized When They Had a Chance.

(Editorial in the New York Tribune, Oct. 11, 1902.)

The Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, has sent in his estimates for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, wherein he makes it appear that in his opinion an aggregate of \$170,779,124.26 is needed for the several branches of the public service under his control. He seems somewhat proud of the fact that this is a decrease from last year of \$3,308,406.18, the total then being \$174,087,530.44. But he omits to call public attention to the suggestive fact that he gets all and more than all of his apparent saving out of the pension bureau. His estimates show a decrease for pensions of \$5,000,000. Further than that, he wants an increase of \$1,000,000 for examining surgeons, \$100,000 for clerk hire and \$300,000 for expenses of investigation. This is a total of \$1,300,000 which he must have in order to cut down the pensions to the extent of \$5,000,000, and the secretary proposes to make the old soldiers pay it all.

DAVIS ON THE RACE ISSUE.

An Unwise and Untrue Utterance.

(From the Boston Herald, Dec. 1.)

In only one matter does he (Mr. Davis) undertake more than was undertaken by his chief. We refer to the paragraph in which he alludes to "the rehabilitation by the Republican party of a disappearing race issue." The issue has not been rehabilitated by the Republican party. The Republican party was doing nothing to bring it into prominence again, when the Democratic party of the southern states set about its new crusade against the colored citizens in the southern states, depriving them of the suffrage which they had enjoyed under the laws, national and state, since these states were restored to the Union upon their express acceptance of the war amendments to the constitution of the United States as the basis of the relations of the races in their borders, and practically depriving them of the right to hold office or receive employment in national or local administrations.

His Idea of It.

Caller—Why, I'm Irish, Bobby. I was really born in Ireland. [Bobby—Oh, you're in disguise, then. Caller—In disguise? Bobby—Sure! You ain't got any red chin whiskers nor a pipe sticking in your hat!—Philadelphia Press.

Personal.

"Is there anything you don't need that I might take?" asked the slovenly old junk man, watching Subbubs packing his goods on the moving van. "Yes," snapped Subbubs; "a bath."—Exchange.

Killing a Robin.

There are persons at the present day—and not all old women either—who believe that killing a robin will bring bad luck. According to ancient belief the stormcloud was a huge bird. The Arabians represented his wings as measuring 10,000 fathoms. This bird lived on worms, the latter being the streaks of lightning accompanying storms. The Germans remodeled the action by creating the god Thor, whose bird was the robin. Consequently to kill a robin first meant death by lightning, then bad luck.

An Enormous Sundial.

A curious phenomenon is reported in the columns of a geographical publication. It is a large promontory in the Aegean sea, known as Hayou Horoo, which extends 3,000 feet above the level of the water. As the sun swings around, the shadow of this mountain touches one by one a circle of islands separated by regular intervals, which act as hour marks. It is the largest sundial in the world.

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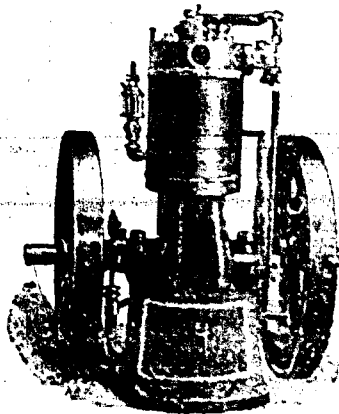
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