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Mortality among the colored people at the South is between three and four per cent. higher than among the whites.

The age of the new members of the House of Representatives averages not less than forty years. A generation ago they thought a legislator should be fifty or sixty.

It will not be for lack of an earnest desire on the part of Idaho and Wyoming to become states if two more stars are not added to the flag before the present session of Congress expires.

The Argentine Republic has 80,000,000 sheep, or twice as many as the United States, but the number of her horned cattle is placed at 20,000,000, while we have nearly 50,000,000.

Canadian customs officers calculate that the United States government is defrauded of nearly $1,000,000 a year by opium smuggling from British Columbia across the border.

A Pennsylvania newspaper is authority for the statement that a Mr. Rye, who lives near Pittsburgh, has patriotically named his daughters after the rivers of his vicinity. The last one was christened Monongahela Rye.

It is said that the first thing that the new government of Brazil did was to send a telegram to the Rothschilds asking for their continued financial support, and the reply received was favorable and undoubtedly did much toward solidifying the new government.

According to the diagrams and documents exhibited by the French Statistical Society, Paris now contains 2,961,089 inhabitants. Of these one-tenth are foreigners, most of whom flock to Paris for the purpose of earning money.

The question of the restriction of immigration will in all probability come up for consideration by the Fifty-first Congress. It is a question which the New York *Mail and Express* thinks needs settlement badly and needs it soon, and the longer its solution is delayed the more difficult it promises to be.

An officer high in army circles suggests that as a solution of the Indian question the red man be enlisted in the regular army. He says that they make good soldiers but very poor farmers. The American army has found the former to be a serious fact, while the Interior Department has made almost an utter failure of converting them into farmers.

M. de Freycinet, the French Premier, says that the whole of the French army will be armed with the Lebel rifle in a few weeks, a fact which, he thinks, may go a long way towards preserving the peace of Europe. The factories at St. Etienne, Tulle and Chatellerault turn out 6000 of these rifles every day. The secret of how they are made as well as the smokeless powder is well preserved notwithstanding German anxiety to penetrate it.

Russia is quietly using every peaceable means to strengthen her influence in Central Asia. According to Russian dailies the Khan of Khiva was invited to pass the first few weeks of this year at the St. Petersburg Court in a peremptory manner which excluded all possibility of his refusal. The Emir of Bokhara also found it expedient to consent to let his son join the corps of pages at the Czar's Court. The young sprig of oriental royalty was taken to St. Petersburg by a special embassy.

The Argentine Republic now cherishes the expectation that it will soon have a stream of immigration equal to that which has enriched and still swells the opulence of this country. During the first seven months of last year the Argentine Republic received 157,681 immigrants, and a total of 250,000 for the year. "These figures," says the Washington *Star*, "point to the not distant day when a republic not less powerful than our own will include all the States of South America under its authority."

With the discovery of sand in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts not long ago, which is almost pure silica, a new era in American cut-glass making has begun. Formerly, sand and other materials for the manufacture of the best cut glass were brought to this country from Belgium and France. The only exhibitor of American cut glass took the grand prize in the recent Paris exposition. It is not generally known that the best glass blowers and cutters have been attracted to America on account of the good wages paid. The industry has won a triumph for America in carrying off the World's Fair prize from European rivals.

The Secretary of War will approve the new design for a national flag prepared by the Navy Department. The new standard will not present a very noticeable difference from the present star spangled banner. As required by act of Congress, the alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen colonies remain the same. The change is in the stars, the admission of the new States adding four more stars and necessitating a re-arrangement of the whole group. They are arranged in six rows of seven stars each, the second, fourth and sixth rows beginning midway between the two first stars in the row above each of these rows. Many designs were received at the war department from almost every part of the country, every amateur artist being anxious to improve this rare and patriotic opportunity.

Two Truths.

"Darling," he said, "I never meant
To hurt you;" and his eyes were wet.
"I would not hurt you for the world;
Am I to blame if I forget?"

"Forgive my selfish tears," she cried,
"Forgive! I knew that it was not
Because you meant to hurt me, sweet—
I knew it was that you forgot."

But all the same deep in her heart
Rankled this thought and rankles yet—
"When love is at its best, one loves
So much that one cannot forget."
—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

Partner's Daughter.

Brewster handed his partner's daughter to the large plate-glass doors, bowed low, showed his fine teeth in a warm smile, and stood looking after her as she walked away—smiling still.

Mr. Brewster was forty-odd, and a well-preserved and handsome man.

Margaret Clifford was twenty, and a charming girl.

This was not the first time a certain idea had presented itself to Mr. Brewster's mind.

He had thought that he had finished with all that sort of thing when a tender passage in his life had closed disastrously, twenty years ago—when there had been a foolish quarrel and a bethrothal ring sent back, and then, a few months later, a cruel marriage notice in the papers. He had thought that his lonely life must be his punishment for his hasty injustice, and that he could never care for another woman.

But when Margaret Clifford had burst upon him one day, beautiful and radiant, he had felt a new sensation.

When she had brightly talked with him, perched on a dry-goods box perhaps, he had felt his heart grow warm within him; when she had made a little call in the private office—but she was at home all over the store and good friends with all the employees—and laughed and chatted with him, from an arm of his big chair, he had felt odd, new hopes stirring in his breast.

He knew well enough how George Clifford would view it. The marriage of his daughter to his partner, who, with himself, ranked with the foremost of the solid, prosperous men of the city, would not fail to gratify him.

Mr. Brewster thought that he might bring the girl to care for him. Better he than some young scapegrace who would make her miserable. She would make a charming mistress for the fine house he could give her. Twenty years younger? What of that? He would make her too happy to think of it.

He pulled his moustache, just touched with gray, to disguise the broad smile he could not repress.

There was a fresh bill of goods up stairs to be invoiced, and Mr. Brewster took the elevator to look at it.

Not but John Carruthers would attend to it perfectly. Carruthers was the up-stairs manager, and a treasure—only twenty-five or so, but uncommonly clever and efficient and honest; the sort of fellow to make his mark.

But Mr. Brewster was not thinking of John Carruthers just now; he had before him a distinct picture of oval cheeks and a sweet mouth, which hopelessly confused all else.

He had paused behind a mammoth box of the newly-arrived goods, and looked absently down into the street.

"What were those fellows chattering about back there? It put his glowing visions to rout. That was Carruthers' voice, though, and Carruthers never chattered; a tall, square-shouldered, good-looking young half-Scotchman he was, who could mind his own affairs and say little. But that was his voice.

"I tell you, Stiles, I might as well want the moon," he was saying, as though in emphatic repetition. His voice had a dreary tone. "I shall never get her. It could never be possible. Everything is against it. I haven't a chance. I don't say it's unreasonable, either. It's a law of nature. What could you ask or expect? She is the daughter of one of the owners of the house which employs me. Would it be likely that her father would consent with joy to my proposal for his daughter? It's likely he'd discharge me off the spot."

So, so! Mr. Browster stood still. He might have slipped away, but he felt somehow rather powerless to move. He tugged at his moustache, and listened.

"Go in and win," said Stiles, boldly. "You're as good a fellow as she'll be apt to meet, and you know it, Carruthers. Any girl ought to be glad to get you, I should say. Just go in and win."

"Thank you," said John Carruthers, hopelessly. "But do I want to plunge her into a sea of trouble," Stiles? An angry father and a husband who couldn't take care of her by any means as she has always been taken care of—that isn't a pleasant situation for any girl. Don't think I'm growling; I'm prepared to submit to the inevitable. Only it is inevitable. There isn't any hope for us."

"Us?" said Stiles, interrogatively. "Does Miss Clifford—have you spoken, or—"

There was a silence, which John Carruthers broke with a softened, unsteady voice.

"I think she cares for me," he said, slowly. "There are ways you can tell, you know—things you can't mistake. I'm not boasting; it's only to show you how hard it is for me. It's more than I know how to bear," he burst out desperately.

And then the office boy came up with inquiries from Mr. Clifford, and the junior partner could hear Carruthers responding in his usual steady manner and Stiles walking away.

Mr. Brewster sat down in the dusty window-seat, feeling somehow used up. Here was a state of things!

He rubbed back his hair in bewilderment; it was hard to take it all in at once. His confidential clerk in love with his partner's daughter!

But no—it was not strange; in truth, it was hardly to be wondered at. That was not the queer part. The queer part was—John Carruthers in love with the girl whom he, Daniel Brewster, meant to marry!

Mr. Brewster stroked his chin.

"If it had been Stiles, or Robinson, or Downing, or any of them, Mr. Brewster would have had plenty of epithets to apply—bold upstart, impudent puppy, and the like. But John Carruthers could hardly be disposed of in that way; Carruthers had too much of dignity, and too much of his employer's respect. What Carruthers said, or did demanded consideration—in any other case. But this?

The young rascal! A handsome fellow he was, with his broad shoulders and his clear-cut face. And twenty-five or so.

Mr. Brewster, with a sudden impulse, took out his pocket-mirror.

Yes, he looked his forty years. The wrinkles were beginning a subtle appearance, and his hair and moustache were dusted with gray.

Forty-odd years old; and something of an old fogy, he supposed. And John Carruthers was energetic, bright-mannered, thoroughly pleasing—and twenty-five.

Mr. Brewster's visions of a half-hour ago fell and shattered themselves. He thought she liked him, eh? Most likely. Any girl would, as Stiles had said. Liked him, and would marry him, if he should ask her; no doubt of it. She was a firm-spoken, independent girl. But Carruthers was afraid to ask her, though, on forty dollars a week? How would sixty do, then? That was the salary of the busier downstairs manager, and he was leaving next month for another city. And once George Clifford's son-in-law, the young fellow's future would be plain. He would be the leading partner in the firm in ten years, and he and Clifford could take a rest.

What was he planning the destruction of his own hopes. If an hour ago he had seen himself a proud husband; now he was the same lonely bachelor, and would always be. Most men would ignore John Carruthers' case, merely. What if he did spend a love-sick week or so? He would get over it; so would Margaret. And, on his own behalf, he knew that a word to George Clifford—

John Carruthers came around behind the box, started at the sight of his employer, and stopped back; but Mr. Brewster shook his head.

"Don't go, Carruthers," he said. "I want a word with you. I've been here for fifteen minutes, Carruthers."

His manager flushed hotly, with a hurt gaze at him.

"I have heard the whole business, Carruthers," Mr. Brewster added, coolly. "I know that you have fallen in love with Miss Margaret Clifford and she with you."

"I did not say so, Mr. Brewster," poor Carruthers stammered. "I said I thought—I hoped—"

"It's all the same. I think I gathered the main facts. And I want to propound Mr. Stiles' query, Carruthers; Why don't you ask her?"

"You've been very kind, Mr. Brewster," Carruthers said, rather huskily. "I don't believe one man in a thousand would have done this. They would have laughed at my presumption and let it go. I can never forget it, sir. If I come to anything now, it is you who have been the making of me, for I don't think I could have come to much without her."

"I would like to know you better, Mr. Brewster. It's a good deal to ask, but couldn't you make us a call some evening? I live with my mother and my aunt, Mrs. Joyce, at Number Seventy-nine Major street. They would be so glad to see you."

He started at the change which came over his employer's face.

"Joyce?," said Mr. Brewster, clearing his throat and growing suddenly white. "Not Helena Graham?"

"Did you know her, Mr. Brewster?" said Carruthers, warmly. "Yes, that was her maiden name. She's my mother's younger sister. Her husband died twelve years ago, and she has lived with us since. I don't think you could forget her if you have known her. She was always handsome, and I can't see that she gets older. I never heard her speak of you."

"She wouldn't be apt to," said Mr. Brewster, in a voice which shook with his depth of shaken feeling. "She has a very good cause not to. She—Did you say I could come and call on you?" said Mr. Brewster, after a silence. He had turned away and brushed his eyes with his handkerchief. "Carruthers, I have no right to—I have no business to, Carruthers—but I shall come."

Assuredly Mr. Browster's was a marked case of virtue its own reward, for he was married after all, and before John Carruthers was.

His pretty notion of a church wedding was carried out, too, to the letter, except that his bride was the only woman he cared for, and who had been brought to forgive and comfort him, and that John Carruthers and Margaret Clifford were best man and bridesmaid. —*Saturday Night.*

Highly Improper.

Husband—Mary, would it be proper for me to say I made the fire, or started the fire?

Wife—Now, John, the idea! When you know that I've built the fire every morning since we got married.—*Binghamton Leader.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Few of the Most Famous Collections in Existence.

Enormous Prices Paid for the Rare Specimens.

Six years ago a business man in this city, says the Philadelphia *News*, who had plenty of money, determined to collect a magnificent assortment of foreign postage stamps. For six years he has done little else than pursue this occupation. He became connected with all the leading dealers in the world and left with them orders to secure rare varieties at any price. He has already expended $25,000, and has now a collection of about 14,000 stamps. This may include all the "adhesives," as there are but 8000 of them in existence. Occasionally you read, and so do I, of postage-stamp collections containing millions of different stamps. Such things are myths, unless they consist of innumerable duplicates.

Perhaps dealers and advanced collectors consider the collection of M. Ferrari, son of the Duchess of Galatea, the finest collection of postage stamps in the world. It is said to outrank even the famous Rothschild collection. The Ferrari collection is worth $250,000, and its happy owner employs a well-educated secretary who does nothing whatever but attend to it. This secretary classifies and pastes the stamps, and corresponds with all the leading dealers of the world, endeavoring to obtain what collectors call "unattainables."

The stamp dealers frequently obtain specimens of rare stamps in queer ways. Not long ago a bookkeeper employed by a Philadelphia merchant entered the firm of which Mr. Hanes is a member, and throwing a stamp on the counter asked whether it was worth anything. This was one of the first stamps issued by the city of Baltimore many years ago, and the bookkeeper said he had found it on a letter of an old correspondent of the firm for which he worked. Apparently the man did not think the stamp would bring more than 50 cents or a dollar. You can judge of his amazement, therefor, when he was offered a sum very far beyond this, and which seemed to him fabulous. He parted with the stamp gladly, and hurried out of the office as if he were afraid the money would be asked back. Several days later this stamp was sold for $260.

One of the most famous collectors of the world is Mr. Tapling, an English member of Parliament. He lives at Dulwich, not far from London. His collection, which is valued at $200,000, is mounted on cardboard and includes a long list of what connoisseurs call the "unattainables." Dozens and dozens of Mr. Tapling's stamps are worth from $100 to $150 apiece.

Several weeks ago a very small boy who has been selling stamps at intervals to a local dealer called upon him with a United States stamp—I think it was one of the old "eighty cents"—and asked how much it was worth. This was a stamp which sells readily for $10. But the lad had never received more than five or six cents apiece for his stamps before, and the dealer was afraid of frightening him at first by mentioning a high value, so he told the boy "it was a mighty good stamp." Then offering $5 for it, he asked the lad whether he would sell it at that figure. The boy became scared, picked up the stamp, ran away and has never returned. He probably has an idea that it is worth a fabulous sum.

The Perils of Buffalo-Hunting.

On the occasion in question, says Theodore Roosevelt in *St. Nicholas*, my brother and cousin were on their way homeward. They were just mounting one of the long, low swells into which the prairie was broken, when they heard a low, muttering, rumbling noise, like far-off thunder. It grew steadily louder, and, not knowing what it meant, they hurried forward to the top of the rise. As they reached it, they stopped short in terror and amazement, for before them the whole prairie was black with madly-rushing *buffaloes.*

Afterward they learned that another couple of hunters, four or five miles off, had fired into and stampeded a large herd. This herd, in its rush, gathered others, all thundering along together in uncontrollable and increasing panic.

The surprised hunters were far away from any broken ground or other place of refuge; while the vast herd of huge, plunging, maddened beasts was charging straight down on them not a quarter of a mile distant. Down they came!—thousands upon thousands, their front extending a mile in breadth, while the earth shook beneath their thunderous gallop, and, as they came closer, their shaggy frontlets loomed dimly through the columns of dust thrown up from the dry soil. The two hunters knew that their only hope for life was to split the herd, which, though it had so broad a front, was not very deep. If they failed, they would inevitably be trampled to death.

Waiting until the beasts were in close range, they opened a rapid fire from their heavy breech-loading rifles, yelling at the top of their voices. For a moment the result seemed doubtful. The line thundered steadily down on them; then it swayed violently, as two or three of the brutes immediately in their front fell beneath the bullets, while the neighbors made violent efforts to press off sideways. Then a narrow wedge-shaped rift appeared in the line and widened as it came up closer, and the buffaloes, shrinking from their foes in front, strove desperately to edge away from the dangerous neighborhood; the shouts and shots were redoubled; the hunters were almost choked by the cloud of dust through which they could see the stream of dark huge bodies passing within rifle-length on either side; and in a moment the peril was over, and the two men were left alone on the plain, unharmed, though with their nerves terribly shaken. The herd careered on toward the horizon, save five individuals who had been killed or disabled by the shots.—*St. Nicholas.*

Ostriches in America.

There are certain old traditions about the ostrich which, I have been told by the owner of the California ranch, are fallacious. He says that the ostrich does not bury his head in the sand and imagine he is unobserved by his enemies. On the contrary, he is a very pugnacious bird, and always ready for a fight. Nor does the female ostrich lay her eggs in the sand for the sun to hatch them. To do them justice, they are quite domestic, and deserve a better reputation. Nor is the ostrich ever used for riding, as he has an exceptionally weak back; any person might break it with a blow from an ordinary cane.

His strength lies in his great breast and his feet. He has one great claw, and a very small one, and with a terrible precision he can bring down the large claw with a cruel force that will tear open anything not made of sheet-iron.

Savage birds at best, they are dangerously so during breeding time. The twenty-two birds brought to our California ranch trusted to their instinct and laid their eggs during the California winter, which corresponded to their summer south of the Equator. It being the rainy season, their nests were filled with water and the eggs were chilled; so the first season of their American sojourn was a failure.

The ostrich makes its nest by rolling in the sand and scooping out a hole some six feet in diameter, and, excepting an incubator-house, the California ranch requires no buildings for the use of the birds, though the land is divided off into pens fenced in, each about an acre in extent, for the use of the breeding birds, every pair occupying one such inclosure.

The ostriches live upon alfalfa and corn. Alfalfa is a grass cultivated all over the ranch; it resembles our clover, and grows to a crop some six times a year.

A "Wrinkle" for Scientists.

Here is a wrinkle for you, and I am willing to swear to it, says, a writer in the New York *Herald.* If you catch a shark at daybreak and cut out his heart just after his capture that heart will go on beating till sundown. Scientists may sneer at this statement, but how should they know? They have never kept a heart from dawn till dusk and watched its pulsations grow feebler and feebler until at last they cease altogether as the sun's upper limb disappears beneath the horizon. Whereas I have, and therefore I know, and that's how I am to windward of those beforementioned scientists.

As for the flesh of the shark it is rather tough. Splendid soup, however, can be made from his fins. Some rather tasty fillets can be carved by an expert from the region of his backbone. A little curry powder lends zest to the coarsest and commonest flesh when dressed artistically, and I have more than once fed sumptuously on curried shark a l'indienne. I might not be able to appreciate such a luxury just now. A man's taste gets vitrated, you know; but in those glorious days of my youth, when dyspepsia was unknown and gout undreamed of, I could get away with a jolly good dishful of shark dressed after the Indian fashion, with plenty of rice and a wee bit of mango chutnee. Yes, shipmates, I could. Besides, what a tiptop walking stick can be made from a shark's spinal column.

In the Sick-Room.

Don't be too demonstrative; fidgety attentions often worry the sick, and do more harm than down right neglect. In entering a sick-room, do so promptly; do not turn the handle with a series of irritating little clicks, finally terminating in a big snap with which the door flies open. Don't whistle; but let your conversation be carried on in the ordinary tone; whatever needs to be said should be spoken so that the patients may hear it, if they wish. A teaspoonful of ground mustard in a cup of warm water is a prompt and reliable emetic, and should be resorted to in cases of poisoning or cramps in the stomach from over-eating. It does not follow that sick persons are asleep because their eyes are shut; they may be acutely conscious of all that is passing in the room, though unable or unwilling to make any sign; and nothing can be more nerve-proving than hush-sh-ing and whispering around and creaking about on the tips of their toes.

A Pigeon Decides a Law Case.

A novel decision was rendered by Justice Miller in a suit before him between John B. Kirby and John Scott, each claiming the ownership to a certain carrier pigeon, which was brought into court in charge of an officer. Justice Miller, in order to settle the ownership beyond question, ordered the pigeon placed in the hands of two disinterested persons, who took it four miles south of the city and released it. After it had started two chasers were sent up by Kirby, and Scott followed suit by releasing another pigeon. The pigeon in controversy flew straight to the residence of Scott, and according to the decision of Justice Miller is now Scott's property.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WHERE WIDOWS DO CONGREGATE.

Washington is getting to be a great place for widows. Poor widows manage to get into the departments as clerks or copyists, while rich widows go there to live in the hopes of picking up some army or navy officer or unsophisticated Congressman. Women in black, with dashing, dangerous eyes shining underneath the long veils, are as common on the streets of Washington as young dandies with big canes, one glove on and the other hanging over the cane at the regulation angle. In the Langham Hotel here, a sort of family hotel, accommodating perhaps fifty or sixty guests, there are by actual count seventeen widows.—*Chicago Herald.*

CHROMATIC SUPPER PARTIES.

There is one very beautiful woman in Washington who avoids the glare of publicity as much as possible, but is all the time doing something original, says a Louisville *Courier-Journal* letter. The other evening she gave a little supper to a party of young girls, and asked each of them to let her know the prevailing color of the costume she was to wear.

They did so, and to their artistic satisfaction found when the table was reached that the colors were matched by the appointments of their respective seats—flowers, napkins, chairs and menu were all selected with regard to the colors of the costumes, and the incandescent lamps shone through colored globes, giving the scene much the effect of a "rainbow supper" as they concluded to call it.

There was but one crumpled rose-leaf in this pretty scene and that was caused by the too close location of a brilliant brunette to a costume and table appointments of nile green. Parties of a similar arrangement threaten to become prevalent during the season.

THE FASHIONABLE NIGHT-DRESS.

Beautifully fine woven night-dresses of soft wool are growing in favor with those who are sensitive to the chill of winter weather. To these the wool night-dresses are most acceptable. Made in the peculiar gray-white color described as "natural," neatly finished, with stitching at the edge, and often a frill of fine woollen lace, the dress is sufficiently smart-looking to satisfy the taste of those who like dainty-looking lingerie. There is also great demand for the improved princesse undergarments and elastic woven wool bodices. These are glove-fitting, expanding and contracting where necessary, and, while exceedingly warm, take up no appreciable room beneath the outer bodice. It is now possible to be clothed "from head to foot" in these natural-wool garments, the list extending from protective toboggan caps to stockings, leggins and other foot-gear. The wool corsets are warm, light, and are as pliable and easy as a French woven model in linen and cotton.—*New York Post.*

FINE LINEN.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gets all her house linen from Paris, woven and decorated from selected patterns submitted by the manufacturers. Her sheets are considerably finer in texture than the tablecloths that a ten-thousand-dollar-a year housekeeper could afford, and the drawn-work, fringing and edging with which they are finished are models in needlework. These wonderful pieces of loom are made with a lap end some 16 inches deep, to be turned over the edge of the bedclothes as a finish for the spread. Some have an arabesque pattern in open applique, others are embellished with laid embroidery and some have the monogram in Kensington or drawn work. The sheets for the Empire beds are trimmed with a thread-lace flounce or a ruffle of open embroidery, and each, when laundered, is folded the size of a handkerchief, tied with colored ribbons and laid away between sachets of sweet lavender. The pillow-cases, also of the very fruit of the loom, are trimmed at the open end with lace, some of it a hand deep and as lovely in texture as the ruffles of a pictured marquis, and in one side is the monogram representing a sort of mosaic in thread and the labors of months.—*New York World.*

A PARASITE.

"Where is her home?" asked one of the women, setting her crochet needle crosswise between her lips, and stretching her work straight across her knee.

"In other people's spare rooms," answered the other, laughing a little; and then the talk flowed around this fact into a new bend in the channel, and no further comment was made, for both knew the type well. A rolling stone that gathers no more moss than will comfortably fill one trunk, which will comfortably fill a corner in any guest-chamber. It is the woman who has no sense of acquisitiveness, no feminine ambitions that yearn toward a closet filled with glossy linen, whence come delicate odors from lavender bags, and the edges of the shelves are fluffy with towel fringes. Her heart is not moved by desire at the sight of egg-shell cups and fat little cream jugs. She likes all these things, but she has no wish to possess them herself; she prefers that others should have the labor of providing them and the responsibility of caring for them. She is a human cuckoo, greedy of the sweet order and peace of home, fain of the warmth and comfort of nests wifely birds have toiled and denied themselves to create, but unwilling for the sacrifices by which almost any woman with the woman's instinct for home may make herself some personal alcove in the great mansion of life.

There are a surprising number of these women parasites who live out their lives in other people's houses, partaking of the best, participating in all their comforts and luxuries, and rendering no equivalent in return. A busy woman said, not long ago: "If I should accept all the invitations I get, I should need no home at all;" and the cuckoo finds it, with a little management and a large circle of acquaintances, an easy thing to spend her entire time very pleasantly in spare rooms. She is not an objectionable person, at least in an aggressive sense, cheerful, loquacious, not too exigent, she manages to keep every one in a good humor with her, and gets invitations, her hostesses could not quite tell how. She is a fair-weather bird, for when anything occurs to mar the smoothness of her borrowed home—when the cook leaves, or the baby comes down with the measles—she explains, with sweet consideration, that she will not stay any longer just now, she knows that she is in the way, but she will come back, if you like, for another week in February; upon which she takes wing, and flits away to more agreeable quarters. In February she certainly returns, if all is going happily with you, and the strong oak-fibred women yield of their substance cheerfully to the mistletoe.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FASHION NOTES.

Round-neck bodices will be fashionable for indoor wear all winter.

On jackets gold is conspicuous, but at the same time, it must be used with care.

Toques and jackets of the same material as the gown are liked, and fur is the favorite trimming.

Fancy silks for home gowns are displayed. They have armure weaves, with handsome stripes in different shades.

Large, handsome plaids of rich, sombre colors are very stylish. In tones of brown, blue and gray, they are especially attractive.

A new feature in flat muffs is a ruffled border at each end of a different kind of fur. A lining of figured satin shows inside the frilled ends.

Passementerie borders are so essentially decorative they have become a most popular garniture, the points of some of which reach far up the skirt.

On bonnets fruits painted to imitate nature closely are certain to be worn extensively, but it seems equally certain they will not be chosen for general wear.

The new goods are mostly of smooth surfaces, with a greasy look. The borders are sometimes in frise effects, or of uncut velvet, with satin bands outlining them.

Some very elegant wool goods in black have deep borders of uncut velvet, with hair-line satin stripes on either side of them. Others have Oriental borders in brilliant coloring and of mingled effects.

Prominent among the new plaids is the fife, and is shown in the softest materials. It is very rich in coloring, having a beautiful red ground, patterned with green and blue bars, and as the tints are somewhat subdued the effect, though bright, is by no means glaring.

Mexicans as Matchmakers.

George Morrison, formerly connected with the Mexican Central Railroad, told me some interesting facts concerning the little boxes of wax matches which the small boys push under the nose of every man that gets off an "L" train at a downtown station.

"Those matches," he said, "are nearly all made in Mexico, and so cheaply that, after paying heavy duty, cigar dealers and others sell them at the cheap rate you see. In Mexico they sell at the rate of two boxes for a cent. There are about fifty matches in a box, and, considering the care required in their preparation, this cheapness is wonderful. The body of the match is made with a cotton wick and wax, like a paraffine candle, with a colored mixture of phosphorous at one end for ignition. But this is not all the work. The little boxes, holding fifty of the matches, are complicated affairs, consisting of two peculiarly prepared pasteboard cases fastened together with rubber, with gay little pictures on both sides. These matches are made by Mexican girls at about 12½ cents a day, and the machinery in the manufactories is what we would call decidedly crude and unsatisfactory. How they make any money off of them, or even a *living*, is more than I can tell. But the little dealers seem to thrive by selling them at three boxes for a nickel. That does not bring them into much competition with our own manufacturers, and I guess no one but smokers buy them."—*N. Y. Star.*

A Curiosity in a Calf's Stomach.

David L. Gaines of Hartford, Conn., an express driver, exhibits a curiosity in the shape of a hard ball of hair, 10 by 11 inches in size, which was taken out of the stomach of a calf. It was not exactly globular, but a little longer one way than the other. It is symmetrically made, the hair all turning in one direction, and at each end of the solid compact mass is a round depression, a perfectly formed whorl, more perfectly circular than that of a sea shell. The ball was too big to have been swallowed entire, and was taken evidently a few hairs at a time, the creature obtaining them by licking itself. The small unnoticed mouthfuls of hair had, by the muscular action of the stomach, in the course of weeks, been continuously turned over and over, and symmetrically shaped until it had made the curious hard mass described. It would have killed the calf if a butcher hadn't.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

BAKED CALF'S HEART

Is a very cheap and economical dish, and savors strongly of venison. Wash the heart well in cold water, letting it stand half an hour in the second water. Remove the tubes and fill the spaces with a stuffing made of bread crumbs, melted butter, salt and pepper. Press this well down and skewer the holes, or sew them together. Stand it point down in a saucepan of such a size that the largest part of the heart will fit in snugly and keep it from falling over. Cover two-thirds with water and simmer so gently that the water will not boil over the top of the heart, and thus soften the stuffing. Cook for one hour, then lay it in a baking pan and bake a nice brown, basting with butter. Make a sauce by thickening the gravy in the pan, and some of the water in which it was boiled, with flour and seasoning to taste. Serve some sour jelly with it.

DOUGHNUTS.

This is the old-fashioned recipe for the doughnuts of our grandmothers: Bring two cups of milk to the boiling point, remove from the fire, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, and when lukewarm stir in one gill of yeast. If you have home-made yeast, so much the better; if you have not, dissolve half of a two-cent cake of compressed yeast in a gill of lukewarm water. Add enough sifted flour to make a soft batter, cover and stand in a warm place over night. Next morning beat three eggs until very light with a small cup of sugar; stir into the batter, and knead in enough flour to make a soft dough. It should be just as soft as it can be handled, and by no means as stiff as bread. Cover again, and when very light turn out onto a floured pastry board and roll into a thin sheet, cut in pieces and mold into little round balls. Dust a cloth lightly with flour, lay the doughnuts on this, and let them stand half an hour. Then fry in a deep kettle of very hot fat, dropping them in with the side that was up on the table down in the fat, as the crust that forms on them prevents them from rising if dropped in with this crust on top. In turning them over, put the fork or spatula under them, and do not pierce them. Drain on a sieve.—*American Agriculturist.*

EXCELLENCE OF SALT.

If the feet are tired or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool rub briskly with a flesh towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clean salt and water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

If after having a tooth pulled the mouth is filled with salt and water it will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply it with a nail brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When broiling steak, throw a little salt on the coal, and the blaze from dripping fat will not annoy.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

Salt in whitewash will make it stick better.—*Fruit Grower.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink stains from white clothes.

A dampened cloth is better than a dry one for dusting furniture.

A small toy broom is handier for cleaning up dirt around a stove than a large broom.

A small box filled with lime and placed on a shelf in the pantry or closet will absorb dampness and keep the air in the closet dry and sweet.

Delicious sandwiches and cheap ones can be made by mincing fine, rare beefsteak. Season only with pepper and salt. These are excellent for invalids.

Table-linen should be hemmed by hand. Not only does it look more dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine sewing.

When painting the base-board to a room, it is a good plan to paint two or three inches of the floor also. Then if the carpet does not quite cover the floor, the gap is not so noticeable.

A Mother-in-Law's Paradise.

"Among the Piutes," says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, "it is always the father-in-law that makes the trouble. Every married Piute is always glad of a visit from his mother-in-law. He welcomes her with his broadest grin. The arrival of the mother-in-law gives him a double team, where before he had only one animal. He hails her appearance with delight and piling a jackass-load of wood upon her willing old back, sends her into town with his wife (similarly packed) to peddle out the fuel and bring back to him a supply of money for his favorite game of poker. The Piute father-in-law is of no use as a wood-packer, nor will he gather grass seeds or pinenuts."

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The longest time thus far reported for an incandescent lamp to burn is 10,608 hours.

Experiments are being carried out on the Thames river with lifeboats propelled by the reaction of water pumped astern.

The electric lights have reduced the average time of vessels passing through the Suez Canal from 37 hours 57 minutes to 22 hours 32 minutes.

In the purest air subjected to test for the causes which produce the dimming effect of haze there were about 34,000 dust particles found in each cubic inch.

A novel feature of the coming exhibition in Edinburgh will be a working ship railway in which the vessel will be immersed in water while upon the car.

It is said that ten per cent. of alum, added to plaster-of-paris while being burned, renders it as hard as marble on setting, and capable of taking a fine polish.

A color test for railway employes has been introduced in the shape of a device consisting of a revolving series of colored glasses lighted from behind by a flame and tinted like the lamps of the signal boxes.

In tanning by electricity the ordinary tan liquid is employed, and the hides revolve slowly through it, while the current from a dynamo traverses the vat and helps the tanning to combine with the gelatine of the skin.

A new sort of boot-sole has been introduced in Nuremberg, consisting of a sort of trellis of spiral metal wire, the interstices being filled with gutta percha and rosin. They can be fitted with nails like ordinary soles, are fifty per cent. cheaper than leather and vastly more durable.

When Sir J. Herschel was defending the character of astronomical science in view of an error of nearly 4,000,000 miles in estimating the sun's distance, the correction was shown to apply to an *error of observation so small as to be* equivalent to the apparent breadth of a human hair at a distance of 125 feet.

It is sometimes said that the branches of very old trees are, properly speaking, roots, and that if planted upside down the trees would flourish. Herr Kny, a German botanist, has recently investigated the matter by planting vines and ivy with both ends in the ground and subsequently cutting them at the arch. The experiments were fairly successful, though, not in every instance; and Herr Kny intends to continue them with other plants and trees, such as willows, poplars and roses.

A Nose Upside Down.

The presence of mind shown by an Ohio physician saved a man a nose. That useful member was severed by a fall upon a sharp corner, and the attendant M. D., by promptly placing the sundered piece where it belonged, secured a healing "by first intention" and the subsequent restoration of the organ, plus an ugly scar.

Less successful was the replacing of a nose by a young man of Pittsburg many years ago. While engaged in playfully "fencing" with a companion a reckless pass cleanly cut off the young fellow's nose. He had not studied physiology for nothing and, acting upon this knowledge, grabbed the severed organ and clapped it on the bleeding surface it had just quitted. Then his nose was bound firmly on and nature was left to take her course. She did this admirably. When the bandages were removed the two parts were found to be grown together beautifully. Nothing could be nicer, except that the unfortunate young man had put his nose on upside down! The nostrils stood as open to heaven as the flues at the apex of a chimney.

The memories that come down through a vista of thirty years, since this sad affair took place, are a trifle misty and unreliable as to the subsequent career of the man with the inverted nose. He is believed to be dead. During his life, however, he was known to declare that, for purposes of snuff-taking, he had the very finest nose in the world, but that to be caught in a heavy shower, without an umbrella, was tantamount to drowning. Those that are suddenly deprived of a nose should be careful to replace it with the perforations down. Human life is made up of trifles, and some of these have power to engender discomfort when it comes to an upside down nose.—*Pittsburg Press.*

The Women's Hunt.

A very curious custom is that called the woman's hunt, which prevails among some of the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpore, India. It is observed whenever any calamity falls upon the community—such as, perhaps, a visitation of cholera.

The women put on men's clothes, take up arms, and go a-hunting—not in the jungles, but in the nearest village east of them. They chase pigs and fowls, take as their own everything they kill, and levy blackmail from the heads of the villages for the purchase of liquor, or else they allow themselves to be bought off for a small sum of money and a pig.

Toward evening the hunting party retire to a stream, cook and eat their meal, drink their liquor and then return home, having acquitted themselves during the day in a thoroughly masculine and boisterous manner.

Then the village that has been visited goes on a similar excursion to the village east of it; and so on to the eastern border of the district. By this series of excursions it is supposed that the evil spirit is safely conducted out of the district without offending its dignity.—*Chicago Times.*

—THE CRANBURY PRESS.—

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT CRANBURY, N. J.

GEORGE W. BURROUGHS,

Editor and Proprietor.

$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate, since the holiday recess, by Senator Morgan, of Alabama (who is now the leader of the Democratic side) to export the negroes to Africa. The bill also has the hearty support of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who has already made a lengthy speech in its favor. Senator Pugh, colleague of Senator Morgan from Alabama does not favor the bill, because he does not want the colored race sent from the country, but insists that they should be disfranchised. We see by the Daily Press that our colored brethren all over the country are showing a spirit of righteous indignation against this effort of Democratic Senators to either drive them from this country, of which they are loyal citizens made so by Republican effort and Republican blood, or take from them the right of franchise, which Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party sacrificed so much to give them. We have no fear that this bill will become a law while President Harrison holds the executive reigns and we have a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, but our colored brethren should never forget who it was that made them free citizens and who are still called upon to defend them. The introduction of this bill shows plainly that there is still burning within the bosom of the Democratic party (particularly in the South) a spark of hostility and dislike toward the colored race which only awaits a favorable opportunity to burst out in a full flame.

GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT.

He is Inaugurated at Trenton with great Pomp and Ceremony—The Numerous Receptions Tendered to Him by the People of New Jersey.—At the Inaugural Ball.

Special to the Press:

TRENTON, Jan., 23:—Leon Abbett has been inaugurated and the city has once more assumed its natural stillness. Such was the pomp and splendor with which he was escorted into the office, that the oldest citizen of Trenton can't remember the like of it. It was as soon as Gov. Abbett was elected that the arrangements for the inauguration began. The Democrats made up their minds that they were going to out do any former attempts at this celebration, and went to work with a will to do it. The legislature upon assembling, appointed a committee to look after the ceremonies and to make it a success. Such was the perseverance of the committee, that the day will long be remembered by all who were fortunate to be able to attend the exercises. Of course there were many prominent men from all over the State. Those who were prominent in politics in both parties., were here as were also the most prominent Judges of the State. The satisfied look on all their faces when the day was over, showed how the inauguration of one of Jersey's greatest Democrats impressed them. It may be truly said, that Leon Abbett has taken the place, in a measure, of Hon. Joel Parker, and that he is certainly respected.

The first event of Inauguration week, was a reception tendered Governor Abbett, by the Democratic Society of New Jersey. It was held on Monday evening in the rooms of the Trenton House, and was attended by a large number of prominent men of both parties. The affair was not of a partisan character and thus men of all parties could go and pay their respects to the new Governor, and the retiring Governor. The two Governors were seated in one room, and after they received the gentlemen, the crowd would move on into another room where refreshments were given out to all who attended. Among the prominent men on the Democratic side of the house, were Senator McPherson, who was busy renewing old acquaintances; Col. Stevens, who made such a brilliant appearance in the parade; State Secretary Henry S. Kelsey, who was telling some of his Republican friends of his experiences while in his present position; Senator Werts, who was much sought after, because of his liking for the sensible; and many others of greater or less repute. Those prominent in the Republican ranks, were Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, of the Assembly, who has already made himself famous as an orator in public debates; General Stryker who was looking after the best interests of the two Governors; and more of such calibre. On the whole it was a notable gathering, and one which will not be forgotten by those who attended. After the reception, Governor Abbett returned to his home to arrange for his inauguration. Governor Green remained in town, a guest of B. F. Lee.

Tuesday at length arrived, and the crowd or people soon began to gather and make walking somewhat difficult. Of course the main attraction of the morning was the parade and everybody was anxious that it should move. The paraders began to arrive in the city as early as eight o'clock, and soon the air was filled with the music of a score of bands and drum corps. Among the first to arrive was the Joel Parker Association of Newark. These were followed by the Hudson county delegations which numbered about two thousand men. The line of march was made up through the principal streets and so to the Opera House. At half past eleven, the paraders under the Marshall ship of Capt. Chas. Y. Bamford, moved over the prescribed route, and at the corner of State and Calhoun the Governors reviewed the parade. There were about three thousand men in line, the largest number since the time of McClellan. Passing over this line the procession came to the Opera House where the Governor's party went in and the other people who had tickets. Once in the House, the jam was such that it was hard to obtain a foothold. Long before the Governors arrived, the people began to fill the floor of the house, leaving the galleries to the paraders who came in afterwards. When once quiet had been restored, Senator Nevins of the Senate, called upon Dr. Studiford to offer prayer. The Chief Justice then arose and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Leon Abbett. After going over this ritual and kissing the Bible, he read another oath and kissed the Bible again. Governor Green then delivered the great Seal of New Jersey to Governor Abbott who received it with a neat little speech, in which he said that he knew the responsibilities of the office but hoped he would serve the people faithfully as his predecessor had done. The Hudson county delegation then set up a great cheering for both the new and old Governors, and then Governor Abbett arose and delivered his inaugural address. The most conspicuous thing in this address was his treatment of the question of Ballot Reform. The people have been waiting for Governor Abbott to open his mouth on the subject, and now they are satisfied. The principal points of this part of the address are as follows: Universal Registration of all the people in the State. A secret compartment in every election booth. An official ballott, printed at the expense of the State and distributed by the State. The use of any other ballot prohibited. No ticket to contain the names of candidates who have not signified their intention of accepting the office by a letter. Employers or others must not prevent their employees from voting. This sums up the most important part of the address and has received universal acceptance from both Democratic and Republican papers in this State and others. This part of the program being accomplished, the Governor's party went to the Trenton House and had the regular Inaugural Lunch, after which Gov. Abbett received the people of the city and the visiting clubs. In the evening, the Governor held another reception in the State House, and an immense crowd was present to shake hands with the newly-made Governor. The crowd were formed into a line and went in one by one. The staff of the retiring Governor and that of the new Governor were both present in full uniform and presented a fine appearance.

The closing event of the day, was the inaugural ball in which all the beauty of Trenton and the neighboring cities were represented. The ball was certainly a fitting close to such an eventful day; full as it was of splendor and happiness to all who participated in it. The ball was held in Masonic Temple which was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, interspersed with tropical plants of all kinds. The orchestra was seated upon the stage, among the ferns and played at intervals until the Grand March began. The people began to arrive at about half past nine, and by ten the room was well filled. At a few minutes of ten, the two Governors and their families entered to the strains of "Hail to the Chief," after which the Grand March began. There were 150 couples in the march, and the costumes were elegant, especially some of them. When the march was through, the dancing began for the evening, and was kept up almost incessantly for the rest of the night. At twelve o'clock, the refreshments were served in the State Street House and was of a complete nature. The ball was undoubtedly the best social entertainment this city has ever seen, and it is the intention of the State to repeat this successful ending at the close of every inauguration day. Among those who were on the floor, were: Miss Grubb, of Philadelphia; Miss Abbott, of Jersey City; Miss Ott, of this city, and the patronesses, all of whom were from the best families of this city. The State Staff appeared in uniform and presented a very neat appearance. "EWD."

BRIDGING THE DELAWARE.

Mr. Quay introduced a bill in the Senate on Tuesday to incorporate the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company. It names as the incorporators James Pollock, Thomas S. Spehrman, Simon Cameron, W. Allen and J. B. Hodgson. The capital stock is $2,000,000, with privilege to increase to $4,000,000. The bridge is to be on a site to be selected by a majority of the incorporators, and the tolls are not to be greater than the present rates charged by ferry companies. The bill contains provisions for the necessary condemnation of land.

VOCATIONS OF NEW JERSEY LEGISLATORS.—Of the men who sit in this session of the New Jersey Senate four are lawyers, four merchants, three brokers, two real estate dealers, one a dentist, one an editor, one collector, one a bookkeeper, one a hotel keeper and the rest have no business in particular. Of the members of the Assembly, sixteen are lawyers, eight merchants, five manufacturers, five farmers, five saloon-keepers, two butchers, two school teachers, one a glass blower, one a brewer, one a wholesale liquor dealer, one a bookkeeper, one a mechanic, one a butler, one an auctioneer, one a milk dealer, one a cigar maker, one a miller, one a mariner, one a real estate dealer, one a physician, and three no business.

Extensive improvements are now under way at Princeton Junction. The P. R. R. Company will enlarge, inclose and heat the building on the east side of the tracks, for the better accommodation of the passengers. Arrangements for the better protection of the traveling public will also be made at this station by the erection of a two-story signal, lever switch tower, which will have nearly 40 powerful levers, containing all the latest machinery of the most improved mechanism, &c., in order to rapidly transfer any train from one track to another when so desired. The telegraph office will be removed from the brown stone building on the west side to that of the new tower on the opposite side, when finished next month.

THE "OPPRESSED" SERVANT.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Those conversant with "social economy" know that it is the maid in domestic service who saves money, the store employes and mill hands spending, as a rule, all they make. In a gentleman's house, hold a girl has her board, wages, careful attendance during any little illness and in many cases the attendance of a leading physician, who would not take her case under other circumstances, and all without cost to herself. She has always, be she a proper person, courteous treatment and many little presents made her, sometimes these benefits even extending to members of the family. There are a few of the perquisites, and there are many more, among which are the long sojourns at the seaside and mountains, while her employers, who pay her board, are often obliged to remain in the hot and dusty city. There has been too much "twaddle" about the "oppressed servant." The spirit of the nineteenth century has been so active on behalf of the server that the served are in a sad plight if no one is bold enough to cry stand, so I venture to plead for the mistresses whose weary brains refuse to work out their salvation, and I call upon them to remember that in union there is strength.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believe she would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at S. A. French's.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded.

Trial Bottles Free at S. A. French's Drug-tore.

Marble or Granite Work.

You will be able, for a short time, to get a bargain in

Marble or Granite Monuments OR HEADSTONES, BY CALLING AT

Luther Ward's

Marble and Granite Works,

313 and 315 East State Street, TRENTON, N. J.

L. W. GROVER,

Hightstown, N. J.

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Doors, Mouldings, Window Frames, House Trimmings, &c.

Planing, Scroll and Circular Sawing done at short notice.

1890

We Wish You a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

SCUDDER & DUNHAM

A great year's business for us. It has been successfully rounded up by a holiday trade unsurpassed in the annals of Trenton's dry goods history.

We begin the New Year by organizing a

$5 Coat Sale

It introduces more genuine Coat and Jacket value than you have ever known to be offered in Trenton.

45 PIECES BLACK SILK—Ranging in real value from 89c. to $1.49. They include soft satin-finished Gros Grain, Faille Francaise, Perfection, Armure and Merveilleux. They are thoroughly reliable wearing goods, the sort we know all about. We protect you by a guarantee for every yard. 69, 79, 89, 99c. and $1.10.

An offering of this kind, coming from the source it does, means much. Can you afford to neglect the opportunity?

We are in the midst of our January Muslin Underwear Sale. Thousands of garments will be distributed at about half price. Chemise, Drawers, Corset Waists and Night Robes of standard muslin and fine cambric, nicely trimmed, at 25, 35 and 49c.

FOOT WEAR—We announce a ringing challenge for a comparison of prices and qualities. Let us call your attention to three prices in Ladies' Shoes, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.49. Do not be too modest to investigate. Cheerful attention will be given to you, whether you come as a buyer or looker. Take a pair home with you and if you do not find them as good or better than you expect, return them. We will refund the price promptly. Try it at once.

Scudder & Dunham,

13 N. Greene,

22 & 24 E. State Sts.,

Trenton, N. J.

S. C. Ballard, Agt.

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions.

57 Albany Street,

New Brunswick, N. J.

EDWARD SCHAFFER'S BAKERY,

Main Street, Hightstown, N. J.

FINE BREAD, ROLLS AND BISCUITS.

FANCY CAKES OF ALL KIND Always fresh on hand.

Cakes made to order at Shortest Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Fine Cakes for Weddings

—AT—

ZEHNDER'S,

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

Ne Plus Ultra Biscuit.

STEAM SAW MILL,

TRENTON, N. J.

Prompt attention paid to all persons wishing to dispose of

APPLE OR WALNUT WOOD.

Heron & Austin.

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT YOUNG HORSE, Six years old, Dark brown, Weight 1180 lbs.

PERFECTLY SOUND, AND PERFECTLY KIND. Safe for women to drive. Price and Terms Reasonable.

PETER R. BERGEN.

I. I. STULTS,

Prospect Plains, N. J.

Manufacturer Of

Light Carriages, BUGGIES Business Wagons, Farm Wagons, etc.

Painting. Trimming. Woodwork.

Blacksmithing

Promptly and neatly done at Short Notice

Also Manufacturer Of

Rigg's Corn Plow.

—AND—

Furrowing Sled.

MUST BE SOLD!

TRENTON, N. J., January 18, 1890.

It is really necessary that every Man and Boy should visit DONNELLY'S STORE, during the next 30 days, as we are going to sell a portion of our elegant stock of clothing at a great reduction.

30 Men's Sack Suits, former prices $9.50, $8.00, now $6.50

18 Men's Sack Suits, former prices $16.50, $15.00, $13.00, now $10.00

22 Men's Fine Overcoats former prices $20.00, $18.00, now $15.00

20 Men's Storm Coats, former prices $10.00, $9.00, now $8.00

20 Men's Fine Frock Suits, former prices $17.00, $15.00, now $13.00

25 Children's Suits, former prices $2.50, $2.25, $2.00, now $1.00

30 Children's Suits, former prices $4.00, $3.50, now $2.75

20 Boys' Suits, former prices $14.50, $13.00, now $10.00

15 Boys' Suits, former prices $7.50, $7.00, $6.00, now $5.00

25 Children's Overcoats, former prices $6.00, $5.00, now $3.50

The Above are only Samples of the Many Lots Reduced.

Furnishing Goods Department.

Men's All-Wool Red Flannel Shirts, 50c.

Men's Camels' Hair Shirts reduced from $1.00 to 75c.

Fancy Half-Hose, two pair for 25c., reduced from 18c.

Boys' Undershirts, 15c., worth 25c.

Underwear "For Everybody."

Wool Jackets, Gloves, Gloves.

Derby Ribbed Underwear, worth $1.50, now $1.00.

Men's Wool Mixed Shirts reduced from 75c. to 50c.

Special sale of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 25c.

Men's Mixed Hose, 10c. per pair.

Hosiery "For Everybody."

Gloves, Gloves, Rubber Goods.

RICHARD A. DONNELLY,

Clothier and Furnisher,

OPERA HOUSE STORES AND ADJOINING, TRENTON, N. J.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see us before going Elsewhere.

SIMPSON & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

New and Seasonable Goods

—AT—

J. S. & D. BERGEN'S.

Fall and Winter Dress Goods,

Ladies Fine Muslin Underwear,

Merino Underwear for everybody.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Window Shades,

plain, or with dadoes, the nicest and cheapest line I have ever displayed.

A nice line of Ready-Made Clothing, Derby Hats, and Soft Hats in the new styles for the coming season.

Rubber Goods,

such as Ladies' Circulars, Men's Coats, a lot of Rubber Boots and Horse Blankets.

We earnestly solicit a call from all our friends

J. S. & D. BERGEN,

CRANBURY N. J.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Steam, Gas and Water FITTINGS.

Agents for the Noted

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON HEATERS,

Trenton, N. J.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY ARE USUALLY dull months, but we keep busy manufacturing stock for the Spring, and closing out what odds and ends of Winter Clothing we have left over, at prices that cannot help but induce a person to buy, even if they do not need it.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats must all go, as we want the room for new Spring goods.

These two months are the best time in the year to have fine clothing made to your order. Always a nice stock of piece goods on show. Try us.

SINCLAIR, VANNEST & CO.,

39 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

People show good, common sense when they visit the

Trenton, Common Sense Shoe Store,

Where they find a carefully selected lot of Ladies' and Gent's, also Children's Fine Shoes.

Also a fine line of Christmas Slippers. Ladies' and Gent's Cork Sole Shoes a Specialty.

S. E. FISHER,

12 North Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to inform the readers of the Press that I have opened a Store at

109 East State St., Trenton, N. J.,

With an entire new stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Linens, Lace Curtains, Counterpanes, Gossamers, Umbrellas, Silks, Satins, &c.

Prices will be right on everything sold.

S. W. DAVISON.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

FALL STYLES IN HATS

NOW DISPLAYED AT

DOBBINS'

DERBY HATS FOR $1.50 AND $2.00.

Handsome line of Umbrellas.

LARGE STOCK OF CANES.

DOBBINS,

THE HATTER,

15 EAST STATE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

COOK & JAQUES,

Who are known throughout the land among the owners of FINE WATCHES and FINE HORSES, and who have the Leading, the Largest and the Handsomest Jewelry, Watch and Diamond Establishment in New Jersey, state these facts;—

That Horsemen and Owners of First-Class Horses and Trotters should know the importance of owning and handling a first-class

Fly Back Timing Watch, Single or Split Second,

That will properly quote perfection in the time keeping rates, and NOT FAIL at the time of SCORING.

The correct and proper place to get such Watches, which are really reliable and true, is at Cook & Jaques, who are both PRACTICAL and FIRST-CLASS, and employ the very BEST WATCHMAKERS to be had.

The finest and most complicated Horse-timing Watches owned in the State are sent to us for care and attention in repairs.

COOK & JAQUES

41 STATE STREET, EAST

TRENTON, N. J.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR.

SCARLET MEDICATED UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

YARD'S,

6 North Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY SHOES.

The Greatest Reduction and Bargains

AT

Wm. H. Cooper, Jr's.,

Successor to COOPER BROTHERS,

25 Church Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

We are closing out Winter Stock and Broken lots of Desirable Shoes

LADIES' KID BUTTON SHOES for $2.00, regular price $3.00, A GOOD SOLID SHOE.

MISSES' KID BUTTON $1.25, regular price $2.25, All Solid and Good Wearing SHOES.

MEN'S CALF LACE for $2.00 regular price $2.75. Also a Genuine Bargain.

Must be sold before taking Inventory.

FARMER'S SOLID SHOES ALL OF WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTION

CLOTH AND WARM SHOES, AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It will pay you to come to the City and SEE US. All goods WARRANTED.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Desirable Shoes.

The time of year has come when we make a special effort to close out all lots of shoes of broken sizes, previous to stock taking. We have some broken lots of goods, of good style and quality, which we desire to close out and are offering them A GREAT DEAL BELOW REGULAR PRICES. Call and see them. You can save money. Shoes of Every Description in all grades.

We make a Specialty for Cold and Tender Feet.

Rubber Goods of All Kinds.

HOAGLAND & HOWELL,

57 CHURCH ST., OPPOSITE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WE ARE STILL BIDDING

For your patronage and offer the very highest appreciation and the BEST SERVICE.

OUR FALL OFFERINGS

are now ready and we invite you to an inspection of our IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND DESIRABLE STUFFS. The styles in DRESS GOODS are handsome this fall. The demand will no doubt be for SOFT SMOOTH-FINISHED GOODS, in plain, stripes and plaids. Side-band or bordered goods are very desirable, as you get the trimming right with the goods. We have a splendid line of these side-band goods, all in 45-inch width ranging in price from 49c. for all wool goods, to 79, 89 and 98c. a yard.

OUR ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS in black and colors, we warrant the VERY BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET. We have ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, 45 inches wide, fine finish, at 59, 69, 79, 89 and 98c. These goods, in black are silky and beautiful.

IN CLOTH DRESS GOODS we can give you any color you may wish, as well as PLAIDS AND STRIPES in ANY COMBINATION OF COLORS, prices ranging at 39, 49 and 59c. for 40-inch goods.

OUR GREAT COLLATION

IS SERVED IN

"OUR DAYLIGHT CLOAK-ROOM" ON GROUND FLOOR.

HERE WE SHOW THE FINEST LINE OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments

Ever shown in Trenton. Hundreds of styles of garments for Ladies. Hundreds for Misses and Children.

IN LADIES PLUSH GARMENTS

We have the Short Jackets, Medium Length Jackets, Sacques and Newmarkets.

IN CLOTH GARMENTS

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

JACKETS, PALETOTS, NEWMARKETS AND WRAPS

IN THE NEW EMPIRE AND DIRECTOIRE STYLES.

All of our Garments are made for us, especial attention being given to the finish and fit.

All Shown on the Ground Floor. No Stairs to Climb.

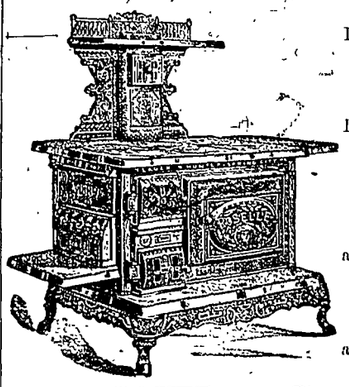
BAUMGARTNER'S,

Nos. 17 and 19 East State St. Trenton, N. J.

S. B. STEEL,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Hardware, Tinware, and all kinds of Pumps.



Practical Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Worker.

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

Estimates furnished on application.

All Jobbing Promptly attended to.

S. B. STEEL, Cranbury, N. J.

Agent for the Gauze Door Range.

B. P. STOUT'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, HIGHTSTOWN,

Has a Large and Handsome Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Clocks of all descriptions. Silverware, Diamonds, plain and fancy Jewelry, and in fact every thing pertaining to a first-class Jewelry Store.

I am selling LADIES' SOLID GOLD, STEM WINDING, AMERICAN WATCHES for $15.00 $16.00 and $20.00. ROGERS & BRO'S. SILVERWARE a specialty.

Repairing in all branches done Neatly, Promptly and Warranted

—THE CRANBURY PRESS.—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

Local News.

Miss Lily S. Van Dyke is visiting friends in New York.

Miss Lizzie C. Everett and Miss Mary Groves are visiting friends in Trenton.

Mrs. Peter Bodine is said to be dangerously ill, with little or no hopes of recovery.

Mr. Charles Harder, of the firm of Davison & Harder our enterprising hardware merchants, has been visiting his mother at Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr. Matthew Griggs, of Dayton, will on Wednesday next be united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wycoff, daughter of Esquire Wycoff, of Manalapan.

Mrs. Samuel Perrine has been very ill, and her recovery has been greatly retarded by extreme weakness. We are exceedingly glad to say that she is now improving.

There are still quite a number who are afflicted with the latest and most fashionable disease. It is only those who have not had the "Grippe" that are inclined to joke about the matter.

Florida has a new crop of watermelons now ready for market. The only new crop the people here are interested in, is a crop of six or eight inch ice. The prospects look more encouraging. Don't despair.

On Wednesday next, Jan. 29th, the Executors of the late John W. Vandusen, will sell at public sale, at his late residence, Monroe street, Cranbury, the Personal Property of said deceased. Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Huntington Indiana, spent last Sabbath in Cranbury, and in the morning preached an excellent sermon in the Second Church. In the evening he supplied Dr. Symmes' pulpit in an acceptable manner.

The Annual Donation visit for the benefit of Rev. C. F. Garrison will be held at the Garrison Home, on afternoon and evening of Thursday, January 30. Should that day prove stormy it will be held the next fair one.

Mr. Charles Genther who lives on the Silvers farm also met with an accident this week. He was putting a handle in an axe when the axe slipped, seriously cutting his foot. The cut was sewed up and it is hoped he will soon be about.

TWO PERSONS INJURED.

While Mr. James H. Conover was cutting wood on Wednesday, the axe he was using accidently missed the wood and struck his foot, making a bad cut. He was attended by Dr. Whitaker and is now getting along all right.

Rev. F. R. Symmes has accepted the call to the Tennent Church, and Providence permitting will commence his pastorate there on Sunday, February 9th. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and that in all his relations with the people he may be blest.

Dr. H. C. Symmes has been severely taxed for some time, the many calls to attend the sick keeping him constantly on the go and leaving no time to attend to his own ills, so that on Friday he was taken sick and a physician called to attend him. He is now better, and Mr. Addison Symmes is also improving.

The row of aged and decayed cherry trees along the sheds of the Second Church, that in years gone by have furnished food for birds, and shade for man and beast in Summer days, have been cut down and their remains will be cremated by Robert Voorhees and John Lewis, who removed them for the privilege of converting them into fire wood.

SABBATH DAY,

At the Methodist Episcopal Church Morning Subject—Emptiness of Word Service. Evening—The Fire Must be Kept Burning. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock. Title of Lesson—"Joy over the Child Jesus"—Line of thought for the "Adult Association," faith;—Faith as taught in the regular lesson. Come and join the Association.

The Post Office is now located in the store of Frank Davis A space has been set apart neat and conveniently fitted up with private entrance. Aside from feelings of personal interest by those who preferred the office further down the street, all will agree that the accommodations are good and the appearance as creditable as anything of the past.

Peter Fick, father of sheriff Fick, died at the residence of his son on Sunday. Mr. Fick was an earnest industrious, honest and reliable man in all his dealings. He was very successful in his business and retired from active engagement 15 years ago. He leaves behind him pleasant memories and will be remembered as a kind and good man.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gulick have both experienced the sufferings caused by the "grippe," Mr. Gulick having a serious attack but he is better now, and we hope soon to see him about his daily avocations, and have the pleasure of being aroused in the morning by the *Beautiful* tones of *that* bell. If we thought more of comfort than duty and liked to sleep late we'd rather it was the other Bell all the time.

RAILROAD.

Let others speak out what they have to say about a railroad. Our columns are open for any communication pro or con. If there is a shadow of a chance to get it, let us have the cooling, refreshing effects of the shadow. We believe there is more than a shadow. Little of worth ever comes to us without an effort. Shall we make it. We want a breeze on this line, but not a blow. Let us hear from you.

Many and great the benefits to Cranbury and vicinity, by the advent of C. F. Garrison and family. Not only to the Methodist Church a blessing, but to the whole community. Why not make the donation visit on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 30, a real hearty appreciation? If with any money is scarce, remember that hay, corn, oats, potatoes or anything raised on a farm will be appreciated. Everybody is invited.

LA GRIPPE.

Colds, Coughs, Pneumonia, Cramps, Dyspepsia, Heart or Kidney trouble cured by the use of Nichol's Oriental Balm.

Nichol's Fir Balsam and Arnica Plaster will cure Cold on the Chest, Lame Side and Back. Don't fail to try them. If your druggist don't keep them send to C. H. Crammer, Manahawkin, N. J., for a sample.

RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR:—Your article in last week's Press, headed "Railroad through Cranbury," caused a sensation, like unto hope, to run through my long sunken spirit. Can it be so? Do you mean it? Is there any hope? Is it possible? Certainly it would be one of the greatest blessings that could come to our village and country. Then we would not dread to look forward to the time when we will be too old to farm, and will want to sell, and cannot, unless we are willing to take half-price for it Keep on MR. EDITOR, stirring up the subject. Let us have a railroad. FARMER.

M. E. Church Sunday School.

The prosperity of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School is very encouraging to those having it in charge, and the Church in general. They have just ordered a new library. The Monthly Missionary Collection last Sabbath amounted to $600. In this interest they expect to make an advance of 80 per cent over last year. In answer to the call of the pastor, for a company of men and women, (who do not attend any Sunday School,) for mutual acquaintance with Bible teachings, the organization took place last Sunday afternoon with seven enrolled. Let others come. He wants the company enlarged to at least twenty-five.

MR. RUDING'S DEATH.

Death is removing one and another, and from our midst has this week taken a wife from her husband and husband from the wife The latter couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ruding, have journeyed together many years. Through all these years they have depended on each other for counsel and comfort; the joys and sorrows of each have been shared by the other, and now having arrived at the shady side of the hill of life, the husband has left the wife, and her heart is lonely and sorrowful. The sympathies of her friends go out to her in this hour of trial, and all of comfort they can give, will be given freely and without measure. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

CONCERT IN THE FIRST CHURCH.

The Organ Concert that was to take place in the First Presbyterian Church when the repairs were completed was indefinitely postponed on account of the inability of some of the performers to be present at that time. All arrangements are now made, and the concert will therefore be given on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th. The array of talent that will take part, the soloists being Miss Frankie Phillips, of Hopewell, Prof. Bartow, of Bound Brook, Mr. J. M. Goodwin, of Philadelphia and Mr. B. P. Stout, of Hightstown, is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be a musical treat, an evening of pleasure and enjoyment Organ Overtures, Violin Solos, Vocal Solos, Violin Duets, Cornet Solos and Goodwin's Orchestra are the attractions.

There are numerous expressions of complaint at the condition of our main street, which is far from being what it should be. Those who want the street in a better condition should hand over to the overseer the amount corresponding with their interest in the desire for a good road. The appropriation, whether wise or otherwise made use of, has been expended. An overseer without funds cannot be expected to greatly benefit the public in his official capacity. In the judgment of those who ought to know by experience, there is only one way that will insure a good road, that is plow up the entire road bed early in the Spring. When once settled it will be a hard and level surface. A road worth all it costs.

The concert in Odd Fellows Hall, February 11th, by the Knickerbocker Glee Club of Princeton College promises to be even better than we anticipated for we learn that the Glee Club will be assisted by the College Mandolin and Guitar Club, also, Adams, the noted Zither player of the college, will assist on his favorite instrument. Our people always appreciate, a good entertainment, so look out for a crowded house and secure your seats in advance. The general admission is 25 cents and tickets are on sale at the stores of J. H. Goodwin, F. S. Davis and J. S. Bergen & Bro. Reserved seats can be secured at the store of F. S. Davis where a diagram of the Hall can be seen. Price of reserved seats 35 cents. Those living out of town can secure reserve seats by mail upon application to Mr. Wm. H. Jernee.

DEATH OF MRS. DILATUSH.

Mrs. Minnie Dilatush, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bennett, after weary months of suffering of consumption, passed away on Monday night. Mrs. Dilatush was married about eight years ago, and life opened bright before her. Some time since she received a great shock in the death of her little daughter, and last year her health became so poor that it was thought best for her to leave her own home and return to her father's house During the year she has received every care and at times her condition seemed to improve, but the improvement did not last and her friends have fully realized that she never could recover.

Her work on earth is finished and she is now at rest. She will never again feel tired or weak, and though husband and friends may sorrow because she is gone from them they cannot wish her back, but can look forward with hope of a blessed reunion above. Her funeral took place on Thursday from the residence of her father, at Cranbury Station. A large circle of relatives and friends attended. Comforting words were spoken to the mourning ones by Rev. T. S. Young, of Allentown, who preached a most excellent sermon from 2nd Corinthians, 5 : 2, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Rev. Dr. Symmes, her parents' pastor, followed with appropriate and comforting remarks. The singing by Mr. P. R. Bergen and daughters was much appreciated and added its share of consolation. The interment was at Hamilton Square.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 72c. per bottle.

January 28th is the date of the next entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. Course. Next Tuesday night. Be sure to go; and you will have the pleasure of hearing Jennie Hall Wade, the popular soprano soloist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, late Henry Ward Beechers; Prof. E A. Hendrickson in his unique and refined entertainment entitled Oriental Occultism, and Goodwin's popular orchestra. Three entertainments in one. Don't miss it. Read what Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Pastor Plymouth Church, says about Jennie Hall Wade's singing.

July 25th, 1889.—"Her voice is sweet and full with considerable reserve power, her singing true with real expression, free from artificial elocutionary effects, and what in my judgment is a matter of great importance, her enunciation is distinct, so that the music is a vehicle for the expression of the sentiment of the words. Her singing is always an enjoyment and often an inspiration to me."

That the firm of Davison, Silvers & Co. have dissolved partnership, and that the business will be carried on at the old stand by J. S. Silvers & Bro, is by this time pretty well understood. We are sure that the present firm will maintain the reputation enjoyed by the firms of Davison & Silvers and of Davison Silvers & Co., as they will manufacture only "pure spices" and deal in the best teas and coffees. They have a great advantage in having still with them the able and experienced assistants who are acquainted with the business. Among those is Mr. A. H. Snow, who has been with the firm 23 years, and "on the road" all that time. He has proved to be the right man in the right place, and is highly appreciated by those whose business he represents. Messrs. Simeon Everett, Elwood Vandusen and Abram Voorhees have also long been connected with the establishment, and their valuable services have contributed largely to its success. The younger assistants are all fitly chosen and with all these advantages, the heads of the establishment, both thoroughly competent and honorable business men, have a right to expect future success, equal, if not exceeding, that of the past.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Chas. Stults, Acct., of O. I. H., we received an invitation to attend the public installation of officers of the branches of the order located at Hightstown. We accepted the invitation, and found a goodly number of people assembled in Hutchinson's Hall, where the exercises were held. Norton's Orchestra discoursed excellent music during the evening, and the officers were duly installed. Mr. F. D. Somerby, of Indianapolis, the founder of the order, explained the plan and object of the order, and showed what it had done since its institution. Three other members of the Supreme Sitting were present, and by their addresses added to the interest of the meeting. It is said many were influenced to join them, and many more no doubt, who have told no one, would like so to do. It is but nine years since the order was founded, and there are now 50,000 members in the United States By the payment of a certain sum to become a member and prompt payment of a given number of assessments, the holder of a certificate will receive at the end of seven years more than double the amount of money paid in; or in case of sickness will receive weekly benefits, the amount of which will be deducted from the sum due at the end of the seven years. For example by paying 50 dollars a year for seven years, a man will receive $1000. It would be a good thing for the ladies and gentlemen of Cranbury to interest themselves in. It seems a good way and a safe one in which to travel, and is worth any one's while to give it serious consideration. After the meeting there was more to follow and those having tickets of admission were invited to Peace's Hall, where a banquet was in readiness. The tables were nicely arranged and the quality and quantity of the edibles such as to satisfy the most exacting. Among the many fine cakes was one from the establishment of E. W. Zehnder, large and handsomely iced, bearing the letters O. I. H. After all had partaken of the delicacies provided, those who remained had a general good time, and we haven't a doubt but that many would enjoy such occasions were they more frequent. May the O. I. H. continue to grow and prosper.

A Week in the Key-stone State.

Your correspondent left Cranbury on Monday morning and returned on Saturday night, during this time thirty cities were visited and almost a thousand miles traversed through Pennsylvania. A triangular course was taken, up the Schuylkill for one side, down the Susquehanna for the other side, and up the Delaware for the base.

After leaving Philadelphia, the first city visited was Phoenixville, the former home of our townsman Hon. James H. Goodwin; Phoenixville is a fine city noted for its iron manufacturing industry. Next Reading a city of 60,000, noted for its net work of railroads, coal, tobacco and hats. Then Pottsville with 25,000 inhabitants, this is the county seat of Schuylkill county and noted for its coal and iron; Mahanoy City was reached at 11 o'clock P. M, and so ended the first day with 200 miles from home.

Tuesday—Shenandoah 25,000, Girardville 5,000, Ashland 8,000, Mt. Carmel, and spent the night in Shamokin; a city of 30,000 inhabitants. All the way up to this point, the railroad follows the Schuylkill in its windings through the coal region of the State.

There are a multitude of mines, with the smoke from their engines curling upward in the cool morning air, from the sides of large mountains, in every direction, as far as the eye can reach. The side of the mountains are devoid of all timber, and the stumps of large trees are left standing, the lumber having been used to prop up the mines; this together with the immense mass of coal gives the country a rugged and barren appearance. The waters of the river are of inky blackness from the mixture of the water that is pumped from the mines; everything seems to be in black.

To-night I rode in a train filled with miners returning from work, every one looked like a son of Ham, their hands and faces being entirely black; the lamps on on their hats filled the car with the fumes of coal oil; they were all strong brawny limbed fellows, from all parts of the world, and presented a wierd appearance. I felt almost as if a man's pocket book, or even his life was not safe in such company, until upon a second thought of the strength of our American law.

These miners are composed of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Hungarians and Italians. I wonder what the future of our country will be fifty years hence with such a mixed population. Although many of them are brutal looking and intemperate, still our system of free schools may help their children to understand the true meaning of liberty, and the next generation may be a vast improvement upon the present. Speaking of our schools, reminds me that I did not see our flag *but twice* since leaving home, and then it was a welcome sight. The miners are now running on half and three quarter time, as on account of the mild winter the excess of coal is far in advance of any previous year.

The mules come out of the top of the mountains with cars of coal and dump it into gigantic breakers, where it is crushed into various sizes, and then loaded on the cars by long shutes far down in the valley. They dig into the side of a mountain near the top, and then turn and follow the vein of coal in a diagonal direction back under the valley. The ground is under mined in all directions, even under the railroads, and is sunken in many places forty and fifty feet deep; whole acres have gone down at once; it would seem as if the mountains of coal that are already mined would last for all time.

This part of the country is noted for fair complexioned blue eyed women, who have an abundance of long light hair, worn in a simple knot low down on the back of the head; they are of strong physical development, and I suppose these peculiarities are due to their Scandinavian origin. All through this district I saw so many cripples, men and boys, minus a leg or arm. Everybody was suffering from the Influenza, and the people in the cars kept up a mighty chorus of coughing and sneezing. Leaving the mining region I went to Sunbury, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and the most beautiful city yet visited. It is situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna just below a point where the West and North branches of the river join. The site of the city is perfectly level; the river is in front, and upon the opposite side are high rocky mountains rising abruptly from the banks; the whole forming a picturesque view of city, mountain, and three rivers. Here we were delayed by a wreck, the first that I ever saw; the engine was upside down in a deep ravine, the cars splintered and torn were strown along the track for 200 yards, and in one place they had to cut a way through the debris for our train. I was told that a conductor and six others had been killed and many badly wounded, and the ground in many places was covered with large stains of blood.

At Girardville I saw a fine looking young man killed in attempting to cross the track in front of our train, he was struck by an express on the other track; he went a long distance through the air and was dead when I reached him. At Sunbury I took a steamer and went up to Northumberland, a quaint old fashioned town about as large as Princeton; everything here seemed to have a Rip Van Winkle appearance, and reminded me of Sleepy Hollow; however the hotel accommodations were of the best. Next morning I went to Lewisburg, Danville and Milton, all towns from eight to twelve thousand; at Lewisburg is the Bucknell University, and Milton has large rolling mills and blast furnaces.—I am now in the iron country, and this seems to be the "iron age." The country for miles around is lighted up at night with the glare of the furnaces. From Milton I followed the Susquehanna 60 miles down to Harrisburg; the road bed is along the bank of the river the entire distance; the Juniatta joins the Susquehanna 14 miles above Harrisburg and here is another beautiful picture. The country has the appearance of early spring; the maple trees are out in red buds; the dandelions are scattered here and there along the green grassy banks, and the farmers are ploughing the land as in April.

The mountain tops and sides are green with mats of trailing arbutus and pipsissewa, and the azalea is about to bloom. The green waters of the Susquehanna are as smooth as glass, and the day being perfect, with a cloudless sky, the reflection of mountains, rocks and trees form beautiful pictures; these pictures in the mind's eye will last life long. Harrisburg is a city of 35,600 and reminds me very much of Boston, with its red brick buildings trimmed with brown stone, and such clean streets; everything seems so bright and fresh. I asked the proprietor of the hotel what the city was noted for, and he told me "*politicians*." Leaving the river here I went to Lebanon, through Lebanon Valley, and am now in the lime making and tobacco raising part of this great State. Lime kilns are on every hand burning the limestone from the immense quarries.

Thursday—Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia; this latter city is called the gem of the Susquehanna, and has a population of 10,000; here is a fine bridge over to Wrightsville a mile and a quarter long; the bridge was burned during the late war and prevented the southern army from crossing further into the State, just previous to the battle of Gettysburg, which city is 18 miles West.

Friday—Lancaster, a city of 50,000; Lancaster county is the finest part of the country that I have ever seen. The land is worth $200 an acre and very difficult to purchase even at this figure. An acre of land, in a prosperous year, will yield twenty five hundred dollars worth of tobacco. The country is dotted with large tobacco ware-houses; the barns are all of grey stone; the houses painted bright red, and the fences are all white washed. From here to Coatesville, where are more iron furnaces, and an army of workmen going home to supper.

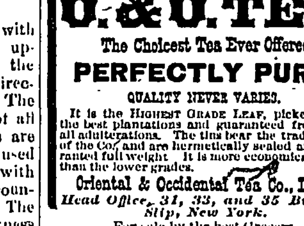
Saturday morning found me at Wilmington, Delaware, a city of 65,000, and noted for the extensive building of cars; here I took a steamer up the river for a two hours ride; passing Chester with its ship yards; League Island with the Navy Yard and its old monitors and rusting cannon; then Gloucester and the shores of Jersey once more loomed into view, and in due time I landed in Philadelphia, and in an hour and a half was at home again. Breakfast in Pennsylvania, dinner in Delaware, and supper in New Jersey. Pennsylvanians have a just claim to be proud of their great State, with its coal, iron, vast manufacturing industries, and fertile country; but little New Jersey has a grand sea coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May. And now "Home Sweet Home," is a benediction. JOHN C. HOLMES, M. D.

January 1890

DIED.

RUDING—At Cranbury, January 19th, William Ruding, aged 84 years.

DILATUSH—At Cranbury Station, January 20th, Minnie E., wife of George Dilatush, and daughter of Samuel Bennett.



O. & O. TEA

The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

PERFECTLY PURE.

QUALITY NEVER VARIES.

It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed free from all adulterations. The tins bear the trade mark of the Co. and are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L't'd., *Head Office, 31, 33, and 35 Burling Slip, New York.*

For sale by the best Grocers.

HULLFISH & APPLEGATE, JAMESBURG, N. J.
THE ANNEX CO., LOWER JAMESBURG, N. J.
G. D. VAN DERVEER, DAYTON, N. J.
THE GEORGE W. HELME CO. HELMETTA, N. J

FOR RENT.

A Farm of 89 acres, situated on the road leading from Red Tavern to Prospect Plains Inquire on the Premises,

M. E. LA RUE.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Davison, Silvers & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books of the firm are in the hands of Mr. John S. Silvers, and all accounts must be settled within the next thirty days.

JOHN S. DAVISON.
JOHN S. SILVERS.
S. A. FRENCH.

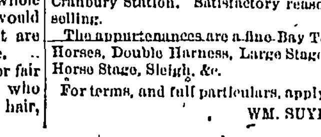
Cranbury, N. J., Jan. 3rd, 1890

The business will be continued at the old stand under the firm name of J. S. Silvers & Bro.

We will endeavor to maintain our past reputation for Pure Spices, Good Quality of Goods and Fair Dealing.

Thanking you for all past favors, we earnestly solicit a continuance of your trade.

J. S. SILVERS & BRO.



FOR SALE.

The Stage Route between Cranbury and Cranbury Station. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

The appurtenances are a fine Bay Team of Horses, Double Harness, Large Stage, One-Horse Stage, Sleigh, &c.

For terms, and full particulars, apply to WM. SUYDAM.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ELWOOD R. VANDUSEN AND JOHN E. VANDUSEN, Executors of JOHN W. VANDUSEN, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Middlesex, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said JOHN W. VANDUSEN to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the said decedent, UNDER OATH OR AFFIRMATION, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said Executors. Dated, January 15th 1890.

ELWOOD R. VANDUSEN, } Executors.
JOHN E. VANDUSEN,

H. S. MILLER & CO'S.,
PURE ANIMAL BONE
FERTILIZERS
For All Crops and Soils.

Standard Super Phosphate of Lime, Harvest Queen Phosphate, Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Ground Bone, Pure Bone Meal, Dissolved Raw Bone and Raw Bone Phosphate.

Special Potato Manure, High Grade Special Vegetable Compound for Early Truck.

FACTORY, ON PASSAIC RIVER, NEWARK, N. J.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. D. PERRINE, CRANBURY;
D. D. DENISE, FREEHOLD;
VREELAND & VANCLEIF, EAST MILLSTONE;
STRYKER & VORHEES, ROCKY HILL;
W. J. ROWLAND, MONMOUTH JUNCTION.

Send for Manual Description of Our Brands.

Dolls! Dolls!
Toys! Toys!
Games! Booklets!
Christmas Cards!
All in endless variety can be found
—AT—
WEAR'S,
Main Street, Hightstown, N. J.

WANTED!
OPERATORS
On Cotton and Flannel
SHIRTS.

Special inducements for learners and arrangements made with those living out of town.

Good wages and steady employment throughout the year.

H. Wallachs' Sons,
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

W. S. JEMISON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
INSURANCE,
Successor to C. W. McMURRAN.

Represents a full line of Companies both Stock and Mutual.

Office, Main Street, opposite Mason & Allen's Store, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

Safe Insurance at Low Rates The Aim.

ALL intelligent persons out of employment, can secure a paying and permanent position at once. Four dollars a day easily made. Don't miss this. Address, with stamp, A. Davison, 176 Broadway, New York.

GREAT
REDUCTION SALE
NOW GOING ON AT
E. REYNOLDS & CO.,
25 East State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,

Preparatory to inventory of Stock and change of Firm.

Bargains in every Department.

Special drives on Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats, most of them being new styles purchased from the manufacturers late this season.

We have too many Blankets for the time of year and shall hammer the prices down until we will sell a pair of Blankets as low as 65cts. for a dollar Blanket and up to $3.50 for a $5.00 Blanket.

Dress goods worth 10c. at 5 cts. per yard, 8c. Ginghams down to 5 cts. 5 and 6c. Calicoes down to 3 and 4 cts., 7c. Bleached and Unbleached Muslin 1 yard wide at 5c.

Hill's Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale yard wide bleached muslin at 8 cts.

15c. Bleached Cotton Flannel at 10c., 6 and 8c. Unbleached Cotton Flannel at 4 and 5c.

Heavy wide Shaker Flannels reduced from 25 and 37½ to 20 and 31c. Other grades of White Flannels reduced from 10, 15, 20 and 25 to 8, 12, 15 and 20c.

Heavy all wool Red Flannel reduced from 25c. to 19.

Hosiery reduced from 6, 10, 12½ and 15c., to 3, 5, 8 and 12½c.

5 Button Kid Gloves worth 75 at 48c. Ladies' Wool Mittens at half price. Children's Plush Caps reduced from 65 to 40 cts.

E. REYNOLDS & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

☞ My Son, Deal with men who advertise, You will never loose by it.—Benj. Franklin.

Reader:—Do you want a First-Class Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Strings of all kinds, latest Sheet Music, Instruction Books, &c., at prices consistent with best goods? If so come to my store and Save Money.

Look at Prices.
A New Piano fully warranted $175.00.
A New Organ, case 6 ft. high, 4 sets reeds, 10 stops, $55.
Violin and full outfit $4.75.
Banjo and Bag $6.
Guitar and Bag $7.
Sheet Music 10 pages for 10c. Lots of other Musical goods at Low Prices.

Geo. E. Snedeker,
No. 5 NORTH WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS 1889.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
MEN'S FUR CAPS.
COLLARS AND GLOVES.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.
ELEGANT SCARFS.
FANCY SUSPENDERS.
JEWELRY.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.
SILK UMBRELLAS, Gold or Silver Handles, $1.50 up.
NIGHT ROBES FOR GENTLEMEN.
THE BEST $2.00 HAT IN THE MARKET.

J. S. STEWART,
Hatter and Men's Outfitter,
29 Church Street,
New Brunswick, N. J.
HIGHEST PRICE FOR RAW SKINS.

Extraordinary Opportunity!

We have still on hand a full supply of **Horse Blankets,** including the popular 5A in both square and shaped,

Also, Men's Heavy Gloves in Buck, Leather and Goat, lined and unlined. To reduce our stock of the above named, for the next 30 days, we will sell at a sharp reduction of 10 per cent. for "Cash," from present prices.

Mount & Applegate,
PROSPECT PLAINS, N. J.

TO THE PEOPLE OF
Cranbury and Vicinity.
This Announcement Comes.
Mason & Allen,
HIGHTSTOWN.

Why go to the city, a long and tedious journey, weary yourself out both body and brain, money gone, goods don't match, garments don't fit, can't exchange without a good deal of bother and expense? WHEN right by you, just by taking a short and pleasant ride, without tiring you out, you can get the same goods, self-same styles less in price, have money left to go home with, near by to exchange if they don't fit or suit. WE are all seeking after wealth. "Economy is wealth," then please take heed.

Space does not begin to permit us to enumerate our stock. But a few specials just what the house-wife, the fashionable lady, the genteelman may be now looking for, may help to freshen you up. We make strenuous efforts to get the fine quality of trade hence lay in goods to meet it.

Our fine display of Silks and Mourning Goods, Woolens, Serges, Stripes, Velvets, Plushes, is ready to meet the wants of any lady. Trimmings to match.

The New Market Plush Jackets, ¾ and full length from $12.00 to $27.00, New Markets in Black, Brown Tan, Green, Olive, Blue, Sapphire, Stripes and Plaids from $5.00 to $16 00. Child's Garments $1.50 to $10.00. Then there comes Plush, Astrachan and Fur Capes from $4 00 to $7.50 and $10, so fashionable just now. Astrachan, Fur, Beaver, and Seal Muffs from 50c. to $6.00.

And for the wife who likes to make her Bed-room comfortable and pretty, we have all of its equipments, Blankets, Comforts, Towels, Stamped linens, Fancy Towels, Chamber Suits, &c. And don't make short pants for your boy, amid all your cooking &c., and kill yourself when we sell them for 25, 40, 50 and 65c. Don't.

Special Ladies and Men's Natural Wool Underwear for 97c. $125, $1.50. Pleasant, Warm and Healthful. This is an all-wool Underwear in which the gray color is secured, not by dyeing, but by the mixture, in certain proportions of white and dark wool. Big Drive in Scarlet for $1.00 for Ladies, Children's Scarlet all sizes. Ladies Ribbed Vests 25c. to $1.25.

Ready-Made Clothing

Overcoats for Mild Weather or Blizzards, Black, Blue, Brown, Light Tan, Greys, Fancy Stripes, Storms, in all prices from $2.50 to $20.00. Children's Overcoats with Capes $3.20 up to $7.00 all styles or plain.

Men's Fancy Suits, Black Wale Cords, Plaids in 3 and 4 button 10.00 to $20.00.

Sack Suits from $5.00 to $18.00. Childrens Suits from $2.00 to $8.00. Wool Stockings by the yard for 15c. Agents for the Famous Centemeri Kid Gloves.

All mail orders promptly attended to.

Oil Cloths, Smyrna Rugs, Carpets, Fine Crockery crowded full.

Take heed. Save your money and keep in good humor by coming to

MASON & ALLEN'S,
HIGHTSTOWN N. J.

SALESMEN
WANTED.
Good Wages. Steady Employment.
Best terms, specialties and stock in the business. address
J. AUSTIN SHAW, Brooklyn, N. J.

WORKING GLOVES,
Driving Gloves,
Dress Gloves.
FUR GLOVES.
A. W. LEE,
Men's Furnisher,
14 NORTH GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

SNOW has a splendid line of
Holiday Goods.

Christmas Presents,
New Year's Presents,
Presents for every time and everybody.
Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Babies too, have been remembered.
If you want a nice present for your friends, call at
SNOW'S,
Main and Church Streets, Cranbury, N. J.

LEVI DYE, 43. E. STATE
TRENTON, N. J., 1889.

For the Fall and Winter trade I have made large purchases, and am showing in MOURNING GOODS, a complete assortment of desirable fabrics, embracing

Silk and Wool Henriettas, Camel Hairs, Drap d'Almas, Crape Serge and Mourning Cloths in all wool, Thibbets, Foulas, Imperial Serges, Corded Alys, Armures and Cashmeres. Crape and Nuns Veiling for veils. Mourning Shawls in single and double, hem-stitched and fringed. Embroidered and beaded Fichues.

Handsome things in Fancy Black Goods. Black and Colored dress and trimming Silks. Black and Colored Velvets, Plushes and Satins.

Colored dress goods in great variety in plain, plaids, stripes and fancy weaves.

Flannels in twills, plain, plaid, stripe, embroidered and skirting in white and colors.

Housekeeping Goods, Blankets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Sheetings, Tickings, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

APOLLO RANGE.



A Range without a Superior.

Buy an Apollo or you will regret it. We have now a fine line of Heaters, Stoves and Ranges, Tin, Hardware and Pumps.

Tin Roofing a Specialty. Plumbing and General Jobbing at short notice. Give us a call.

Davison & Harder, Cranbury.

Clothing for Men and Boys,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
MOORE'S.

Clothing suitable for the season, all styles and sizes, at prices that can't be beat. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, Neckwear and Notions in great variety at

MOORE'S CLOTHING HALL,
MAIN STREET, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
Fine Suits made to Order a specialty.
Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts at very low prices.

WHERE TO BUY
MONUMENTS,
Headstones, Markers, and Fencing.

Put up in the BEST STYLE, of the FINEST quality of GRANITE or MARBLE, and wrought by SKILLED WORKMEN.

All work done at the LOWEST possible prices for First Class Jobs. For estimates on any kind of yard work, or Blue stone for all purposes, MANTLES, TABLE TOPS &c.—Address.

F. LUPTON, Matawan and Keyport.
P. O. Address, Matawan, N. J.

DR. HENRY C. SYMMES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CRANBURY, N. J.
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M

DR. C. J. HAZARD,
—DENTIST,—
OFFICE—Stockton St., opposite Forman.
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
Gas administered.

ADRIAN S. APPELGET,
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
OFFICES AT
CRANBURY AND HIGHTSTOWN.
Practice in the U. S. Court and all the State Courts.
Mortgage foreclosures and general Chancery practice a specialty.

ALBERT BROWN,
VETERINARY SURGEON
RESIDENCE, WINDSOR, N. J.

THOS. C. HILL & SON,
Bakery, Confectionery and Lunch Parlor,
11 Greene street, Trenton, N. J.
"*An old-Established, Reliable place.*"
Weddings and Parties furnished with Salads, Oysters, Croquettes, Boned Turkey, Jellied Meats, Decorated Salmon, Larded Game, Coffee and Chocolate, Ice Creams, Ices and Souffles, Ornamental Cake, Jellies, Charlotte de Russe, Pastry, Nougat and Spun Sugar Centre Pieces, Confectionery, Glace Bonbons, Costume Cossacques, Fruit, Table Ware, Music, Flowers, Cooks and Waiters.

Eilison Petty,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
GRAIN,
Feed and Flour.
The HIGHEST Cash Price paid for GRAIN.

Sample Free, ask your Storekeeper for



Saves your Carpets, Furniture and Paintings from destruction, besides saves women Time and Labor.

ALBERT KIENZLE,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Ranges, Heaters,
Tinware, Etc.
Tin Roofing, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
Main Street,
Lower Jamesburg, N. J.

At the Big Bargain Stores
FORMERLY OF
D. C. Perrine, deceased,
are kept all kinds of
MERCHANDISE.
Holiday Goods are now a specialty.
D. V. PERRINE,
Fronting on Main and South Sts.,
FREEHOLD, N. J.

The German American
INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
Is one of the strongest of American Companies.
Total Assets January 1, 1889,
$5,345,293 70.
Rates Reasonable.
Loses promptly adjusted.
CHARLES APPLEGATE, LOCAL AGENT.
CRANBURY, N. J.

JOHN F. CRANFORD,
—DEALER IN—
Fine Imported and Domestic Wine, Brandies, Liquors, and Cigars.
Choice old Apple and Rye Whiskies a Specialty.
Main Street, Opposite Post Office,
FREEHOLD, N. J.

Brass and Iron Foundry,
Machine and Agricultural Works.
T. E. GRIGGS,
Successor to D. F. VanNortwick,
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
Manufacturer of Engines, Boilers Shaftings, Pulleys, and all kinds of Castings.
Riggs Plows, Riggs Furrowers, Potato Diggers, &c.
House Heaters, Steam Fitting, and all Jobbing Promptly attended to.

E. A. BROWN & CO.
Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry Game and Eggs,
183 Reade Street, New York.
Reference, IRVING NATIONAL BANK
E. A. BROWN. H. GREENBERG.

RELIEF WITHIN YOUR REACH
WHY NOT GRASP IT?
DR. EDMUND'S
COUGH CURA
The infallible remedy for all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Tickling in the Throat Shortness of Breath, Etc.
Knowing the many wonderful curative qualities of this preparation we sell it under a
POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE CENTRAL DRUG CO.,
CRANBURY, N. J.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by S. A. French.

A. J. LAWYER,
MILFORD, N. J.,
Desires to inform all persons who have hogs to be killed, that he will be able to accommodate them at short notice throughout the season.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS

A French Eating House Where a Meal Costs a Cent.

How a Discontented Customer Was Surprised.

"Talk about cheap restaurants," said a New Yorker to a *Tribune* reporter "we don't seem to have anything here to touch one or two I saw in Paris when I was there. They are in the poorest part of the city, of course, and their customers are of the doubtful—well, no, not doubtful at all, but rather decidedly shady—class of the population, who gather in there after the theatres close at night and everybody from whom they can beg with any chance of profit has gone home.

"The arrangements and the service are quite simple. They consist of one immense iron pot, filled with a conglomerate stew of all sorts of odds and ends of food picked up at the refuse-baskets of the big hotels and restaurants, and a long-handled iron fork. The hungry customer advances to the pot and pays a cent to the landlord, who hands him the fork. Taking a long sniff of the appetizing (?) steam which rises from the cauldron, he plunges the fork into the mass and withdraws it once—no more. If he stabs anything with the fork and brings it to the surface, the morsel is his; if he gets nothing — which sometimes happens—he has no redress, but must pay another cent for another plunge or go hungry. The experiment is always watched breathlessly by the other customers, and if the lucky fisherman brings up a substantial piece of meat he is congratulated, if he brings up only a potato or a bit of carrot, which more frequently happens, the stinginess of the master of the cuisine is freely commented on and doubts are even expressed of the existence of any more meat at all in the stew, but if a luckless wight brings up nothing at all, he is greeted with a chorus of laughter and derisive remarks, and is advised to fill himself up with a smell of the vapor.

"Another restaurant which I visited there," continued the narrator, "was established by charitable people for the express use of the outcasts of society, and a much more substantial meal is given there for a sou than at the place I have just described. Therefore it is more popular with those of the criminal classes who are not in danger of immediate arrest by the police and can afford to come out of their hiding-places long enough to eat. If you did not know the place to be the resort of thieves, you would soon begin to suspect it. Nothing about the place is movable. The tables and benches are screwed to the floor, the iron basins from which the food is eaten are sunken into the tables and screwed down at the edges. The spoons, knives, cups and forks are also secured by short chains, and, as the food is already seasoned, no pepper or salt castors are provided.

"The only one-cent dish, however, is a thick broth or soup. A strapping big woman carries it about the room to the customers in a sort of rubber bag, which she holds under her arm and uses for all the world like a Scotchman's bag-pipes. The bag is provided with a long neck which ends in a nozzle. The woman lowers the nozzle into the basin before the customer and when she gives the bag under her arm a squeeze with her elbow, out squirts the broth and she controls the quantity by gripping the long neck, giving a one-cent dish or a two-cent dish at will.

"While we were looking on, the attendant got into a dispute with one of her customers, a stranger to the place, a truculent-looking ex-convict, about the quantity of broth she had placed before him for two sous. He asserted that it was not worth more than one cent, and nobody should make him pay any more for it. He threw down his one cent with an oath, and took up his spoon to eat. Quickly and quietly the attendant lowered the long neck into his soup-basin, withdrew the pressure of her elbow from the bag under her arm, and with an audible suck half the broth was siphoned back into the bag in a jiffy from under the growler's very nose.

Dr. Talmage's Income.

In a sketch of the busy life of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, recently published, it was stated that the income of that famous divine was more than $100,000. Those who are well informed on the doctor's affairs know that this estimate is easily within the truth, and that the reverend gentleman could very materially increase it were he so minded. Not a day passes but what he receives half a dozen or more requests from editors, publishers and newspaper syndicates for articles, stories, reviews and opinions on all sorts of subjects. His correspondents offer to pay anything in reason for the use of his name, but the name they must have. By way of illustration, a certain trade journal recently wrote to him asking him to prepare an article on food adulteration. He could make it as long or short as he pleased, and could name his own figure for the work. Within a week an insurance publication had penned a somewhat similar proposition, in this case the advantages of life insurance being the theme upon which the great divine was requested to turn his eloquence. Dr. Talmage read the first proposition, gave utterance to a single "humph," and tossed the letter aside. Presumably the second epistle met a like fate, as neither of the desired articles has ever appeared.

Roquefort Cheese.

This well-known foreign cheese is prepared entirely from goats' milk, of which the quality is just as good in America as it is in France. After it has attained the curdled state, it is pressed and rolled into small cubes by hand. It is then placed in caverns and allowed to remain until it becomes covered with a thick coating of green mold. This is removed with a dull knife every day until at the end of two or three months the mold assumes a reddish hue, which indicates that the cheese is ripe and ready for use. The sooner it is used after this condition has been reached the better, and the additional ten days or two weeks needed to ship it from Europe detracts from its value.

RIO'S BLOODY STREETS.

An Account of the Slaughter at the Artillery Barracks.

Nearly Two Hundred Soldiers Shot or Executed.

Advices received from Brazil indicate that affairs in the new Republic are not progressing as peaceably as has been supposed. Rio *Janeiro has* been converted into a military garrison, and the whole country seems to be practically under martial law. The severe methods of the President, General Fonseca, and his Cabinet have apparently turned many ardent supporters of the Provisional Government against it, and the ranks of the Imperialists are largely augmented from this cause.

The English steamer Halley, which arrived at Brooklyn from Rio Janeiro, brought full details regarding the revolt of the Second Artillery regiment, in which nearly two hundred men were killed. Captain Moore, of the steamer, did not go ashore during the vessel's stay in port, but Chief Officer J. Rangdale spent several hours in the city and learned all the details of the trouble.

"From what I understand," said he, "the trouble had been brewing for some time. When the new Government took charge it promised to raise the pay of the soldiers, but this was put off until the regiments became exasperated. Among the artillery officers were a number of sympathizers with Dom Pedro who never lost an opportunity to malign the new Government and incite the privates to open rebellion. A number of small revolts resulted. Even the newspapers, although printing glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the new flag in the various provinces, had begun fault finding with the Government.

"This sort of thing continued until the Second Artillery regiment, with whom Dom Pedro had been very popular, broke out in open revolt. At about seven o'clock in the evening they hauled down the Republican flag and hoisted the Imperial standard, at the same time firing artillery salutes. Hastily summoning his Cabinet, Fonseca inquired the meaning of the cannonading and on being informed ordered his officers to suppress it.

"Two brigades of infantry were ordered out and the barracks in which the rebellious troops were lodged was surrounded on all sides. The streets leading to the scene of the trouble were blocked with soldiers. The doors of the barracks had been barricaded, but were smashed down by the Republican soldiers, and several volleys were poured into the ranks of the insurgents with terrible results.

"The artillerymen made some show of fighting, and ten of the Republican soldiers were killed. It took nearly two hours to subdue the revolt. When the fighting stopped 114 men and two officers were found to have been killed. All of the officers and ringleaders, together with a number of citizens who had joined them, were arrested, and the remainder of the regiment was put under guard. Those arrested were tried by court martial two days later, and fifty men and seven officers were executed. There were eight citizens who joined in the uprising. They were placed on the German steamer Lisbon and sent to Hamburg, with instructions not to return. Since this took place everything has been quiet, but I think more trouble will break out at the first chance the soldiers get. Everything is ruled by the army, and the people are getting tired of it."

Captain Moore stated that an ominous quiet prevailed during the time he remained in port. He could see no change in the state of business since the Provisional Government was established except that there appeared to be a shortness of laborers. He could not account for this. Little was said in the newspapers regarding the uprising, and it was treated simply as a revolt by drunken soldiers. The papers continue to print dispatches from the colonies telling about the "enthusiastic support" given to the new Government, but nine-tenths of these despatches are written by Republicans, and all are sent over telegraph wires controled by the Government.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Appointment of the Special Committee in the House.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the World's Fair Committee as follows:

Candler, of Massachusetts; Hitt, of Illinois; Bowden, of Virginia; Belden, of New York; Frank, of Missouri; Springer, of Illinois; Hatch, of Missouri; Wilson, of West Virginia, and Flower, of New York.

Of the location for the Fair the Committee stands as follows: For Chicago, Hitt and Springer; for St Louis, Hatch and Frank; for New York, Belden and Flower; for Washington, Bowden and Wilson. The Chairman, Mr. Candler, is satisfactory to all the contending parties as one not committed to the interests of any particular city.

EATEN BY A WILD BOAR.

A Sickening Occurrence in the Chickasaw Nation.

A family named McMullen, halfbreed Osage Indians, residing on Wild Horse Creek, Chickasaw Nation, Texas, had a little girl named Clara, six years of age, who was left alone at home while the mother went to the creek, some quarter of a mile distant, to do the family washing. While she was absent a wild boar entered the cabin and attacked the child. When the mother returned the ferocious animal was just eating the last vestige of the little girl. The horrible scene caused the mother to faint, and she remained in an unconscious state an hour or more till discovered by a neighbor, who happened to come along. The wild hog escaped into the swamps when the woman appeared.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Ohio machinery makers are busy on orders for heavy machinery to be shipped to the far West.

A mill is to be built at Fall River, Mass., to manufacture its own yarn to spin cotton thread.

The grip temporarily silenced the music of two hundred looms in the Whittendon Mills, at Taunton, Mass.

A tanner of Havana has discovered an electrical process by which he is able to tan hides of the largest sizes in sixty hours.

Under the energetic supervision of several wealthy English women the work of organizing the unskilled female labor of London is making some progress.

The latest report of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America shows 125 unions with about 10,000 members scattered all over the United States and Canada.

Another 1000 foot shaft is to be sunk near Pottsville, Penn., into a very rich vein of anthracite coal. It will give employment to 1000 men. The anthracite coal trade is dull at present.

A company of manufacturers, having a capital of $15,000,000, will establish a town to be called "Leatherton," fifteen miles north of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of all kinds of leather.

Herr Krupp, the maker of big guns, has founded a fund of $125,000 for the benefit of those of his workmen who wish to borrow money at low rates for the purpose of building homes for themselves.

An English syndicate has purchased the axle works at Wilkesbarre, Penn., employing 1000 hands. Another foreign syndicate is now negotiating for the purchase of all the flouring mills in St. Louis.

Organized wage-workers who now work ten hours a day are preparing to renew their demand for shorter hours of labor. This demand will be made May 1. They may endeavor to force their demand by striking.

The rubber works, of Franklin, Mass., shut down, ostensibly for a few days to make necessary repairs, but it is generally believed that they will be closed until business revives. There is a large stock of goods on hand.

Work at the Henry Clay shaft, the largest mine of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, Penn., employing 1800 men, has been suspended indefinitely. No reason is assigned for the stoppage other than the absolute stagnation of the coal trade.

The painters employed by the New York Department of Public Works receive $3.50 a day, the pavers $4, the blacksmiths $3.50, the bricklayers $4, the drivers $3.50, the stonecutters $4.50, the watchmen $3, the carpenters $4, and the day laborers $2.

There are in France 877 associations of employers, 891 of workingmen and 597 of farmers. The workingmen's associations, which were formerly political organizations, have become for the most part purely mutual benefit societies of late years.

The co-operative bakeries created by the Belgian Labor party are evidences of the power of organization. At Ghent the workmen have built, at a cost of $40,000, the most perfect bakery of Belgium, where 43,000 two pound loaves are turned out every week.

There is a considerable amount of suppressed agitation among the trade guilds in Moscow and other Russian industrial centers over the arbitrary powers exercised by the police, and the means possessed by large employers of labor are likely to prevent open strikes.

A Pennsylvania railroad man says young men are selected as engineers of the locomotives on fast trains because old men do not have the nerve to stand the strain of the terrible speed of these trains, and even the nerviest young man gets afraid of them after a while. Then they get to letting up a little in speed, the trains run behind time, the engineers are given other runs and now men are put on in their places.

A petition signed by a large number of the citizens of El Paso, Texas, to Congress asks that body to provide by treaty for the abolition of the free zone. It is alleged that this zone has become a haunt for smugglers.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The boiler of a steam shovel used by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway Company in excavating at Fallston, Penn., gave way and one man was killed, and about fifteen injured.

Henry Howard, of Worcester, Mass., lost much sleep in nursing an invalid mother, became insane and cut his throat with a razor.

Rev. Lyman Abbott was installed pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A reception to Archbishop Corrigan, to wish him godspeed on his visit to Rome was held in New York city.

Lela De Gan, two years old, of Syracuse, N. Y., while playing about the house fell backward into a pail of boiling water and died.

After nearly three years of litigation in New York the Stewart estate, valued at $12,000,000, has been finally settled by the signing of an agreement between the heirs and the executors.

Peter Henderson, the well-known New York seedsman, died at his home in Jersey City, N. J.

Edward Gallagher, aged seventeen; Michael Gallagher, his brother, aged fifteen, and Mrs. Kate Stockhouse, a married sister, aged twenty-five, were struck by an express train at Morrellville, Penn., and killed.

John Moore, of Washington, Penn., was killed by an oil well plug which was blown out by gas.

The New York City Postoffice made a profit last year of $3,512,989.48. The total receipts were $5,673,250.42. The daily mail contained 2,702,896 pieces, and it weighed 268 tons. The money order department did a total business of $91,064,253.55, an increase of $3,705,094.60 over the year before.

South and West.

The National Colored Convention met in the Madison Street Theatre, Chicago. More than one hundred delegates were present.

In a street fight in Macon, Mo., between Morris Norris and Dr. W. G. Larrabee, the Doctor, Deputy Sheriff Pearson and S. W Wiggins were fatally wounded.

Carnival week opened in Augusta, Ga., with the turning over of the keys of the city by the Mayor to King Cotton. In the night there was a trades' procession with 200 floats.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Columbia, S. C. It was strong enough to make lamps vibrate.

The black measles are raging at Fordsville, Ky., in epidemic form. Mrs. Mitchell and two children have died, and Mr. Mitchell was in a critical condition. Over one hundred cases were reported in the neighborhood.

The Afro-American leagues in convention at Chicago elected W A. Pledger President.

Three hundred people at Carmi, Ill., have been compelled to leave their homes by a sudden rise in the Little Wabash River.

By the swelling of dry timbers an 80,000-gallon tank collapsed at Jeffersonville, Ind., fatally injuring Joe Gable, Lowell McCloud and William Hahn, workmen.

Four men were killed and several others badly wounded by the premature explosion of a blast at a camp near Johnson City, Tenn.

Three cars were hurled down an embankment at Hampton, Utah, and eleven persons more or less seriously injured.

Jacob Ettinger, a railroad conductor, was run over at Union Station, Baltimore. Both legs were cut off, and he died on the way to the hospital.

The Afro-American Convention, in session at Chicago, decided to indorse no political party.

William Brannon, a violent patient in the insane asylum at Chattahoochee, Fla., broke the doors of two rooms adjoining his own and murdered three other patients.

A postal clerk named J. B. Devine was arrested in Chicago, charged with 600 thefts.

Four lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Katie Robbins on the Mississippi River.

A train wreck has occurred near Birmingham, Ala. The engineer, William Derty, was killed, and several others were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

Washington.

The President has appointed Major J. B Harlow to be Postmaster of St. Louis. Major Harlow is Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

The Senate Committee on Territories authorized a favorable report on the bill for the admission of the State of Wyoming.

The funeral of Walker Blaine took place in Washington. President and Mrs. Harrison and all the members of the Cabinet were present.

Orlow W. Chapman, Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice, is dead at the age of fifty-nine years

Foreign.

The police arrested seventy persons who were parading the streets of Lisbon, Portugal, shouting "Down with England."

Messrs. Artola & Hermanos, bankers, who have offices in London, Paris and Madrid, have been adjudged bankrupts in London, with liabilities amounting to $2,000,000.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has canceled his London and provincial engagements on account of the prevalence of influenza.

It is reported that Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, who is now at Gratz, Austria, is plotting a rising in Spain.

At Chilliwhack, in Vancouver, Canada, George Rutherford shot and killed Edward Hall and John Segars and then killed himself. He accused Hall and Segars of attempting to put poison in his food.

In accordance with a request from Mayor Grant, of New York city, the Mexican Minister in Paris has applied to his Government for authority to have transported to New York the Aztec palace, which was one of the most interesting exhibits at the Exposition.

Mr. Parke, a London editor, has been found guilty of libeling the Earl of Euston, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro arrived at Cannes, France, looking terribly aged and enfeebled both in body and mind. He will spend the whole winter there.

The Canadian Parliament was opened by Lord Stanley, the Governor-General. Lady Stanley was too ill to be present. The Governor-General made no allusions in his speech to the fishery dispute or extradition treaty.

The editor of *El Progresso*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, has been sent to jail for defaming the character of Adelina Patti.

Sixty thousand people attended the funeral of the Socialist editor Wedde at Hamburg, Germany.

The Duke of Aosta, formerly King of Spain, died at Turin, aged forty-five.

A gale prevailed in the English Channel which wrecked a number of vessels.

A public meeting called in Lisbon to protest against the action of the British Government in the dispute with Portugal was held.

A terrific gale, accompanied by lightning, prevailed in the Irish Sea. Much damage was done to property along the coast. Several persons were killed by lightning and a number were drowned.

Over 170,000 people attended the funeral of Henry Searle, the oarsman, at Sidney, Australia. The Mayor and Alderman formed part of the procession.

The Rothschilds have refused to float the new loan desired by the Russian Government.

A monument to Leopold Arends, the inventor of the system of shorthand known by his name, has just been unveiled in Berlin. The ceremony was attended by representatives of "the national stenography" from all parts of Germany.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	4 50	@	5 20
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	4 00
Sheep	4 40	@	6 25
Lambs	6 50	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	3 85	@	4 15
Dressed	4½	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@	4 55
Patents	4 65	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87½	@	87¾
Rye—State	57	@	59
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	51
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	27	@	41
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	32¼
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.70c
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	22
Dairy, fair to good	11	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	18
Factory	8	@	11
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10⅝
Skims—Light	4	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	16½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 15	@	4 70
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	5 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 75	@	3 85
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	85
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	33	@	33½
Oats—No. 2, White	26½	@	27
Barley—No. 1 Canada	65	@	68
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 00	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	35	@	41¼
Oats—No. 2 White	30	@	36
Rye—State	—	@	65
[illegible] CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5
Lambs	6	@	7½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan	80½	@	81
Corn—No 2, Mixed, Jan	30½	@	30½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	55	@	65
Butter—Creamery Extra	25	@	26
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Two Desperados Get $25,000 From an Express Car.

They Overawe the Trainmen and Shoot a Tramp.

One of the most daring train robberies in the history of California has occurred between Tulare and Goshen, on the Southern Pacific, when two men "held up" a train and got away with express and mail matter valued at $25,000. The way in which the robbery was carried out shows that the men were old hands, and it is suspected that they were the same men who robbed the Southern Pacific train at Delano, about one hundred miles below Tulare. At 4 o'clock in the morning, *during a heavy rain; two men boarded the* front of the express car at Goshen. When a few miles out the engineer heard a noise as if some one was crawling over the coal bunker, and, turning round, he found himself covered with revolvers, held by two men, who wore dark slouch hats and masks. They at once ordered him to stop the train, and when he hesitated he heard the click of the revolvers as they were brought to half-cock. With the assistance of the fireman he soon brought the train to a standstill. The robbers next compelled the engineer and fireman to jump from the cab and go back with them to the express car.

"Tell that fellow inside to open the door," commanded one of the robbers, "or we will make short work of you."

The engineer obeyed and after parleying for a time the express messenger threw open the door. He was ordered out of the car and told to stand alongside the track with the engineer and fireman. While one of the men kept the train hands covered with revolvers, the other sprang into the car and ransacked the express pouches. The messenger was forced to open the treasure-box and the contents were crammed into a barley sack. The robbery was so quickly performed that many passengers knew nothing of it until after the train reached Tulare. After securing all the booty in sight, the robber left the car and joined his "pal," who was holding the train men under arms. A brakeman who was in the rear car then came up the track to ascertain the cause of the delay, but he quickly returned when one of the robbers drew a bead on him. Had he kept coming toward the party when ordered back, he would probably have lost his life, for the desperadoes were ready and prepared to kill. After satisfying themselves that the brakeman had gone back to the rear, the robbers invited the engineer and fireman to take a drink with them. The invitation was not declined. An unfortunate tramp, who had been stealing a ride on the brake beams crawled out from under the cars just as the robbers were going. He wanted to see what was the matter, and his curiosity will probably cost him his life. The robbers mistook him for one of the train hands, and shot him in the head. They left him writhing along the track, and forced the engineer and fireman to accompany them several hundred yards from the train.

"You can walk back slowly," said one of the masked desperadoes, "but don't try any tricks."

When the train hands got back to where the tramp lay they picked him up and placed him in the express car. The train then moved ahead, and a few minutes later dashed into town with the news of the robbery. The *wounded tramp was in an unconscious* condition when the train arrived, and it looked doubtful if he would recover. A posse of armed men started off in search of the robbers, but were unable to get any trace of them.

LATER NEWS.

The Mayor and the heads of departments of New York city, after making some slight changes, indorsed the bill to empower the city to spend $10,000,000 for the World's Fair.

Newburg, N. Y., was the scene of a remarkable electric wire tragedy. A current escaped to an awning frame, and a horse touching a post was felled. Thomas Dawson touched the harness and was killed, and Robert Salts, going to the rescue, was laid prostrate.

The Russian epidemic has considerably abated in New York city, and there has been an encouraging and corresponding fall in the mortality record.

Diphtheria is epidemic at Hayes, Ill., and several deaths have occurred. Three children in the family of James Woods died within two days.

Elmer Freed, Silas Tracy, Charles Wilson and Alexander Whitmore, of Gladstone, Ill., started for a dance, when their team became unmanageable and backed the wagon into the river. All were drowned.

Freight trains collided at Waverly, Ohio, and E. Stapleton, brakeman, was killed.

All the railroads that cross the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains were blockaded by the snow drifts.

At Unionville, Mo., the residence of Luther McCalment was burned to the ground, and Mrs. McCalment's aged mother and two children were burned to death.

Henry A. Phillips, the Chief of the Middle Division in the Pension Office, whose resignation was demanded by the Commissioner of Pensions, wrote to the Commissioner declining to resign.

A Brazilian decree requires that foreign corporations doing business there bring two-thirds of their entire capital to that country.

The European powers having declined to mediate between England and Portugal; the latter country submits to the British premier's demands under protest.

Thirty-nine persons, chiefly Polish and German noblemen, have been banished from Russia.

A freight train ran into a landslide near Shamokin, Penn., and ten cars were thrown into a creek. Engineer Clark Hoffman was instantly killed and Fireman Gensyl and Brakeman Startzel were severely injured.

Leon Abbett was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey at Trenton with elaborate ceremonies.

Peter Oglesby, a phew of ex-Governor Ogle by, of Illinois, accidently shot and killed himself while hunting near Denver, Col.

A band of thirteen Indians attempted to cross the Flat Head Lake, Mont. Eight of the party crossed in safety, but the other five, who rode too close together, broke through the ice and were drowned.

A Fort Bend rioter when placed on trial in Galveston, Texas, was shot down by a brother of a man he had killed; a general fusillade took place in the courthouse.

Constable Long, of Guyandotte County, Ky, was murdered and his wife desperately wounded by a band of ruffians who broke open the door and found the couple in bed.

Sheriff Davidson, at West Plains, Mo., attempted to arrest John Langston. When he approached Langston the latter made a motion as if to draw his revolver, when the Sheriff shot him dead.

A serious fight between whites and colored mill hands occurred at Apalachicola, Fla. Frank Horne was killed. The Sheriff appealed to Governor Fleming for guns, ammunition and troops.

The snow blockade on the Western railroads has been raised. The first train in a week from the East arrived at Portland, Ore. Six hundred passengers and fifteen hundred sacks of mail have been released by the opening of the road.

Secretary Windom sent to the House a letter requesting that the limit of cost of the Postoffice and Court House at Troy, N. Y., be increased from $300,000 to $500,000.

The Chinese Embassy gave a grand dinner in celebration of the Chinese New Year at the Legation in Castle Stewart. Many distinguished statesmen and officers of the army and navy were present.

Henry A. Phillips, of New York, the Chief of the Middle Division in the Pension Office, has been dismissed by Secretary Noble.

Nathan Marcus Adler, D. D., chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, died at London.

Four thousand of the leading merchants of Lisbon, Portugal, paraded the principal streets shouting war to England.

The transatlantic steamships Gallia and Catalonia arrived at Queenstown after exceedingly rough passages, three firemen were killed on the latter by an explosion.

John Gorley and three children perished by fire at St. John's, Newfoundland. Gorley died in the flames while making a third attempt to rescue his children from a burning house. His remains were found with his head burned off and a child in his arms.

A bill has been passed in the Mississippi Senate which provides for the formation of a new county called Jeff Davis County.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

21st Day.—Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent and sovereign State was taken up, and Mr. Turpie attacked the policy of the Administration, and declared he favored the immediate recognition of Brazil.... Mr. Sherman introduced a National Bank bill.... Among the bills passed was one for the erection of a Hall of Records in Washington.... In executive session the Russian extradition treaty was considered.

22d Day.—The Senate took up the bill introduced by Mr. Butler to provide for immigration of persons of color from the Southern States, and Mr. Butler made a long speech in support of the bill; speeches in opposition to it were made by Messrs. Hoar and Blair.... Theodore Roosevelt's appointment as *Civil* Service Commissioner was confirmed.

23d Day.—Bills were reported from committees for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma.... Mr. Pasco delivered an extended speech on the question of federal election laws. Mr. Chandler replied and spoke at some length of the charges of election frauds in Florida. Mr. Pasco made an extended denial of these charges.... Among the petitions presented and referred were the following: From the American Federation of Labor in favor of the Blair Education bill; in favor of a service pension law to all surviving soldiers of the late war; for the repeal of the limitation on arrears of pensions; for the free coinage of silver; for a law to prohibit speculations in grain and other farm products.

24th Day.—Mr. Blair presented the memorial of the Board of Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of America in favor of the Blair Educational bill, and *asked to have it printed in full in the Record*.... A bill, which was introduced early in the session by Mr. Hale, was passed providing that the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted in the navy (including seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and 1500 apprentices and boys, authorized to be enlisted annually) shall not exceed 9000.... The adverse report on Mr. Berry's bill concerning the collection of farm statistics for the census was debated.

In the House.

19th Day.—*After a long debate* the bill appropriating $75,000 for the reimbursement of members who lost their salaries by the Silcott defalcation was defeated. A motion to reconsider, and a motion to lay that *motion on the table were entered.*

20th Day.—Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported to the House a resolution for the appointment of a committee on the World's Fair, to consist of thirteen members, which committee shall within three days report a plan by which the House can determine the site of the proposed Fair, and subsequently report a bill providing for the Fair. A long debate followed, and the duty of reporting the bill was left with the Committee of Foreign Affairs.... The Speaker laid before the House several reports upon the operations of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States, and of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society of California.

21st Day.—The resolution calling for the appointment of a Special World's Fair Committee was adopted, the vote being 140 to 136.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Mills providing for reciprocity in trade between the United State and Mexico.

22d Day.—Mr. Frank introduced a bill placing the World's Fair at St. Louis, and creating a corporation to carry on the same, and Mr. Kinsey introduced a bill in relation to the naturalization of aliens. Both were referred.... In Committee of the Whole it was resolved to prohibit any United States marshal, deputy or agent from acquiring land in Oklahoma.

23d Day.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the World's Fair Committee, which consisted of Messrs. Candler, Hitt, Bowden, Belden, Frank, Springer, Hatch, Wilson and Flower.... In Committee of the Whole the Oklahoma Town Site bill was further considered.

24th Day.—Mr. Bland appealed from the Speaker's decision not to allow a demand for tellers; a long debate followed, and the House, by 149 to 136, tabled Mr. Bland's appeal.... A letter was received from the President urging that legislation be enacted at once that will put a stop to the wholesale destruction of the public forests by fire and theft.

A TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

Ten People and Thousands of Cattle Perish.

At least ten human beings and thousands of cattle and sheep perished in the blizzard which raged over Washington for a week. Reports received at Tacoma from the Colville Reservation are to the effect that cattle are dying by hundreds from starvation and thirst, and that the ground is covered with over two feet of snow on the level and in some places is drifted mountain high. The keeper of the stage station twelve miles from Alma started to walk to town. Two days after his body was found on the prairie, only a mile from his home, frozen stiff. The mail-carrier at Wild Goose Creek perished on the same day, and eight cattlemen are known to have lost their lives in the storm. Cattlemen estimate that they will lose one-half of their herds.

KILLING INDIANS.

La Grippe in Its Worst Form Wiping Out a Band in Manitoba.

A band of 800 Indians on St. Peter's reserve, a few miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is being rapidly wiped out. The Indians are afflicted with la-grippe in its most severe form, and being without proper medical attendance rapidly succumb to the malady.

In most cases the influenza has developed into lung diseases, to which the Indians are subject. Seventy-five per cent. of them are down with the epidemic, and if speedy action in the way of sending physicians to them is not taken by the authorities few will survive. The Indians have never before been afflicted with a malady of this description, and have no idea how to treat it.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Speaker Reed, of the House of Representatives, is a great reader of novels.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, has refused an offer of $20,000 for a book on Europe.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, is in a Western insane asylum.

The Khedive of Egypt conferred upon Stanley the Medjidieh decoration at Cairo

General Bingham, of Philadelphia, is said to be the best-dressed man in Congress.

Henry Watterson's father, at the age of eighty-three, continues to write newspaper letters.

General Sherman had the "Tyler grip," half a century ago or so, but he hasn't sampled *this one.*

Historian Bancroft is remarkably well this winter. He ascribes his good health to the warm weather.

Marshal Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government of Brazil, speaks and writes five languages.

The Czar of Russia is said to be suffering from recurrent epilepsy, brought on by the Bouki railway accident.

The late Congressman Kelley acquired his strong voice while acting as copy reader in a Philadelphia printing office.

Three members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, offered to erect an addition to it as a memorial to Henry Ward Beecher.

Portugal's new King, Carlos, is a devoted sportsman, an accomplished musician, speaks seven languages, and paints in water colors.

The Prince of Wales was recently fined a dollar and a quarter in a London police court, for letting his dog go abroad without a muzzle.

John I. Blair, the millionaire of Hackettstown, N. J., presented his Private Secretary with a check for $20,000 on the occasion of his recent marriage.

A close personal friend of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil-magnate, estimates his wealth at $12,000,000, and predicts that in ten years he will be the richest man on earth.

Senator Walcott, who is the youngest man in the higher branch of Congress, is described as a man of imposing physique, with broad shoulders, a deep chest and polished manners.

Congressman Joe Wheeler is said to send out more public documents than any other three men in Congress He employs four clerks especially to put up and address such matter.

Max O'Rell, the well-known writer, says: "The thing that most strikes a European in this country is the entire absence of stupid looking faces. Everybody here works and is proud of it.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has served longer in the United States Senate than any of his colleagues. On April 5, 1889, he will have been in the Senate without a single break twenty-four years.

Congressman W. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has accepted the invitation of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society to deliver an address at its first annual banquet, to be given in Philadelphia on February 13.

Cyrus W. Field is now three score and ten years old, but still in active business life. His first employment was an errand boy for A. T. Stewart at $2 a week. His duties required him to open and sweep out the store.

Thomas B. Allen, of Flemington, W. Va., claims that he was the oldest soldier that served in the late war. He was over seventy years of age when he enlisted. He is now ninety-eight years old, and served under Wellington at Waterloo

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, is said to be a perfect master of no less than seven languages besides the English He reads Latin, Greek and Hebrew almost as fluently as he does English, and can speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. He has also pursued studies in Indian, Celtic and other tongues.

WRECKED AND BURNED.

A Frightful Railroad Accident Near Cincinnati.

A Vestibule Express Plunges Into Another Train.

Glendale, a suburb fifteen miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, is largely inhabited by leading business men and prominent citizens. A special accommodation train is run for the town by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, stopping only at Winton Place. It was at this point that a shocking collision has occurred. The accommodation had just begun to move away from the station when the Chicago vestibule train, drawn by one of the new strong engines and running from fifty to sixty miles an hour, plunged into its rear. In making up the accommodation the baggage car had been put on the rear end. To this is due the comparatively small loss of life.

The big engine plowed half way through the baggage car, pushing it and the two coaches in front off the track into a ditch. The stove in the baggage car set fire to it and the three cars were soon in a blaze, while a number of helpless people, pinned in the debris, were screaming for relief, or in their madness cursing their fate. The baggage-master, Bob Stevenson, and his assistant, as well as both the fireman and engineer of the vestibule train, were gotten out by hard work. All were terribly injured. Stevenson has died while the others are fatally hurt. The scene about the burning cars were indescribable. The hundreds on the trains who had escaped uninjured, reinforced by hundreds from the adjoining suburbs, stood almost crazed with grief at their helplessness. A score of wounded persons were gotten out *by heroic effort and laid in ghastly rows on* the station floor.

Inside the blazing cars could be seen here and there forms caught by splintered timbers. They writhed and twisted in their *awful agony, biting their flesh and tearing* their hair. The number at the time this report was written had not been definitely told because of the number missing and because of the possibility that all the bodies were not found.

Two fire companies from Cincinnati were soon on the scene, and, with a relay of police, began searching the ruins. The body of John H. Wilson, Superintendent of the New York Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was the first one found and identified.

Two of those injured in the wreck were taken to the hospital at Cincinnati. Their names are James Staley, of Carthage, Ohio, terribly burned about the face and arms; William Klamitz, also of Carthage, a plumber, aged nineteen, scalp wound and burned hands and arms. Both have since died.

No. 77 was an accommodation train of five cars. No. 31 was the Chicago vestibule train of a baggage and three coaches, all the cars extremely long.

No. 77, the accommodation, had stopped at Winton Place, and had just pulled out and rounded a curve, when No. 31 came thundering past. Side tracks at that place obscured the engineer's view till he got within 200 yards or less of the train in front. He reversed the engine, turned on the air brakes and jumped. His was the Strong engine No. 1. Mr. Strong, the manufacturer, keeps an engineer with that engine all the time, but he never turns a throttle. Picked engineers in the employ of the road do that. This extra engineer did not jump. He sat like a statue on his seat and was not hurt, not even scratched. Not a passenger and not a car on No. 31 was hurt.

In Train No. 77 were thirty passengers, nearly all in the front car. All who were killed or injured were in the rear car, which was a combination baggage and smoker. The blow of Train No. 31 smashed this car and piled up the next two in front of it in a common wreck, and the two rear cars burned up. The Cincinnati police and the Fire Department from near stations rushed to the scene and citizens poured in from the populous suburbs so that no one suffered or perished from delay in rescuing.

A DOG SAVES SIX LIVES.

He Alarms the Occupants of a Burning Building.

A big Newfoundland dog has saved six lives in Allegheny City, Penn. The dog belonged to F. D. King, and was asleep in one of the kitchens in the rear of the Boyle business block. King was awakened by the animal's barking. Repeated efforts to quiet the brute failed, and looking out of the window, King discovered that the Boyle building was in flames. He gave the alarm, and Henry Arnfeld, the janitor, heard it. Then the men started to arouse the families on the third and fourth floors. Thomas Graham and wife, Mrs. Ritchey and daughter, and Janitor Arnfeld's wife were gotten out of the already smoking rooms in the nick of time. They were hustled into the bitter cold night in their night clothes just as the firemen rushed up stairs with the hose. The dog had saved six lives and to-day was the hero of Boyle's Block.

A MAD MOTHER'S ACT.

She Shoots Her Children and Poisons Herself.

Postmaster McLean, of Warsaw, Minn., got out of bed early in the morning to build a fire in the kitchen, and while he was gone his wife bolted the bedroom door, and taking a revolver from a bureau drawer shot three of her children. Two of them died instantly. The third, a mere baby, was shot through the lung with fatal effect. The mad woman then poured carbolic acid down the throat of her fourth child, and completed the tragedy by swallowing a dose of the poison herself The child to whom the acid was administered was in a critical condition Mrs. McLean had been despondent and nervous for some time, but it was not thought that her mind was affected. The Postmaster ran to the bedroom door as soon as he heard the shooting, but was unable to force an entrance until the tragedy was finished.

SIX INDIANS HANGED.

Wholesale Execution at Fort Smith, Ark.

Six Indians have been executed at Fort Smith, Ark. Sam Goings and James Burris for the murder of Houston Joyce, a young white man, in November, 1888, in the Choctaw Nation.

John Belly and Thomas Willis were convicted of the murder of W. B. Williams, a whisky peddler, in February, 1889.

Jefferson Jones, a Choctaw Indian, was convicted of the murder of George W. Wilson, an old white man, in Creek Nation in March, 1889.

Austin James, a Chickasaw Indian, was hanged for the murder of Thomas Elliott, a young man from Alabama.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Portland, Ore., has a musical prodigy. He is a blind boy named John Foley.

Miss Ray Douglass, a young society beauty of Memphis, will star next season in a new comedy.

"Sweet Lavender" at Terry's Theatre, London, will soon have been played seven hundred times.

Bronson Howard is in London with his wife and will produce "Shenandoah" at a West End theatre.

A petition for a pension to Arabella Goddard, the pianiste, who is destitute in London, has just been refused by Parliament.

Madame Antoinette Sterling, the well known contralto singer of this country, has applied for admission to the Society of Friends.

Miss Emma Eames, who made a great hit at the Grand Opera in Paris last year, says that she did all her best studying in America.

Miss Nicolai, of Baltimore, has a pure tenor voice with a double register. There have been only two similar cases known in this country.

Gayarre, the great Spanish tenor who died recently, was, like Campanini, the son of a blacksmith, and worked at the forge in his early years.

Henry Guy Carleton's new play, "The Pembertons," will introduce J. M. Hill's new emotional actress, Cora Edsall, to the public in Albany, N. Y.

Senator Ingalls recently received a letter from a theatrical manager asking him to write a play with the United States Senate as a background.

Marshal Wilder, the clever dwarf humorist, made his first appearance on the stage on the back of Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Letitie Aldrich, niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada, has just made her debut at the National Theater, Washington, before a large and fashionable audience, in Miss M E. Seawell's play, "Maid Marion."

The German Emperor is determined that his subjects shall not lose their musical reputation. By his special orders every German soldier and sailor must learn to sing and the War Minister has issued a suitable singing book for their instruction.

A tenor singer of Cologne, Germany, named Eichhorn, engaged at the opera for Wagnerian parts, fell ill, and was obliged to undergo an operation in his throat. It was successful, but on his recovery it was found that his voice had changed to a baritone.

A fac-simile copy of an ancient play bill announcing the first appearance on the stage of David Garrick as King Richard III was given as a memento to each person attending Mr. Mansfield's final performances of Richard III. at Palmer's Theatre, New York.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptress, will soon appear in a new role, having recently completed, in connection with Miss Charlotte Pendleton, of Philadelphia, the libretto for an operetta that will be brought out early next winter. The music will be written by a distinguished composer.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

Men and Women Who Recently Passed Their Hundredth Year.

At Salem, N. H., there died recently Mrs. Job Coburn, who had just stepped across the century mark.

Born in Harrisburg, Penn., Mrs. Elizabeth Schuman is now 103 years of age. She lives in Pittsburg.

Huntington, Ind., was proud of her centenarian, Joseph Shavey, who recently died just after passing his 100th birthday.

The oldest woman in Vienna is Frau Magdalena Ponza, who celebrated her 114th birthday last Christmas. She is cared for by her 80-year-old daughter.

East Templeton, Mass., boasts of a centenarian in the person of Mrs. Polly French, who celebrated her birthday recently, and was the jolliest of all concerned.

Francis Christian belongs to a family of centenarians. His mother lived to be 104, a cousin is now in his 100th year, while Christian himself is just rounding the century mark. He belongs in Muskegon, Mich.

Mary Mulhall, of Pittsburg, is 104 years of age. She came from Ireland when 50. All her faculties are unimpaired. She has three children, twenty grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren living.

One of the happiest celebrations of New Year's Day was Charles King, of Middleton, Mass., aged 109 years. He is strong and vigorous. He was born in Quebec, and is the last of ten sons, one of whom reached the age of 110.

One of the most remarkable colored men of Maine was Lorenzo D. Carter, of Warren, who died recently at the age of 101 years. In the war he was captured by a Confederate privateer. He was an old-fashioned Methodist, and up to the time of his death his voice filled his cabin with the music of the old revival hymns.

Uncle Hub. Horn, of Ozark, Mo., was to give up the weed after reaching the century mark in life, but on that birthday his friends placed cigars and pipes, and all the standard brands of tobacco at his side, and he reconsidered his resolution. Only last October he patted and danced the "Rabbit Hash" breakdown, but rheumatism has held him in check since. He has been married six times, losing three wives in slavery. He has been the father of twenty children, all of whom have died but two.

No Angels for Them.

Early last summer a New-Englander moved out to a small town in Arizona and announced his intention of opening up a first-class grocery. He had a number of bills posted up, dwelling particularly on the fact that the business was to be square and above board. Just as he was getting ready to open shop a deputation of citizens waited on him and asked the new-comer if the statement on the placards were made in good faith.

"You mought as well give us the hull truth about this thing," said the leader. "You mean to say there hain't goin' to be no water in the vinegar?"

"That's what I mean, sir!" replied the stranger, a little surprised. "Nor no sand in the sugar!"

"Ain't there goin' to be beans in the coffee?"

"Most decidedly not, sir!"

"Nor chicory, nuther?"

"Never, gentlemen; I give you my word for it."

The crowd seemed nonplused for a moment, and the leader held a short consultation, at the end of which he turned and said:

"Say, stranger, we've concluded that you air a suspicious character. But first let me ask you if your cigars are goin' to be loaded — with cabbage, you know?"

"Not while I——"

"That's all we wanted to know. We give you twenty-four hours to leave town, an' you better leave. When we're in need o' angels we'll drop you a postal card. Good day stranger." And the deputation filed out.

How They Dance on Tiptoe.

There is a popular impression that ballet dancers have the soles of their shoes made stiff, so as to enable them to dance about on their toes.

"That is nonsense," and Miss Qualitz (a premiere danseuse) exhibited a pair of her dancing-shoes to illustrate.

"You can't stand up this way with your ordinary shoes on," and the premiere gracefully mounted her toes and viewed the reporter's three dollar foot wear with extreme disgust.

"A stiff sole in a shoe would not help, but absolutely prevent, dancing And, besides, the strain is not on the toe, but it comes on the rear of the ankle. I believe that's what you Americans call it. But by keeping the body in the proper position much of the strain is relieved, and the dancer appears much more graceful to those who understand what correct ballet dancing is."—*Washington Post*

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

There are fifty manufactories of imitation butter in Germany. A factory in Mannheim produces daily 6000 pounds from a preparation of cocoanuts.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure of Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle free at all druggists. Large size 50c. and $1.

The general depth of the Suez Canal is twenty-six feet.

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With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The oldest inhabited town in the world is said to be Damascus.

When the summer's rose has faded
What shall make it fair again?
When the face with pain is shaded
What shall drive away the pain?
Never shall a blossom brighten.
After blighted by the frost,
But the load of pain may lighten,
And we need not count as lost

all the pleasure of life when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one *sure* remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it, by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion *and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.*

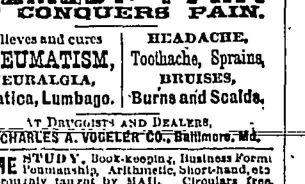
In New York city last year there were 33,589 deaths and 14,400 marriages.

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The last official estimate of population of New York city was 1,575,400.

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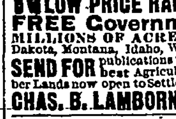
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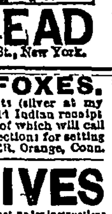


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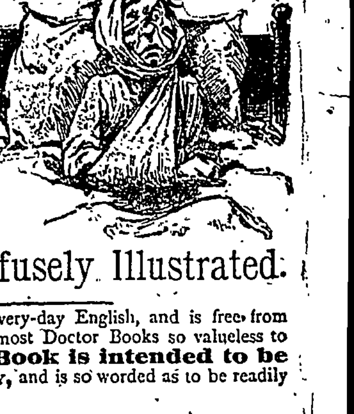
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