JULY

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

C. F. SLEEPER, Editor and Proprietor. | A BRIEF CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS. | PRICE, THREE CENTS.

Vol. XIII.—No. 36. | PALMYRA, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897. | $1.00 per annum in advance.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOCAL TIME TABLE.
In effect May 16th, 1897.

EASTWARD.						WESTWARD.				
Philadelphia,	Delair,	W. Palmyra	Palmyra	Riverton,	Riverton,	Palmyra	W. Palmyra	Delair,	Philadelphia,
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
6.10	6.33	6.37	6.39	6.42	5.50	5.52	5.53	5.58	6.20
7.10	7.31	7.37	7.39	7.42	6.44	6.47	6.49	6.55	7.20
					7.22	7.25		7.30	7.50
8.20	8.42	8.47	8.49	8.52	7.47	7.50	7.52	7.56	8.20
10.30	10.50	10.54	10.56	10.58	8.17	8.20			8.40
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	8.54	8.57	8.59	9 03	9.20
12.00	12.22	12.27	12.29	12.32	9.07				9.30
*1.00	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30	10.26	10.29			10.50
1.40	2.03	2.09	2.12	2.15	p. m.	p. m.	p. m	p. m	p. m.
2.30	2.50		2.55	2.58	12 02	12.04			12.30
3.30	3.52	3.58	4.00	4.03	12.10	12.16	12.02	12.19	12.40
4.00				4.22	1.31	1 34	1.36	1.40	2.00
4.30			4.50	4.53	2.10	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.40
5.00			5.22	5.25	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.39	4.00
5.10	5.36	5.42	5.44	5.47	3.49	3.53			4.10
5.30			5.53	5.56	5.18	5.21	5.23	5.28	5.50
6.00	6.18	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.16	6.18			6.40
6.30	6.57	6.59	7.04	7.07	6.51	6.54	6.56	7.00	7.20
7.30	7.51	7.55	7.57	8.00	8.11	8.14			8.35
9.00	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.32	9.51	9.54	9.56	10.00	10.20
10.30	10.51	10.56	10.58	11.01	10.54	10.56	10.58	11.00	11.20
11.45	12.05	12.09	12.11	12.13	12.21	12.24	12.25	12.29	12.50
			SUN	DAY	TRA	INS.			
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
8.45	9.09	9.15	9.17	9.20	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.37	9.05
9.15	9.39	9.45	9.47	9.50	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	12.51	12.54	12.56	1.00	1.20
1.30	1.52	1.57	1.59	2.02	5.16	5.19	5.21	5.27	5.50
5.45	6.07	6.11	6.13	6.16	7.28	7.31	7.33	7.40	8.05
10.00	10.21	10.26	10.28	10.31	10.15	10.18	10.20	10.25	10.50

*Saturday only.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Leave Palmyra as follows:

For Trenton, Newark and New York, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.53, 7.57 p. m., week-days; 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.14 p. m. Sundays.

For Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Park and Burlington, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 19.56 a. m., 12.29, 2.12, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.23, 5.44 6.53, 6.25, 7.04, 7.57, 9.29, p. m., and 12.11 night, week-days. 9.47 a. m., 1.59, 6.14, 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Bordentown, 6.31, 7.29, 8.49, 1.56, a. m., 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5 22, 5.51, 6.25, 7.57, 9.29, and 12.11 night, week days. 9.47 a. m., 1 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Hightstown, Jamesburg, South Amboy, 7.30 a. m., and 4.00 p. m., week days.

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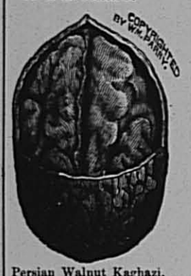

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INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Our freedom seeks no pathways strewn with flowers.
She treads rough roads and guards uneven coasts,
And, battling with the might of adverse powers,
She dares war's blood red hosts.

Her children must be earnest, calm and thrifty,
Not quick to wrath, yet ready at her call.
They knew her well—the dauntless five and fifty
Of Independence hall.

They counted and accepted each privation,
The sacrifice of self by which they won her,
When to the truths of that old Declaration
They pledged their lives and honor.

Freedom to us today is no newcomer.
Full oft, despondent, gazing in her eyes,
We've caught the glow that draws the warmth of summer
From winter's tempest skies.

Yet more than all before are we her debtors.
'Tis good and proper that we chant her hymns,
For at our call she struck the galling fetters
Off from four million limbs.

She is our love. What though her breast be gory
And thousand scarred? What though the tyrant scorns?
Was not the head, ineffable in glory,
Once crowned with cruel thorns?

Anew, upon this birthday of the nation,
We pledge ourselves through years of peace or strife
To these great principles which give duration
To freedom's generous life.
—New York Sun.

MARION'S BRAVE MEN

The sound of horse's hoofs was heard coming down the long avenue of live oaks. From the appearance of the rider it was evident that something very exciting had happened. He was a mere youth, not more than 16 or 17 years of age, but he was as tall, stroug of limb and supple as a young ash. His body was bent slightly forward in the eagerness to urge his horse to renewed speed, but his head was well up and his eyes keenly on the watch. They glowed, too, with the fire of excitement, and his fingers were twitching nervously as they handled the reins. He was both in haste and on the watch.

He turned suddenly from the avenue and struck off through the myrtles toward a dense portion of the woods. He had gone a half mile or so, when, all of a sudden, he stopped, threw back his head and gave the hoot of an owl.

It was answered.

Without further hesitation he plunged on as fast as the undergrowth would allow. In a few minutes he had passed through the tangle and entered an open space. As he did so he came upon what seemed to be a camp of soldiers, or rather what had been, for the soldiers themselves had disappeared, leaving five or six youths, the most of them no older than the rider. They were gathered about a smoldering fire watching some ash cakes bake. Like the young rider, they were dressed in the uniform of the continental army, but so dilapidated it could barely be recognized. Indeed, some of them had dispensed with their coats and now wore hunting shirts of rough material, with leather belts.

"Boys," cried Jethro Pinkney, as he dashed into their midst, "where is Colonel Aultroy and the rest of the men?"

"Gone for a brush with the Britishers," was the quick reply. "They were sent for by Marion. He is in a tight place and wants them to help him out of it. They just left us to care for the camp and the things they couldn't carry."

"Well, this is a go! I mean," he added quickly, "because the men are not here. Boys," he continued excitedly, "don't stop to eat. Get your horses at once and your guns and come with me, for if we don't act there's no one else. That wretch Balfour, down yonder in Charleston, has ordered the execution of old Colonel Rutledge. The British claim that he hasn't kept his vow of loyalty to the mother country (I wish the old colonel's tongue had been out when he made it!), and that he has not only been contributing to the needs of our partisan soldiery, but that he has actually joined Marion's staff, and when he was captured had on the uniform. Very foolish of the old gentleman, I must say, to venture back to his home right under the noses of the guns of the fort at Dorchester. But it was all on account of his daughter, I know. He wanted to get her to a place of safety. And now they have captured him and are going to hang him for his disloyalty, so they say. But there are many who know it is because the colonel won't tell where the family plate and other treasures are hidden. He vows he will die before King George or any of his tools shall touch a dollar of it.

"But hurry, boys, hurry, or the colonel will be past even our help. He is to be hanged at 11 o'clock at a place a mile west of the fort. This is done to keep the matter from the knowledge of our prisoners at the fort. There might be a lively scene if they found it out, for the colonel is very popular. There will be a detachment of soldiers from the fort in charge of the execution, but not more than 18 or 20, I have learned, for it is supposed that none of our men is hereabout, and they don't want to take any more from the garrison of the fort than they can help. Boys, mount quickly. We will station ourselves along the road, and we must rescue the colonel. There is no one else, and he will be murdered if we don't get him."

"But, Jeth, what can a handful of boys like us do?" asked Arthur Wallace doubtfully. "Why, it would be folly to even try against all those soldiers. They'd shoot our heads off before we could turn around."

"We have one to three," declared Jethro boldly. "Didn't Marion whip out that squad of Britishers up on the Santee last week when he hadn't even one to ten? That's the way our soldiers fight," proudly.

"Yes, but we are not Marion," replied Arthur decidedly.

"But we are Marion's men," declared Jethro proudly, the fire of manhood in his eyes.

The words acted like a trumpet call. Each young soldier buckled on his pistol, seized his rifle and sprang to his horse, shouting: "Marion's men! We are Marion's men!"

Once through the thicket they halted about 200 yards from the edge of the public road for consultation. It was agreed that they were to divide themselves into two squads. One squad was to take up its position in a small thicket of pines, with a dense undergrowth of wild myrtle, about an eighth of a mile from the scene of execution. The other squad was to be concealed in a similar thicket of scrub turkey oak and myrtle, within 200 or 300 yards of the first. When the soldiers from the fort, carrying the old colonel to execution, were midway between the two squads, the attack was to be made, and with all the noise and demonstration possible. They had not more than taken their places when the procession from the fort was seen approaching.

There were 20 soldiers. Eight were walking four abreast in front, the same number behind, while in the center was the colonel with two soldiers on either side of him. These five were on horseback. The old man's hat was off. It had fallen, and the soldiers would not stop to pick it up. He rode with head erect, the sunlight gleaming down upon his silvered locks. His hands were tied behind his back, but he held himself proudly up. He looked what he was, every inch a courtly gentleman, despite the degradation of his position.

The procession came along slowly. Evidently the soldiers were in no hurry. Step by step they neared the first squad of young partisans concealed in the thickets.

Suddenly the hoot of an owl rang out. It was answered by another. The second had barely died away when there was a quick report of firearms, then the clang of sabers, while later above the din came the cry of "Marion! Marion! Marion!"

At the first sound of firearms the British soldiers stopped, threw up their heads and stood ready for the word of command. The attack had evidently come from the front, for the noise and smoke were still apparent from that direction. As the word was given the soldiers raised their muskets and fired. The noise had barely died away when there came the second sound of attack, this time from a different direction. The soldiers turned in consternation. They were attacked also from the rear. Something like a panic ensued. Just as it was developing itself very perceptibly there arose that dreaded cry of "Marion! Marion! Marion!" a name that at that time never failed to carry terror to the heart of even the bravest Britisher.

The soldiers were at once thrown into confusion. It seemed to them that they were being closed in by the enemy, and beyond a doubt by Marion's whole army, for were not those cries of "Marion! Marion! Marion!" resounding on all sides?

The eight men in the rear were the first to break ranks and flee. By making a hasty detour of the woods to the right of them they might yet reach the fort in safety. The eight in front, seeing their ranks thus weakened and hearing the noises of the combined attacks increasing moment by moment, also lost heart as well as courage and turned in pursuit of their companions.

Only the four about Colonel Rutledge seemed determined to remain. They now closed around their prisoner and for a moment or so showed stubborn fight. But the next moment, there being a rush on horseback from the woods in two directions, it was more than even their nerve could stand. Wheeling their horses, they, too, joined in the flight. But before turning to flee two hands had sought to grasp the colonel's bridle reins and to compel his horse to follow. But the steed refused to obey.

As the soldiers fled the boy soldiers emerged from their coverts, yelling and firing.

Jethro was the first to reach Colonel Rutledge. He did not wait to untie his hands, for even then the fleeing soldiers, having gained a realization of the true state of affairs, might be forming for a return. He caught the horse by the bridle, and, followed by the others, dashed back toward the woods. When safely within shelter, he turned and released the colonel's arms. The colonel's astonishment was great when he learned the true circumstances—that he had been rescued by a band of boys and a very small band at that.

"Why, boys," he said, "I was like the Britishers; I thought it was Marion."

"But we are Marion's men, colonel," said Jethro proudly. "I'm glad you think we have done credit to our commander."

"That you have, boys, bless you! And," he added softly, "I feel sure now that this old country of ours is going to be saved, when even the boys show such spirit."

The colonel didn't have to live long to find the fulfillment of his prophecy, nor was that the first or the last deed of courage performed by these brave boy soldiers of South Carolina during the stormy days of 1780.—Chicago Record.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

Patriotism Abides In the Hearts of All True Americans.

It is well that there abides in the hearts of the American people a spirit of patriotism, of love of country—a spirit which has in the hour of the nation's peril filled the land with 1,000,000 armed men, each ready, if need be, to give his life in defense of the flag whose broad stripes and bright stars freedom has made her own. A spirit which rises to terrible enthusiasm at the slightest affront to our national honor becomes visible to men as the genius of American liberty, its mighty form filling the land with its stern magnificence, its warlike brow capped with the thunder of battle, and its flashing sword scintillating the lightning of its wrath to the farthermost corners of the world.

But, thanks to that beneficent Providence which has ever with tender care guided the footsteps of the republic, it is not often that the trumpet of war sounds its notes of defiance from the mountain top of our national greatness, calling the sons of Columbia to victory. The garlands of peace are intwined about our folded battleflags, and not death's grim harvest, but prosperity's golden one, is reaped from our valleys and hillsides.—C. E. Lindsay.

FIREWORKS DISPLAYS.

Popular In France, Spain, Portugal and the South American Countries.

To France, the mistress of so many beautiful arts, the honor of introducing color into fireworks undoubtedly belongs. Tessier, Chertier and Ruggeri were past masters in this development. What they accomplished was beautiful and also remarkable, and they left little to be added thereto. But they did not include in their labors that most important element of safety without which the pyrotechnist's art presents; per se, enormous risks and responsibilities. They and their Gallic disciples, without a single exception, employed sulphur in their formulas. That, mixed with chlorate of potassium, will cause spontaneous combustion, even when the sulphur is as free from acid as it can be made.

This element of extreme danger has been recognized by the British government, an act of parliament having been passed interdicting the use of sulphur. Reputable makers had already substituted shellac. This was a decision in every way honorable, since sulphur costs 2 cents and shellac cannot be bought for less than 30 cents per pound.

It is a great day in France every July 14. The municipalities of every city throughout the country expend hundreds of thousands of francs on the July fetes. Moreover, being a Roman Catholic country, every saint's day terminates in a display of fireworks. When Napoleon III reigned, the fetes were the wonder of the world. The French have a great admiration for bouquets of rockets, and very beautiful they are by reason of their graceful ascension and explosion of exquisite colors.

The inhabitants of Spain and Portugal and also those of Spanish South America have a genuine love for fireworks, and they think it no waste of money to spend $20,000 to $30,000 on a single exhibition. They do not restrict themselves to night displays, but celebrate saints' days by the firing of rockets the livelong day, not in small numbers, but in thousands. Their rockets, however, differ from those discharged by people of less ardent temperaments, who are content with the mere descent of myriads of colored stars.

The Spanish taste inclines to noise, and consequently the heads of their rockets are charged with gunpowder or dynamite and explode with the most terrific sound. The effect of hundreds of such rockets is wonderful, but, it must be confessed, ear splitting to the last degree, resembling nothing so much as a regiment of infantry firing rapid volleys of redoubtable strength.—New York Herald.

FOURTH OF JULY ADVICE.

Hints For Young Folks on How to Celebrate Independence Day.

Be sure to get up at 4 o'clock this morning so that you can have all your firecrackers exploded before breakfast. Later in the day perhaps you can get your little sister to loan you some of hers.

Don't bother about scraping out the fire in your punk. Just stick it into the pocket where your firecrackers are when you get through with it.

When you light a fuse and it won't go, stoop over and blow it well. If you lose your eyebrows, they'll grow on again in a year or two.

Always sit on the old barrel under which you put the lighted cannon cracker. If the head caves in and you go through, you may lose both legs, but the probability is that you will lose only one.

Always hold a roman candle squarely by the end. In this way, if it should happen to blow out backward you can have a complete celebration up your coat sleeve.

Lay your lighted punk carefully on the stone steps. You may want to come back after awhile and sit down on it.

By all means drink 16 glasses of lemonade and eat as many dishes of ice cream as you can. It doesn't matter at all if you are groaning and tossing on the lounge in the back parlor while the other boys are watching the fireworks. —Exchange.

ARMY CELEBRATION.

Soldiers of the Revolution Commemorated Independence Day.

In 1779 Independence day brought joy to the wrongdoer in the army, for the orderly book directed that—

"This day, being the anniversary of our glorious independence, will be commemorated by the firing of 13 cannon from West Point at 1 o'clock p. m. The commander in chief thinks proper to grant a general pardon to all prisoners in this army under sentence of death. They are to be released from confinement accordingly."

The last celebration of the army, in 1782, was described as follows:

"On the 4th the anniversary of the declaration of our independence was celebrated in camp. The whole army was formed on the banks of the Hudson, on each side of the river. The signal of 13 cannon being given at West Point, the troops displayed and formed line, when a general feu de joie took place throughout the whole army."—Selected.

The Fourth at Washington.

We read as early as 1788 "of the grandest spectacle Americans had ever seen. Five thousand inhabitants marched in civic procession, the line extending a mile and a half. The chief justice rode in a car shaped like an eagle and drawn by six horses with two associates bearing a copy of the constitution affixed to a liberty staff. Ten white horses attached to another car and ten vessels in the river represented the ten states." They hadn't much for music but the fife and drum. But 1775 had given them "Yankee Doodle"—the American "Yankee Doodle," I mean—for the tune existed back as far as Charles I's time, and during Cromwell's protectorate we have both the tune and the name "Yankee Doodle." Fireworks they had, too, though without the beautiful and varied hues that now characterize them, tinted fireworks being only about 50 or 60 years old.—Exchange.

4TH IN OLD VIRGINIA.

FEASTING AND DANCING ENLIVENED THE OCCASION.

Brunswick Stew Held the Place of Honor at the Dinner—How This Famous Dish Was Made—Patriotic Toasts and Speeches—A Day of Jollification.

In a reminiscent sketch of the manner in which the people of old Virginia were accustomed to celebrate the Fourth of July in bygone times before the war, Mr. Robert D. Ward tells in the New York Independent of the glories of the old fashioned banquet which was an indispensable feature of the celebration. He says that everywhere in Virginia these celebrations were observed from the earliest days of the republic.

Almost always at these meetings of the people the Declaration of Independence was read aloud by some person selected for the purpose, and frequently some distinguished local orator would deliver an oration upon the blessings of liberty, the glorious deeds of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and the prosperity and happiness which the people would obtain under the ægis of the American constitution and the protection of the star spangled banner.

And there was another incident of these celebrations which everybody greatly enjoyed. No matter whether it was a large political gathering, a church festival, a private club or a military reunion, no matter what it was, there was always a good dinner on the Fourth of July. Now let me tell you what I mean. Let me describe the dinner, and you will see that it was a good, old fashioned, real, substantial, old Virginia dinner, cooked by old Virginia negro cooks, who, in my opinion, were the best cooks that ever lived, so far as the preparation of all substantial food is concerned.

On a grassy lawn at the place where the party was to assemble, under the shade of the forest trees, a table was prepared in size sufficient to seat the expected company. It was covered with a clean linen tablecloth and fitted up with substantial tableware. Polite colored waiters arranged the various viands properly upon the table. When dinner was announced, in an orderly manner the guests sat down to their appropriate seats. Ah, what a feast was before them! It makes my lips smack together now at the memory of it.

At the head of the table there would be placed a bowl of Brunswick stew, large enough to supply all the guests. Nowadays bons vivants extol terrapin stew as a great delicacy. It can't compare in richness of flavor, in deliciousness of taste, with the Brunswick stew as it was concocted in Virginia in the days of auld lang syne. It was made by mixing together squirrels, chickens, green corn, butter beans, tomatoes and other vegetables, seasoned with butter, sherry wine, French brandy, worcester sauce, tomato sauce, the yolks of eggs, salt and black and cayenne pepper. The old cooks seemed to know, as if by intuition, the exact proportion of each ingredient to be put in it. It was put in an iron pot, which was hung over a hickory wood fire, and boiled for five or six hours. All the bones of the squirrels and chickens were taken out of the mixture, and when it was done and ready for the table it presented a rich, yellow appearance, was a thick combination of the inherent essences of all its ingredients, delicious to the taste, palatable in the highest degree and a dish fit for the gods.

Then along down the table would be various dishes of old Virginia ham, mutton, lamb, venison, beef, shote, veal, duck, goose, fish and all the vegetables which the country afforded, and along on the table, about three feet apart, there would be decanters of French brandy and whisky, bottles of wine and pitchers of cider, with pots of strong coffee, colored with an infusion of rich, pure cream and sweetened with genuine old fashioned cut loaf sugar.

Let my readers imagine such a party of gentlemen as I have mentioned seated at such a dinner on a Fourth of July.

The Fourth of July was a gala day. The people were happy. Dull care and sorrow sat not upon their countenances. Fun, frolic and mirth sparkled in the eyes of all the youths and young maidens who had come from the adjacent country to add a charm to the occasion. They talked sociably with each other—their minds were impressed with the feeling of liberty, their lips uttered words of patriotism, and the love of old Virginia and the Union had a deep foundation in their hearts. They danced to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." They chatted and flirted and courted, and there is now in Virginia many a gentleman who can revert in memory to one of these assemblies as the time and place where his eyes first beheld the lovely form of some fascinating young lady who afterward became the sharer of his happiness, the solace of his sorrows, the beloved wife of his bosom.

A Sacred Duty.

Refined gold needs no gilding. The story of the Revolution is the cradle song of liberty, and, like the cradle song of our mothers, it will always be sweet to the ears of true American citizens. We are here today to solemnly swear by the hallowed tomb of Washington, by the sacred ashes of Jefferson, by the cherished memory of our immortal patriots, by the precious blood of our fallen heroes, that the republic founded by the fathers can be and will be maintained by the sons. Every age has a sacred duty to perform in the preservation and advancement of the work commenced by our ancestors.—San Francisco Examiner.

Grant as a Father.

Nellie Grant Sartoris says of President Grant: "My father was one of those men who impress their children with a thorough appreciation of their sterling worth. To me my father is not the soldier he seems to the minds of so many, nor is it as the president of the United States that I think of him. He is and ever will be in my memory only my dear father."

A RUSTIC FOURTH.

Oh, Fourth July's the finest day o' any in the year,
At least that's how it allus seems to me!
You swell your chest an take a breath an find you're breathin freer,
Ez though the air wuz full of liberty.
The cracklin o' the crackers goin off by packs an packs,
The cannon boomin at the break o' day,
Jes' sort o' sends a joyous little shiver up our backs,
An the only thing to holler is "Hooray!"

The big men o' the county give us Patrick Henry's speech,
An then recite the Declaration, too,
An the crowd throw up their hats an cheer with ardor after each
Patriotic orator is through,
An then the silver cornet band (the township's joy and pride)
Inspirin airs appropriately play,
An the lamplin an the poppin start again every side,
An the only thing to holler is "Hooray!"

An after bit when darkness comes, the fireworks fizz an spout
An Chinese lanterns twinkle midst the trees,
An in the shadders pretty girls are saunterin about
With rounded waists an dimpled hands to squeeze,
An then wunst more there's music from the silver cornet band,
An down the floor the dancers all sashay,
Everybody's wantin partners—every feller's in demand,
An the only thing to holler is "Hooray!"
—Detroit Free Press.

LESSONS IN PATRIOTISM.

Every Boy and Girl Should Celebrate the Fourth of July.

The noise made by the youthful American on the approach of the Fourth of July is a comparative reflex of the noise made by the patriotic guns which "drove the Britons forever from our shore" and insured our permanent peace and quietness as a free and independent nation. So far it is allowable, and even laudable, but it is to be feared that, as the years roll on, it becomes more and more noise, while less and less grows the patriotic element of the celebration.

This element should be kept always paramount. While every child is allowed to indulge the delight of his childish soul in explosions and fireworks, it should be the care of every parent to see that the day has yet a deeper significance for the young patriot. Children take naturally to tales of heroism and to the worship of heroes, and through the men of the Revolution and their brave deeds it is an easy thing to implant principles of love of country and of self sacrifice in the service of one's fellow men, for children readily absorb such lessons inferentially, when, perhaps, their formal learning would repel them as a dull, uninteresting task.

It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the necessity of teaching to the growing generation a vital and vigorous patriotism. In anniversaries such as those of the nation's foundation, of the adoption of the national flag, of the birthdays of conspicuous patriots, there are golden opportunities, if parents themselves are patriotic and wise enough to seize and apply them. The force of early impressions is a powerful factor in the formation of a character and the shaping of a life, and this great agent should not be suffered to be dormant in a question so living, so important, so pressing, as love of country. For we cherish what we love, and if we love our country with an instinctive love, that grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength, we will cherish, protect and defend her institutions. Every boy and every girl who makes a noise on the Fourth should know what he and she are celebrating.—Baltimore American.

OLD TIME FOURTHS.

How Independence Day Was Celebrated In Washington's Day.

We find almost the first act of Jefferson's administration to be the abolishing of levees and courtly drawing rooms, except on New Year's day and the Fourth of July, and for these days he made a code of etiquette differing essentially from that of the preceding administration. The style maintained by Washington was rich and elegant, and the levees and receptions were a species of starched assembly surrounded by a polar atmosphere which ought to have been rather refreshing than otherwise on the Fourth of July.

On the national fete day the commencement of the levee was announced by the firing of a salute from a pair of 12 pounders stationed not far distant from the presidential mansion, and the ex-commander in chief paid his former companions in arms the compliment to wear the old continental uniform. Guests assembled before 3 o'clock in the large parlor prepared for their stately ceremonial, after which the president was announced and talked kindly but reservedly to all. At these fetes were to be seen all the beauty, talent and social distinction which the capital—whether at New York or Philadelphia—afforded. Witty Abigail Adams, delicate featured Mrs. Jay, Jefferson's daughter, a lustrous beauty, their hair dressed high on their heads and wearing rustling gowns of taffeta and satin, honored these occasions.

Displaying the Fireworks.

To give a successful display of fireworks the amateur or paterfamilias should eschew sameness and not get rattled. The constant firing of rocket after rocket of the same kind is monotonous and excessively tiresome.

After selecting your material it is just as well to look over your pieces during the daylight, setting them up ready for firing before dark. You might get rattled at night and flare up the whole outfit with a single stray spark. See that your wheels run freely on their nails. Bury your mines and batteries half way in the ground, so that it will be impossible for them to turn over and bombard your house or your friends, and always keep your surplus rockets a good distance away from the scene of operations, never putting them on the ground, but placing them against a wall or fence, so that there is no danger of their going off prematurely.—New York Herald.

No Tick Here.

"Why don't you wind that clock and set it going?" asked a bad customer at a country grocery store.

"That clock is a sign," said the grocer, and the customer studied it out for himself before he left the store.

THE WEEKLY NEWS
—AND—
SOUTH JERSEY ADVERTISER,
C. F. SLEEPER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
DR. I. J. SLEEPER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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Palmyra, N. J.

RESIDENCE.—Corner Fourth and Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Entered at the Palmyra Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

"Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he."—Proverbs 16: 20.

Courting is now done more rapidly than in olden times, especially as some lovers in this neighborhood have secured bicycles and talk "love talk" while going at the rate of 2-40 or so.

Nothing can equal the gall of the subscriber who sends his paper back through the post-office marked "refused" with never a word about the amount which he owes the patient publisher for several years of entertainment, instruction and amusement which the paper has afforded him.

The season is at hand when thunder storms are numerous and lightning can be expected to play its pranks. The amount of loss to life or property by lightning is small compared with other causes of accident in this age, but there are enough victims of this terrible force to make it universally feared. There are well known safeguards however against the lightning stroke that can be reasonably used by all during the prevalence of such disturbances. Sitting in draughts of damp air, taking shelter under trees and otherwise getting into paths generally taken by the electric fluid, are temptations to the fates. If reasonable precautions were taken and known laws of attraction of electricity observed, it is probable that there would be many less fatalities of the kind to chronicle.

RIVERTON.

Barber Otto Sauers has had electric lights put in his shop.

Miss Anna Thomas has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Thomas Roberts has a report of the charity boxes in this issue.

Mrs. Jacob Cottrell is spending a month at Wildwood, for her health.

Among the prominent guests at the Lawn House, is Mr. Haves Carstairs.

Miss Bertha Lathrop and sister expect to start for Boston on July 6th.

Miss Mary Meyers returned on Tuesday from a visit to Phillipsburg, Pa.

Very few of our residents visited Trenton on Friday to witness the carnival.

Mrs. H. C. White and children, of of Camden, are visiting E. H. Pancoast.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Cooper went to Cape May, on Monday, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Dr. Marcy and children returned on Tuesday from their trip in New York State.

A dance will be given on Saturday night and also one on Monday night at the Lawn House.

Samuel West and wife started on Monday for California, on the Christian Endeavor excursion.

Mrs. Tucker, mother of George W. Tucker, returned on Thursday, from a short stay in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles L. Flanagan had as a guest on Thursday, Mrs. Florence Cunningham, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. George W. Barrow, of Philadelphia, was entertained on Thursday, by her sister, Mrs. J. J. Reese.

Judge Hanna and family arrived on July 1st. They will make a brilliant addition to our Summer coterie.

There will be a flag raising at the fire house at 7.30 A. M. July 5th. All members requested to be present.

The launch "Orient" formerly the property of R. Neff, of Beverly, has been purchased by A. M. Taylor.

L. G. Graff has been confined to his home, on Lippincott avenue, several weeks with an attack of gout.

Mrs. H. J. Holmes has returned from a Philadelphia hospital where she was operated on for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spain, of Philadelphia, are spending a month with Mrs. Chas. Leek, on Elm avenue.

Mrs. Wm. M. Thomas entertained Miss Katie Dukes, of Philadelphia, at her home on the Delaware, on Sunday.

H. C Phillips and family who have been visiting S. Robinson Coale, returned to their home at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday.

F. G. Brown started on Friday to take his family to Fort Ann, N. Y. near Lake George. where they will spend several weeks.

The usual patriotic service of praise will be held on the bank, at Riverton, on July 5th, at 7 P. M. The address will be delivered by Judge Haines.

There will be no regular fireworks display on the night of the 5th, but there are expected a number of individual displays on the Bank.

Harry Worral broke a finger of his left hand last Saturday by the bicycle which he was riding breaking down. The accident happened near Moores town. It was a borrowed wheel.

Boys about town are delighted with the prospect of fireworks, for the crackers and Roman candles and pia wheels are to be seen at many of the stores They will have an opportunity to shoot them off next Monday.

The teachers of the public schools throughout the county have presented Prof. Edgar Haas, of Bordentown, for twenty-one years county superintendent, with a handsome testimonial framed in oak and oxidized mouldings.

It is reported that the people of Main street are not allowed by law to protest against the proposed sidewalk but can against the curbing. The hearing for the latter will take place July 15th, at 7.30 P. M., at the fire house.

The new tileing in the chancel of the Episcopal church has been finished and a new brass altar rail has also been put up, which will add to the beauty of the sacred place. The church has also been throughly renovated. Services will be resumed in the church on Sunday.

By the action of the Borough Council, on Wednesday evening, in allowing cyclers to ride on the sidewalks under certain conditions, they are given another chance to show whether thay can respect the rights of pedestrians or not. If not, a more stringent ordinance will need to be passed.

The crops in our county are promising well. There will undoubtedly be a big hay crop of good quality. Corn is improving all the time. Truck of all kinds is backward. Sweet potato planting is about over, and much replanting has been necessary. Cut worms have caused much damage to tomatoes, necessating much replanting.

A number of guests partook of a "Welsh Rabbit" on the yacht Nautilus, on Wednesday evening. The young ladies vied in the cooking. Among the guests were Miss Marie Wadsworth, Miss Wiener, Miss Watcrall, Miss Helen Lippincott, Mrs. W. McIntire, Miss Schlichter, Miss Bertram, Mr. M. Fitler, Mr. Ash, Miss Ash, Mr. Runk and the Messrs. Coffin.

It is said on good authority regarding the diet during hot weather, that extreme abstinence is not to be countenanced. Meat and fatty viands are to be eschewed, but plenty of vegetables, fruits, fish and the like should be eaten. Iced drinks and dishes should be partaken of sparingly. They are bad for the digestion and consequently to be avoided. Besides they are not cooling. Whatever makes the body so warm that the outside air seems cool to it is cooling. The dwellers in the tropics eat cherries and other highly flavored food and they know more about the science of keeping cool than any other people. Hot drinks, which induce perspiration, are the proper warm weather drinks.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Charles W. Davis and A. J. Briggs have arranged for a celebration in Riverton. Through the donations of our citizens the Burlington Band has been engaged. 150 small children will meet at Roberts' Hall at 8.30 A. M. July 5th and will march down Main street, headed by the band. All the children will carry silk flags. The band will lead in singing patriotic songs on the lawn opposite Wm. P. Ellison's and at 9.30, Judge Hanna will make an address.

The yacht races will start at 10 A. M. and after the races are over there will be the usual tub races.

IMPROVEMENTS THAT IMPROVE.

At last the long looked for peace is about dawning on this pretty little Borough, much to the relief of the majority of our residents, and why? Because the present Council realize that they were elected to serve the people and not to rule them, and if they can be made to fully appreciate the feeling extended toward them for waiting to see what the property owners and other tax-payers wish and will not like, has been previously done by Councilmen. Try and force something on them by running around with a petition under their arm getting signers for some luxury, which they guise under the name of improvements. It is time enough for them to act when their constituents petition them. Our streets are the first thing that needs attention, and as bicycling has become such a fixture everywhere, it is necessary to offer the riders of the wheel some inducements to draw them here, and the project in view by some of the largest tax-payers should receive the careful attention of Council, and all people who really have the good of our "Riverton on-the-Delaware" at peart and should be rapidly pushed along. It's a good thing. Their object is to have the payments on Lippincott and Thomas avenue widened, extending the curb so as to make those streets only about 30 feet wide, which is plenty wide enough for all uses and to allow the property owners the privilege of choosing their material for side walks. The extra space thus gained, which will be on the outside of the trees (whereby giving the trees plenty of room, and not having them hacked and cut, as was the case in the recent curb laying in our adjoining town, Palmyra) being nicely graveled and kept in order for cyclists. The street also to be laid from curb to curb, the same as Thomas avenue from Front to Bank avenue. When it comes to improvements that improve, you can count on some of the kickers, against luxuries, every time. J. G. C.

The Best After Dinner Pill.

Hood's Pills aid digestion, prevent that feeling of fullness or distress and gently, yet effectively, assist in the assimilation and digestion of food. They do not gripe or pain, and they do not weaken the body. On the contrary, they have a strengthening and stimulating effect. They rouse the liver, prevent sickness and cure sick headache. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless and may be used safely by delicate women and children.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparillla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

CHARITY BOXES.

The boxes for the collection of pennies for the Burlington County Hospital, netted $5 30 in money, a few buttons, twenty-six grains of corn, burnt matches, straws, and so forth. Eleven boxes were placed in Riverton and Palmyra. The two boxes in the waiting rooms at the Riverton station were stolen, so that this report includes the contents of but nine.

A cordial letter of thanks has been received from the secretary of the Hospital Board, who adds the amount was excellent and brings the proceeds to about $100.00. It was too bad about the theft, but it cannot be helped.

E. H. B. ROBERTS.

Riverton, June 28th.

BOROUGH BUSINESS.

The Borough Council met in special meeting, at the Fire House, on Wednesday evening. The Mayor and all the Councilmen were present.

The Highway Committee reported on Mr. Gatzner's case which is in the course of amicable settlement.

An ordinance was introduced and passed first reading to curb Main street, both sides from eighth street to the river. The stone proposed is 4 inches thick and 18 inches wide.

Two bicycle ordinances were read; the first prohibited all riding on the sidewalks of any street; the second was a concession to the wheelman, in hopes that it would be obeyed so that a more stringent one would not have to be passed. It allowed riding on the sidewalks at not more than 5 miles, which must be reduced to 3 miles when passing a person and two persons are not allowed to ride side by side, as many have done, bells must be carried and lamps lighted at night. The first ordinance was laid on the table and the second passed the first reading.

The sidewalk matter was taken up and the Mayor read portions of the law governing the same. A resolution was adopted ordering the clerk to post notices of a hearing on the crubing ordinance for July 15, at 7.30 P. M.

The Board of Health asked for an appropriation of $100, for current expenses, which was granted.

Council adjourned.

DELAIR.

Miss Elsie Jackson is visiting Mrs. M. Bissout.

William Blondon is becoming an expert cornetist.

Miss Emma Fellenbaum is spending her vacation at Altoona, Pa.

J. E. Rossell is down East buying up Fall stock for his increasing business.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shollbred left today for a two months' trip to Long Island.

Everybody is going to the lawn party to-night at Nichols' in aid of the Episcopal Church.

Miss Brown and Miss Weatherby, of Camden, spent Wednesday last with Mrs. Geo. Brown.

Mrs. Bebecca Beckenbach Mrs. Norris Hannum and Geo. E. Taylor are still on the sick list.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood of the Union held in the hall on Tuesday evening, the following officers for the term were elected: W. H. Ketler, E. W.; J. R. Whitcraft, C. W.; D. W. Custer, C. J.; J. E. Rossell, C. F.; H. L. Bonsall, H. H.; Jos. Knight, Jr., Treasurer; Henry Hollinshed, Jr., H. S. K.; E. M. Pierson, H. R. and H. S. Cochran, Watch of Day and Night.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LITERARY NOTE.

With the exception of the notes World's Fair number of The Cosmopolitan, which reached a price of five dollars a copy after the last edition had been exhausted, no stronger number of this magazine has ever been issued than that for July, 1897. The report of Julian Hawthorne, the Special Commissioner sent by The Cosmopolitan to India to investigate the horror of the plague, and famine, is of an extraordinary character, and will open the eyes of the world to conditions which were scarcely suspected. The same numbers contained what is probably the greatest poem of this quarter of the nineteenth century. This new rendering of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, which departs entirely from Fitzgerald's, occupies four pages. Amelie Rives reappears as a story-teller for the first time since her marriage with Prince Troubetzkoy. One of the cleverest stories yet from the pen of Robert W. Chambers is given. The remarkable story of the War of the Martians, by Wells, which is attracting the attention both of the scientific and non-scientific good-story-loving public, is continued, and there is a fourth story by a'Becket, elaborately illustrated by the humor of Peter Newell. The educational discussion—this time by Professor Peck, of Columbia—the story of "The Every Day Life of a sister of Charity," elaborately illustrated; "The Genesis of a Comic Opera," given by Reginald de Koven; President Gilman, of the Jones Hopkins Universary, on "The Bankruptcy of Science," and an interesting story by the Greek who conceived and brought into existence. "The Streets of Cairo at the World's Fair."—these are some of the contents of this ten cent magazine.

FOURTH OF JULY SOUVENIR.

One of the Greatest of Patriotic Pictures Can Be Had Free.

Trumbull's famous painting, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," which hangs in the Capitol at Washington, has been reproduced in colors for the first time, and will be given free to every reader of next Sunday's Philadelphia "Press" (July 4). It is a Fourth of July souvenir which is certain to be eagerly sought after. It deserves to be highly prized, not only because of it's value as a work of art, but because of the lesson in patriotism which it teaches. On following Sundays, for a few weeks, all readers of the Philadelphia Sunday "Press" will receive reproductions in oil of other famous national paintings.

The supply of these is limited, hence it will be well to order the Philadelphia Sunday "Press" from your newsdealer with delay.

Blackberries are in market.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

June 28th, 1897.

A stranger at the Capitol would know without being told that the tariff debate is drawing to a close in the Senate. The Senators show it by their general good nature. Of course there are Senators to whom the bill, which will be passed this week, is anything but pleasing, but it is doubtful whether there is a single Senator who does not rejoice to know that the end is near at hand. Unless there shall be much greater delay than is expected in reaching an agreement as to the Senate amendments in conference, the tariff bill will be a law before July 15th, and Congress can adjourn by that date, as it is generally understood that no other legislation is to be attempted at this session.

Senator Harris' resolution, declaring that the government should at once redeem the Union Pacific Railroad from prior liens and then take steps to foreclose its mortgage, with an amendment offered by Senator Morgan, requesting the President "to suspend proceedings to carry into effect the agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interests of the U. S. in the U. P. R. R. and in the sinking fund, until further action of Congress is had in reference thereto," has been favorably reported to the Senate. Senator Harris of Kansas, wrote the report on the resolution, and he presented figures to show that if the proposed reorganization is allowed to go through, the government will lose near $25,000 000 and other creditors will also lose quite heavily. The report makes what is very near to a direct charge against the last administration of trying to aid the reorganization scheme, and of withholding information on the subject from Congress.

Senators Hoar's report in favor of seating ex-Senator Corbett on the certificate of the Governor of Oregon has been ordered printed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but the Committee has not voted either for or against the report and is not likely to do so at the present session of Congress.

Senator Butler is much pleased that his resolution as to the feasibility of applying the principle of the initiative and referendum to Federal legislation is to be investigated by a sub-committee.

A proposition is being talked of among some Senators to present Vice-President Hobart with a good natured petition asking him to speak louder. Mr. Hobart makes a fairly good presiding officer, except that his voice can scarcely be heard even by the occupants of the seats nearest to him when he states his decisions on points of order or says anything relating to the business of the Senate.

During the last two weeks eight patent attorneys have been disbarred from practice before the U. S. Patent Office. Two were from New York, two from Ohio, and one from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maine and Tennessee, respectively; and Commissioner Butterworth has ordered John Wedderburn & Co. to show cause why they should not be disbarred, charging them among other disreputable practices with making "fraudulent, deceptive, improper and incomplete searches, with intent to defraud and the result of defrauding clients, to their injury; and wrong doing, to the scandal and reproach of the Patent Office and contrary to equity and good morals."

The opponents of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii are playing it smart by trying to keep as quiet as they can, lest the programe of allowing the treaty to go over to the next session should be abandoned, and the treaty ratified before the present session adjourns. According to some hints dropped by opponents of the treaty, they hope to accomplish the rejection of the treaty by a lavish expenditure of money to throw public opinion in the U. S. against it. It is said that the money is to come from European governments who wish the treaty to fail, but do not wish to appear to be opposing it, and from the sugar trust, which has opposed it from the first. The friends of the treaty say they have no fears. They believe that the Senate will ratify the treaty, but if it fails, the Morgan bill, already introduced, will bring annexation at once and there is not a bit of doubt about their ability to pass that.

Fewer ex-Senators have been on the floor of the Senate since Senator Hale offered his resolution, to amend the rules to exclude from the priveleges of the floor ex-Senators engaged in lobbying, than for a long time. Some of the ex-Senators are hopping mad, but the activity of ex-Senators of lobbyists were fast becoming scandalous and Mr. Hale's act is generally considered wise.

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder.* This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it on hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottle sale by G. T. William, Druggist.

A Healthy Person.

"About three years ago I was taken with chills and fever which left me very weak. I tried everything I could think of to gain strength, but everything failed until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken a few bottles my strength was entirely restored." CHARLES H. STELTER, Oxford, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, billiousness. All druggists. 25c.

Half Rates to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15 good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for continuous passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For futhur information apply to ticket agents.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28, 1897.

We're Thinking of the Housekeepers

Every day contrivances for kitchen use are brought here—for endorsement and sale. The average inventor could well afford to supply us for a year without a penny of profit—because to say "Wanamaker sells it" is to insure easy selling elsewhere. But the best wit of the houseware chief is employed to keep things out. Our Public shall not be led into troublesome experimenting. We have the testing done before goods are accepted for sale.

Nothing left but easy choosing for those who depend on this house-furnishing store—with fairest of fair prices to pay.

The basement is where foundations are. The business is on the same lines clear to the roof.

Visitors to Philadelphia will be interested in this satisfactory store.

Refrigerators THE laws of Nature govern refrigeration—all that is needed is non-conducting walls and food chamber connected by several openings with an ice chamber. Put in ice and food and refrigeration goes on. Cold air on the go—that's all. Refrigerators have cost too much.



"The Puritan" Refrigerators, oak grained, size 25x16x41 inches, holds 30 pounds of ice and has good-size food chamber, $6.75.

"Puritan" Sideboard Refrigerators, with porcelain-lined water tank and nickel-plated self-closing faucet, $16 and $18 50. Less elaborate finish, usual spigot, $9.50.

"Puritan" Ice Chests 24x16x26 inches, $3.50.

Other sizes and styles of refrigerators and ice-chests, of course.

Ice Cream Freezers BEST freezer, from every point of view, is "The Wanamaker." When we found it, years ago, we adopted it and put on the name. We are always looking for the better one. It hasn't been made yet. 2-qt., $1.50; 3-qt., $1.80 and up to 14-qt. at $6.

Gem Freezers, of course; each size 10c less than same size in "The Wanamaker."

Porch and Lawn Chairs OLD Hickory Chairs take care of themselves—strong; fearless of weather and insects.

Chairs, $1.75 to $5.00
Rockers, $2.75 to $5 50
Settees, $3.75, $5.00 and $18
Tables, $4.75 and and $5.50
Porch Rockers, woven reed seat and back—$1.30, $1.65 and $2. With arms, $2 25, $2.75 and $5. With room for two, $4 75.
Rockers of glazed cane—outside split that wears — double-caned seat and back; with arms. Prices start at $3 50.
Hammock Chairs—birch frames, with strip of striped duck that forms seat and back, $1.85.
Folding Benches, 3½ feet long, red or light finish, 75c.

Fruit Jars BEST sorts; plenty of them; very little to pay—

Mason Jars, with Boyd porcelain tops—Quarts, 50c a doz. Pints, 45c a doz
Vacuum Jars, easy to close and open—Quarts, $1 a doz. Pints, 85c. a doz.
Star and Crescent Jars—Quarts, $1.10 a doz. Pints, 90c a doz.
Jelly Tumblers, hold one-third pint, 20c a doz.

All Mason jars are packed one dozen in case, which may be used to keep fruit in after canning.

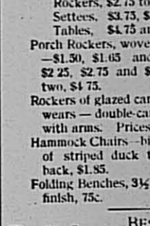
Towels COUNTED them—twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty. We bought them months ago—when money went farthest. Wholesalers today must charge as much to those who'll sell again as we need ask you who buy by twos and threes or dozens.

10c—Bleached huck towels, Scotch, 17x32 in. Fringed ends. Colored borders or white.
12½c—Bleached huck towels, 19x39 in. Fringed ends.
15c—Bleached damask towels, German knotted fringe; borders white or colored. 18x43 in.
20c—German huck towels, bleached, 18x40 in.; hemstitched ends.
25c—Huck towels with damask borders; 22x42 in German.
30c—Double-huck towels, heavy and extra quick absorbers of water; 23x41 in.
35c—Damask towels, knotted fringe; white or colored borders. 22x50 in.

Carpet Sweepers A NEW Bissell sweeper—full size, with rubber furniture guard, automatic dust pans and most of the good points that have made these sweepers famous. 95c.

John Wanamaker

WHAT DO YOU NEED?



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Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
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Novelties.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
310 Market St;
22 Walnut St., *Philadelphia.*

Our years of experience in the repairs of Watches and Clocks enable us to solicit work requiring judgment and ability. 1-16ly.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Burlington County, for the year 1897, will be held at the Court House, Mount Holly, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7th, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. H. ANTRIM,
June 22nd, 1897. Clerk.

REFORM COLUMN.

TEMPERANCE AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In the historical review which will characterize the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, there may be given little or no attention to the change which has taken place in public sentiment and social practise in England regarding the drink habit, and yet in no department of life has the change been more markt.

As early as the Norman conquest, drink had besotted the peasantry and soldiery of the kingdom, so that it is said that the night before the battle of Hastings the English army spent the time in drinking and carousing rather than in preparation for the coming conflict. From that time on, grog was the Englishman's genious, It is asserted that it paved the way for decadence and downfall of Anglo-Saxon power, and it is certain that the drink remained to curse the Norman conquerors and those who came after them. Four centuries after the time of William, Hume and Smollett tell us that "the population were sunk in the most brutal degeneracy by drinking to excess the pernicious spirit called gin." Knight, referring to the social demoralization caused by drink in the latter part of the 18th century, says that "the common amusement of our young gentlemen, especially of such as are at a distance from those of the first breeding, is drinking. Yet we have abundant evidence that those of the first breeding were of the most intemperate."

The excessive drinking habits of Fox and Sheridan and even Pitt were matters of common comment, an even just before the accession of Queen Victoria, the exhibition of shamefaced drunkenness on the public thoroughfares of London, acord-to Knight, were most shocking. In 1833, says the *Licensing World, and Licenst Trade Review* of London, the organ of the legalized drink traffic, there was one arrest for drunkeness in that city to 40 of the population, while last year the arrests for a similar offense were only about one fifth of that number.

While England shows an enormous consumption of drink, amounting to a gallon of distilled and 30 gallons of fermented liquor annually per capita, the last half century has shown a marvelous improvement in the standard which public sentiment has reared regarding the drink custom and drunkenness. Exhibitions of bibulous depravity which were tolerated as a matter of course half a century or more ago would now call for and receive social ostracism and a public condemnation almost ruinous to those guilty of such excesses.

England is a little backward in the employment of legal means for dealing with the drink problem, but is making rapid strides in the right direction, as the agitation of the local veto idea and the demand for Sunday closing prove. In spite of the absence of legal provisions, she has not been without object-lessons in the line of practical Prohibition. Under the peculiar system of landed proprietors which prevails there, different localities have shut out the public sale of liquor by the will of the landlords, to the confest moral and material gain of these lucky communities. That the great Liberal Party had the courage to go to the country on even so small a measure of antagonism to the gin mill as the local veto, even tho it was whipt in the contest, is evidence of a growing public sentiment against the liquor traffic. With such radical temperance advocates and total abstainers as Sir Wilfred Lawson and John Burns in the British Parliament, the legislative side of the question in England is assured of intelligent and progressive attention.

But the greatest gain of the temperance reform during the century both in England and America, has been in the improved moral standard which measures the drink habit and which has succeeded in separating the drinkers into a distinct class by themselves. They are to-day, in the best thought of Christendom, a sequestered class, recognized to a degree by the business as well as the moral world as defectives, and and handicapt in the race for commercial preferment by that fact. In the conflict with evil the victory is more than half won when vice receives its proper classification, and the vicious pass in the estimation of the best public opinion as the unfit. The law which ordains that the wicked shall not live out half their days, and that the tendency of vice is to burn itself out, is being applied to the liquor evil in a markt degree. The best wisdom of to-day erects the danger signal over the drink traffic and habit as certainly as over a pest-house, and this generation is fore-armed in that it is fore-warned as was never the case before in the history of the world. When the votaries of any vice are fenced off by themselves, as is the case with the victims of the drink habit, that particular vice is forced to propagate itself within itself, and is doomed. While the quarantine in this particular case is not complete, it is getting nearer and nearer to perfection every day, as the general knowledge regarding the pernicious personal and public effects of liquor increases.

There is every reason why our English temperance friends should particularly rejoice at this jubilee season, and on this side of the Atlantic we can join with them in congratulations that the English-speaking world is progressing toward the overthrow of the great enemy of its progress and peace.—*The Voice.*

NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR,

MAIN STREET, near the STATION.

Only the Best Cream and popular flavors. A fine line of

FANCY - CAKES - AND - CONFECTIONERY.

ORDERS DELIVERED.

R. K. Zisak,

RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES

Negligee Shirts, 25c, 45c, 75c and $1.00. Working Shirts that will stand hard wear, and will not show the dirt-Cheap and Extra Quality.
Neckwear from 5c to 25 cents.
White Duck Tam O'Shantas, 15 cents.
Infant's Caps, 25 cents.
Ladies Collars, etc., etc. A full line of Hosiery and Underwear.

ALFRED SMITH, Broad St. opposite R. R. Station, Riverton.



The Pathlight '97

lights the way and stays lighted. All brass, nickel-plated—no tin; outside oil-filler; cotton packed oil fount; double convex ground photo-lens; burns kerosene, throws a light 60 ft. and weighs but 12 ounces.

Three years a leader, and three years' improvements now added. Absolutely the handsomest and best bicycle lamp ever made. Sold by all leading dealers.

THE PLACE & TERRY MFG. CO.,
247 Centre Street, New York.
See our new, cheaper lamp—the "Scorcher."

THE FEATURES
OF OUR BUSINESS ARE PROMPT AND SATISFACT
DELIVERY OF THE

BEST LEHIGH COAL,

"EXCLUSIVELY," AND

LUMBER, true to the grade.

THOMAS BROS.,

Opposite P. R R. Station. Riverton, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES,

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MAC DONALD'S

WEST END STORE.

A. W. SMITH.

(Successor to Harry Campion),

—DEALER IN—

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Agent for the celebrated

BIG ELK AND GOLDEN SWEET BUTTER.

STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

DELIVERIES.—PALMYRA, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
RIVERTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN D. STELLMANN,

Successor to

HEATH'S EXPRESS,

RIVERTON AND PALMYRA

P. O. BOX 32. PALMYRA, N. J

Phila. Office: 7 S. Delaware Avenue.

Goods called for and delivered promptly. — Messages and orders will receive special attention.

RESIDENCE: Highland Avenue.

LOTHROP'S

New Photographic Studio,

COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

RIVERTON, N. J.

Having one of the finest skylights in the State, we are now ready take the very best and most pleasing photographs of every style and finish Only the very best work, will be allowed to go out from this Studio.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

W. L. BERRY,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

22 South Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Repairing a Specialty.

FOR ALL THE LOCAL NEWS READ

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

Long or short notices inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word, each insertion, cash in advance.

Notice.—The July meeting of The Palmyra Building and Loan Association will be held on TUESDAY evening JULY 6th at Morgan Hall. R. L. Temble, Secy.

Bicycle for sale, cheap. Good condition. J. H. Lloyd, 518 Maple avenue. 7-3-2t.

To Rent.—10 room house in perfect order, 619 Morgan avenue. Lot 100x150 has 2 porches; only 3 minutes walk from station, at 20 dollars per month.

For Rent.—One of Collier's houses, 620 Garfield avenue, all improvements. Apply 616 Garfield avenue. 6-26-tf.

CANCERS cured permanently without the knife, by Mrs. Dr. Lambert, daughter of the late Dr. Dover, 313 Lecony avenue, Palmyra.

Will receive car of clipped oats on about July 1st. Will sell lower than you can buy *anywhere*. Call and see sample. Louis A. Weikman.

For Sale cart and harness, nearly new, apply to J. Frank Clark.

Flowers—40 varieties, good seed bed plants, 25 cents per 100. Late tomatoes, same price. Frank M. Holbrook.

For Rent—Cottages at $10, $20 and $30 per month. Furnished at $35 to $200 per month. D. H. Wright.

For Rent, corner Fifth and Cinnaminson, $12. Stackhouse. 5-1tf

Wanted.—Washing, 316 West Broad street, West Palmyra, Mrs. Moore.

For Rent—Dwelling on Horace avenue opposite 4th street. Fruit, town water, etc. Reasonable rent. M. W. Wisham, 332 Horace avenue.

For Rent.—10 room house, corner Highland avenue and Spring Garden street. Modern improvements, rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Roberts' store, Palmyra. 4-24-tf.

For Rent.—Delaware avenue below Broad, 5 rooms, $7. Apply to John P. Saar.

Pure cider vinegar, 25 cents per gallon. William F. Morgan. 4-27-tf.

For good family washing and laundry work give Owens a trial. P. O. Box, 181.

Go to Saar's for a good shave or hair cut.

William Sawyer, Piano Maker and dealer in Pianos and Organs, 1928 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

If you want anything in the real estate line call on F. Blackburn, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, 331 West Broad street, Palmyra.

PALMYRA.

Mrs. F. S. Day has joined the ranks of cyclers.

Mrs. J. Hemple, of Morgan, has a new bicycle.

F. T. Owens' new delivery wagon is resplendent with color.

Mrs. Parrish, of Morgan avenue, is learning to ride a wheel.

Wm. Fryer, now of Philadelphia, was in town on Monday.

John Evaul had ripe tomatoes from his garden on Wednesday.

Miss Kate Ubil, of Linwood, Pa. has been visiting friends here this week.

A. J. Brook's little girl fell off a porch on Monday and broke her arm.

J. Wilson Sylvester, of Philadelphia, is a frequent visitor to Morgan avenue.

Mrs. J. C. Lee, of Fourth and Berkley, streets has a beautiful lot of flowers.

John Wallace, who has been sick for some time, is very low at last reports.

C. P. Baker attended the funeral of his grandfather at Pleasantville, on Sunday.

The quarantine was removed from Job Wilkins' house last Saturday morning.

M. W. Wisham was on a business trip to New York and Brooklyn the past week.

C. H. Snyder has been spending the past week on a pleasure trip to Providence, R. I.

Mrs. James A. Taylor's house, on Charles street, has been repainted by N. Nixon.

Mrs. Taylor Rue, a former resident' rode up on her wheel to visit friends' on Tuesday.

Amos Trueman, Jr., has the whooping cough. Pretty late for such a baby disease.

There will be a sale of household goods at 303 Berkley avenue at 2 P. M. July 8th.

The tax on the stone road, from Palmyra to West Palmyra stations, is due this Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Wright, of Centre Co., Pa., spent a few days this week with Mrs. T. V. McCurdy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lippincott entertained the Palmyra Euchre Club last Saturday evening.

Mrs. C. W. Joyce entertained a number of friends from Moorestown, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. William Chamberlain, of Jersey City, is visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. Barry, on Pear street.

Washington Camp, No. 23, P. O. S. of A., will meet at Morgan Hall on Monday evening, July 5th.

C. H. Shaw, a student at the South Jersey Institute, is spending his vacation with his uncle C. H. Seybert.

Miss Jennie Scargle, of Franklinville, Philadelphia, spent several days this week with her sister Mrs. Vaughn.

Look out. Carelessness in the handling of fireworks and firearms may result in destroying life and property.

Rev. J. H. Huchinson, a former pastor, will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Creager and Thomas D. Grover, of Philadelphia, are spending the week with Mrs. William H. Spayd.

The Palmyra Club will play the Moorestown ball club on the Highland avenue grounds this Saturday afternoon.

The Mezgar property, corner of Fourth and Cinnaminson avenue, will be sold at public sale on July 17th. See adv.

Samuel Wallace is putting up a building over Capt. Arato's machinery at his clay pits, on the Pensaukin creek.

Richard Lacey had three women and one man arrested for disturbing the peace near his home in West Palmyra, last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Malley and daughter, of Ridley Park, Pa., and Charles Snyder and wife, of Camden are spending the week with Mrs. C. H. Snyder.

Miss Annie Rue and Miss Mamie Hotine, of Philadelphia have been spending several days this week with Miss Mary J. Stretch, of Horace avenue.

There will be two games of ball on Monday. The Palmyra club will play the "Has Been's" at 9.30 and the Morris A. A. in the afternoon at the Highland avenue grounds.

Arrangements have been made for a bicycle parade at Burlington on July 5th. Prizes will be awarded to ladies and gentlemen for the most handsomely decorated wheels.

Frank Hart, who was committed to jail last week on a charge of assault, was bailed out on Wednesday and started to fulfil his contract as mail carrier to Parry on July 1st. He is very happy over his release.

Frank Stewart's only daughter, Eva G., who had been sick with diphtheria, succumbed to that dreaded disease at their home on Morgan avenue, on the 25th and was buried on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

A delegation of Palmyra Castle, K. G. E. were the guests of Moorestown Castle, Sunday evening and attended divine service at Christ P. E. Church, where Rev. John F. Fenton, Ph. D., is rector. Mr. Fenton endeared himself to members while a rector at Palmyra.

Jas. Ewing, claiming residence in Delran township, was arrested on Wednesday evening by constable Tomer for disturbing residents. He was drunk and disorderly and resisted arrest. He was in a very penitent mood after a night in the lock up and was given ten days by Squire Hires.

When a marriage is performed in New Jersey in which one or both of the contracting parties are not resident of this State, a license will be necessary. It is claimed by some authorities that both parties must be residents. Fifty cents is charged for the license. The law went into effect on Thursday.

While riding on her bicycle, Saturday afternoon, between Bridgeboro and Burlington, Miss Irene Haines, of the latter city, was accosted by James Moreland, a laborer, who evidently contemplated committing an assault on her. He tried to put his arms around the young lady, but she successfully resisted his advances, had him arrested and he is now serving ten days in jail for his conduct.

W. C. T. U.

The meeting of the Union was largely attended on Tuesday. It is requested that all the members attend this meeting next Wednesday as there is business of importance.

A very interesting and profitable Gospel Temperance Meeting was held in Society Hall last Monday evening. These meetings are open to all, beginning at 8 o'clock, come and bring your friends.

FIRE COMPANY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Independence Fire Co., Monday evening, the following named persons were elected officers to serve the ensuing year: president, John M. McLaughlin; vice-president, John Storer; secretary, James B. du Moulin; treasurer, Levis H. Wallace; forman, John P. Saar; assistant forman, Charles Smith; board of directors, A. V. Horner, Geo. W. Hall, Wm. P. Rue, Chas. M. Cooper, Chas. Smith.

P. O. S. of A.

God, our Country, and our Order.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term on Monday night: President, Geo. Clover; Vice President, William C. Strang; Master of Forms, H. Bonsor; Conductor, Jno. McLaughlin; Inspector, George Atack; Guard, C. B. Thompson; Trustee, S. Howard Troth.

There were several contests for the offices so that the meeting was not over until after midnight. The opposition to meeting in Morgan Hall dwindled to seven votes. The meeting will be in our old room next Monday, which is expected to be completed.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

On Tuesday evening, June 29th, the following officers were elected to fill the chairs for the ensuing term in Lincoln Circle, No. 27: P. C. W., George W. Shaner; C. W., C. P. Dobbins; C. G., Richard D. Clover; C. F., Charles H. Crowell; H. H., M. A. Weikman; W. of D., E. G. Garwood; W. of N., W. C. Brown; H. R., Charles M. Reardon; H. S. C., A. H. Troth; H. T., Frank W. Smith; Trustee, J. Franklin Cline; Representative to Grand Circle, J. Franklin Cline. They will be installed on next Tuesday evening, and all brothers are earnestly requested to be present.

A CONDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

A prominent citizen of Riverton who desires his name withheld has notified D. T. Stowell, Treasurer, of the Y. M. C. A. Building Fund, through Rev. C. P. Butler, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, that his check for one hundred dollars is ready as soon as the above fund, reaches the amount of nine hundred dollars. With the amount already in hand, but eight hundred dollars remains to be secured before a disirable building may be erected. A systemtic canvass will be made soon to secure this from our citizens. Everyone should help this project.

A FAREWELL SUPPER.

Anyone passing Morgan avenue and Franklin street on Tuesday evening last, would have thought they were upon the border of fairyland. The large lawn of Mr. McGinley was elegantly illuminated with hundreds of handsome Japanese lanterns of varigated colors and shapes, while the beautiful strains of music from the orchestra completed the illusion. The gentlemen friends of Mr. Thos. McGinley tendered him a farewell supper prior to his departure for Atlantic City, where he will manage The Great Colossal English Circus and Scenic Railway. There was quite a gathering of his friends, many coming from Philadelphia and other points. Those coming from Philadelphia were accompanied by the P. K. R. Orchestra and Glee Club, and the selections rendered, both vocal and instrumental, were indeed excellent. About ten o'clock an elegant collation was served upon the lawn, having been prepared and in charge of one of Philadelphia's prominent caterers. After the cloth being removed, toasts, anecdotes, singing, etc., were in order. Mr. William Wimer (Handsome Willie) being called to the chair, touchingly alluded to the good qualities possesed by our friend Tom, and how he had endeared himself to all his friends (the ladies especially). On behalf of his friends in Palmyra he then presented him with a handsome lounging chair, accompanied on behalf of the P. K. R. Orchestra, with a handsome hand painted air cushion, which, should he desire, he can use for a life preserver, buffetting the sad sea waves. On behalf of the P. K. R. Glee Club, a handsome rosewood case, inlaid with mother of pearl and lined with satin, containing a number of red, white and blue discs, which looked like large cough lozengers, and an elegantly bound copy of "Hoyle." There was also quite a number of other presents in the way of scarf pins, moustache combs, pocket dressing case, cigar holders and tobacco pouches. To say Tommy was surprised, would indeed be putting it rather mild; after overcoming his emotions, he responded in fitting terms, and kindly thanked them all with the hopes that he would still continue to merit the kind feelings so generously expressed. After a selection from the orchestra, Mr. William Beck (Smiling Willie) sang the ballad composed expressly for the occasion entitled "Tommy be a Good Boy While Away." Mr. William Thomason, of Riverton, (Bashful Willie) related his experience of what he knows about farming. The P. K. R. Glee sang "The Shells of the Ocean." Mr. Frank Adams (Hunk) was called upon and responded with an essay, entitled "One Shy." The president was then called upon, his excuses being overcome, gave an excellent imitation of Carmacita, in her serpentine dance. Mr. Ike Beck repeated one of Hughey Dougherty's stump speechs, while Arnold Beckenbach showed some excellent tricks with cards, etc. With the instrumental and vocal music enlivened with various anecdotes, stories, etc., they indeed spent a delightful time.

Some of his Philadelphia friends remained over until Wednesday morning and accompanied with his Palmyra friends, escorted him as far as Haddon avenue station, where they bid him good-bye, with best wishes for a successful and pleasant time and that he may return with renewed health. As the train was pulling out for Atlantic, all his friends joined in the chorus of that appropriate ballad, "Stay at home, Tommy, don't go, don't go"

Among the gentlemen present, besides those already mentioned, were Messrs. Jones, Temple, Watley, Faust, Miller, Faunce, Cook, Weyman. P. K. R. Orchestra: Franks, Harris, Smith, Jones, Ellis; of the Glee Club: Wilson, Perkins, Sanders, Lister and Reed.

K. G. E.—STAG PARTY.

A jovial party of Sir Knights from Palmyra Castle K. G. E. chartered a large tug and started from Riverton wharf on Tuesday evening at 7.30 for a trip up the Delaware to attend a district meeting at Florence. At Delanco they stopped to take (Wood) and opposite Edgewater Park they stopped on a sand bar. At Florence they were met by a delegation of Florence Castle and after pleasantries had been exchanged were escorted to a large banquet hall where about one hundred Knights from Burlington, Mount Holly Beverly and etc. were refreshed. Among the participants were J. Forrester; F. S. Day; Jas. R. Russell; G. N. Wimer; W. W. Wisham; N. G. Franks; Wm. McIlheney; A. Lloyd; Wm. Cook; A. Anderson; Wm. B. Powell; J. Keil; A. G. Appel; D. R. Vondersmith; J. Stowe; H. Thomson; J. Eckstein; C. Shinn; J. Wattley; W. Evans; and Past G. C. Wood of (Penna K. G. E.) Delanco. Horse stories interspersed with Italian Solos. Younger Sangerfest choruses and Fog Horn orations were among the amusements on the upper deck. Luxuriant steamer chairs provided by the captain were a service of great comfort to the tourists who rested previous to being interviewed at home as to what kind of a goat they had been chasing up to 2 P. M.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicines. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known," Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at G. T. William's drug store.

This is the week for the small boy to break his bank and take the contents to the Beverly Pharmacy, near depot, where he can get the largest 4th of July for his cash, and at the same time receiving a free glass of soda water with every purchase of 50 cents or over.

Burlington county farmers who make a practice of selling wine and whiskey to the tramps employed by them to pick peas, berries, etc., have been notified by Judge Gaskill to discontinue the practices otherwise they will receive the penalty prescribed by law.

Peaches, cherries, blackberries and cantalopes are in market.

BRIDGEBOROUGH.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a special meeting on Thursday evening next.

Mrs. Eddie Hubbs is considered to be very sick, with all possible chances of recovery doubtful.

The annual picnic of the M. E. Sunday School will take place about the middle of July. It will probably go to Burlington this year.

The Fairview Christian Church Sunday School have been unfortunate in the loss of their pastor, Rev. George Spring, who has resigned the pastorate of that body.

Rev. James Kemble, of Palmyra, will preach here next Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. J. H. Hutchinson, preaching at Palmyra in the absence of Rev. Marshall Owens.

The carpet tack fiend is at work. Just how far the average intelligent mind would have to sink to find the level of that species of creation is a thought too contemptible to entertain.

Frank Heaton, living near this place, was run down, while riding his bicycle the other night, by two young men who were racing in buggies. One of Heaton's arms was broken and his bicycle was smashed.

For the past week hoboes, Weary Willies or other dumped refuse of European soil have been trying to trip up bicycle riders, running at women and girls on the wheel and generally making themselves obnoxious.

DELANCO.

The camp meetings here are being largely attended.

The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian church held a meeting on Monday evening.

The flower beds at the railroad station attract considerable attention from visitors.

The township committee has entered into a five year contract with the electric light company.

John Evans discovered two men hiding in his yard one night last week, and they were turned over to the night officer, who hustled them out of town.

RIVERSIDE.

A new lodge, Shepherds of Bethlehem, was organized here on Friday night.

Breck's Grove is visited by large numbers on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Action for divorce has been begun by Charles Heussman, of this place, against his wife.

Rev. J. W. Lynch preached an interesting sermon on "Mans Faithfulness," at the M. E. church on Sunday morning.

The Athletic Association held a social at Hafner's Hall, on Friday night, which was largely attended by young people from different parts of the County.

"PAP'S MULES."

Under this title Samuel Minturn Peck, the Alabama poet, contributes to the July "Book News" a strong and thrilling story. "Pap's Mules" was suggested to the author by an incident that occured near Tuskaloosa at the time of Croxton's raid. In the spring of 1865 this Federal general, with 1500 cavalry, made a dash through West Alabama to Tuskaloosa. The brave old town, though quite depleted of able-bodies men by four years of war, gallantly attempted to hold against the enemy the old wooden bridge across the Warrior River, but the Federals made a night attack, which was really a surprise, and the bridge was carried and the town taken with little bloodshed on either side. This latter was a fortunate circumstance, for Lee had already surrendered, although the tiding had not yet reached West Alabama.

Time and railroads have charged Tuskaloosa, or rather "Oakville" (the scene of the story), from an old-fashioned Southern town to a young and thriving city. The river is now spanned by a bridge of iron, and the "corner store" is no more; but "Bearheaven Swamp" still exists and the "widow from Hickory Hollow," or some one very much like her, still rides "old Sorrel" to town on Saturday to barter her eggs and butter.

Samuel Minturn Peck is widely known as a writer of charming songs and society verse, but "Pap's Mules" will reveal his gifts in a new field of literature. The story is equally interesting in its protrayal of character and in incident. Dr. Peck has but recently turned his attention to the writing of fiction. His published volumes of verse include "Cap and Bells," "Rings and Love Knots," and "Rhymes and Roses." He is a native of Tuskaloosa, where most of his life has been passed on the family plantation, now in his possession.

Book News is a monthly magazine, now in its fifteenth year, that gives a helpful, unbiased word of new books as they appear. More than three thousand books are told about each year. *Book News* is brightened with pictures from the books and each number has as frontispiece the protrait of an author—the July number that of Dr. Peck, author of "Pap's Mules."

Book News is 5c a number, 50c a year, and can be furnished by any newsdealer—the Central News Company, and its many associated branches, being agents. Published by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

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That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia.

Early corn is now being shipped by the truckers in this vicinity.

The early risers in these "diggins" can now hear the orchard oriole in the pleasant mornings. He is the Baltimore oriole in a somewhat faded suit, but his song does not lack brilliancy. He combines pleasure with business as he is on the hunt for insects.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, it will sell continuous passage tickets from all points on its line east of Pittsburg and Erie to Milwaukee at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets will be sold and will be good going only on July 2, 3, and 4, and will be good to return, leaving Milwaukee on or before July 12, and on payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Milwaukee until August 31, 1897, inclusive.

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I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell and could hear but little Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Schautz, Rahway, N. J.

MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—GALLAGHER.—June 22, at Burlington, by Rev. J. J. Griffin, James E. Cunningham and Miss Maria Gallagher, both of Burlington.

FLOWERS—CLIVER.—June 16, at Rancocas, by Rev. J. R. Read, Horace W. Flowers, and Miss Ray Cliver, both of Mount Holly.

TOWNSEND—MERRILL.—At Moorestown, June 24, by Justice John T. Evans, John B. Townsend, of Columbus, and Mrs. Annie M. Merrill, of Mount Holly.

DIED.

ALLBRIGHT.—June 26, at Mount Holly, Ervin, son of the late Samuel and Josephine Allbright, aged 25 years.

BLINN.—June 27, at Burlington, Mary E., wife of George W. Blinn, aged 34 years.

BURNETT.—June 24, at Audubon, N. J., Dr. J. P. Burnett, aged 59 years. Interred at Mount Holly.

CHASE.—June 24, at Mt. Holly, Emeline Chase, aged 76 years.

CARLISLE.—June 27, at Burlington, William Carlsile, aged 74 years.

DARNELL.—June 23, at Philadelphia, Howard Darnell, of Mt. Laurel, aged 57 years.

FERGUSON.—June 24, at Burlington, Margaret, wife of Samuel Ferguson, aged 41 years.

GARRETT.—June 22, at Palmyra, Mary S., wife of James G. Garrett, aged 51 years.

PROUD.—June 25, at Moorestown, Samuel D. Proud, in his 77th year.

STEWART.—June 25, at Palmyra, Eva G., daughter of H. Frank and Susie I. B. Stewart, aged 5 years and 3 months.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, July 17th, 1897,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot No. 77, situate on the southeast corner of Cinnaminson avenue and Fourth streets, Palmyra, N. J., containing in front or breadth on Cinnaminson avenue 64 feet 6 inches and extending in length or depth eastward of that frontage 150 feet; containing thereon a 2½ story frame dwelling, with 13 rooms. House and grounds all in first-class order, with all modern improvements; fruit and shrubbery in abundance. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

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Movings to and from the City promptly attended to.

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DENTIST,

Morgan Avenue and Fourth Street,

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NOTICE.

We hold a meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the promotion of Scriptural Holiness and the Salvation of Souls. To which we kindly invite people of all denominations.

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N. B.—My wagon will make deliveries as usual.

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Clothing made to order, also ready made. Samples shown on request.

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My wagon will take orders and deliver Fish of all kinds on Wednesdays and Fridays in Palmyra and Riverton, and Mondays and Thursdays in the country.

Clams and Crabs furnished on order.

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ALFRED COLLIER, CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

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12	"	"	6	"	45	"	"	"
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20	"	"	10	"	63	"	"	"
25	"	"	13	"	70	"	"	"

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More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture.
It costs the proprietor and the dealer
More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.
More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.
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such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Try to think of something to invent.

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Patents taken out through us receive special notice in the "National Recorder," published at Washington, D. C., which is the best newspaper published in America in the interests of inventors. We furnish a year's subscription to this journal, free of cost, to all our clients. We also advertise, free of cost, the invention each month which wins our $150 prize, and hundreds of thousands of copies of the "National Recorder," containing a sketch of the winner, and a description of his invention, will be scattered throughout the United States among capitalists and manufacturers, thus bringing to their attention the merits of the invention.

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THE IMMORTAL SIGNERS.

As a Political Body They Stand Unequaled In the World's Annals.

Even we who look with great pride and hope on the present and future of our nation must admit that the congress of 1776, assembled in Independence hall, contained a remarkable proportion of able and distinguished men. In the history of the peoples of the earth there is no movement to which so large an amount of political science, observation, wisdom and experience was brought to bear as in the birth of our country. The eulogy of those men can never be exhausted. The more thoroughly we study their characters and lives the more deeply graven on every American heart will be their genius, virtues and sacrifices. "If we are not this day wanting in our duty to our country," exclaimed Richard Henry Lee, "the names of the American legislators of 1776 will be placed by posterity at the side of those of Theseus, of Lycurgus, of Romulus, of Numa, of the three Williams of Nassau, and all those whose memory has been and forever will be dear to virtuous men and good citizens."

To sum up, nearly one-half of the signers were members of the legal profession, 13 of them were planters or farmers, 9 were merchants, 5 physicians, 2 mechanics, 1 a clergyman, 1 a mariner and 1 a surveyor. Many of them were engaged in mingled pursuits, and nearly all were more or less interested in agriculture. A considerable majority appear to have been professional men. Only 8 were foreign born.

The youngest member of the signers was 27, the eldest 70 years of age. The mass of signers were in the most vigorous season of life—42 out of 56 being between the ages of 30 and 50 years. The average age in July, 1776, was 43 years. To this combination of the ardor of youth, has it been said, with the vigor of matured manhood and the caution of experienced age may we ascribe the enterprise, energy and wisdom of those councils which elicited the eulogium of Chatham, secured for a feeble people the confidence of sovereignties and founded a nation whose presence occupies nearly half a hemisphere and whose power and influence are felt and respected throughout the world.

It would be a difficult task to collect in public life examples in the face of danger and under tribulations of lives so illustrious and happy. Not one of all that sacred band died with a stain upon his name. The annals of the world can present no political body the lives of whose members, minutely traced, exhibit so much of the zeal of the patriot, dignified by the virtues of the man.

We have made some departures from the simplicity and honest zeal for the welfare of the nation which existed in those days, chiefly perhaps by the more general distribution of wealth and consequent growth of luxury and extravagance.

Give the Patriots a Chance.

If anybody is disturbed by the noise on Fourth of July, let him go home. One day in the year is not too much for patriotic Americans to be allowed for the purpose of having a good old fashioned shout for the country. The man who wants to give vent to his patriotism in the way that all nations express their enthusiasm ought to have one chance in 365 days to do it. As a matter of fact, I don't believe that we are any noisier than any other people in the celebration of a great national event. The French and German and English make as much noise as we do when the whole people is stirred by the memory of a glorious event in the history of the nation. Indeed we necessarily have borrowed our form of celebration from older countries.—General A. P. Martin.

A Southern Barbecue.

The carcasses, killed and cooled, were laid at midnight upon clean oak sticks over a trench two feet deep and as many wide, covered all over the bottom with glowing hard wood coals. As they died out fresh ones have been added from the big log fire at the side, to keep up a steady heat that has cooked the meat through and through, made the outside a rich, beautiful brown, but left nowhere a scorch or taint of burning. Thorough barbecuing takes all of 12 hours. Through 11 of them the meat is basted with warm salt and water. At the finish "dipney" takes its place—a mixture of vinegar and lard made thick with black and red pepper. The result is a viand of so pungent a taste that strangers are sometimes advised to "git thar throats causewayed 'fore they try to swaller it." To the educated native palate, though, it is the perfection of good eating.—New York World.

The Eternal Truth.

When the pilgrim fathers fled to the inhospitable shores of New England and the Huguenots took refuge in the milder region of the Carolinas, they came imbued not only with the resolve to find a country where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but they came imbued with that other and not less important aspiration, that some day they would be able to found a government resting upon the eternal truth that all men are created free and equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain rights, among which are the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Bible is God given, and so also is the Declaration of Independence. —Selected.

BE PROMPT.—Thank a person for a gift the day it arrives.

Acknowledge an invitation for dinner or luncheon the day it arrives.

Achnowledge the receipt of a check at once.

Send an address the day it is asked for.

Thank your hostess for your visit the day you return home.

Either have your card or write a note to a friend as soon as you hear that friend is ill.

Keep sufficient paper and envelopes on hand, so your notes can be written at once, and remember that a dainty note is the hallmark of good breeding.

THE DOCTOR WHO SUCCEEDS.—A physician who understands human nature, who plays with the baby, makes friends with the children, and listens to the woes of the good wife and mother, says a medical journal, is the fellow to whom the master of the house most cheerfully pays the largest bills. It isn't the medicine that's bottled up, but its the comfort and consolation that are unbottled that mark the broad line between an unsuccessful and a popular physician.

God does not trust important matters to people who have no business of their own to attend to.

Subscribe for the NEWS.

HIS FIRST INTERVIEW.

The late ex-Senator Coke, of Texas, though as a rule a taciturn and reserved man, had a sense of honor and was something of a diplomat. Shortly after his appearance in the Senate here years ago, he was approached by a newspaper correspondent for an interview on a leading question of the day. The request has come from the home office, as the correspondent explained.

"Sit down, my young friend," said Mr. Coke, "and tell me, the first thing, if I can trust you."

The correspondent said pleasantly that he regarded himself as a safe risk.

"Why I ask that," continued the Senator with a smile, "is because I have a confession to make. I don't know much of anything about the question you mention, but I can't afford to admit that to your newspaper. I take this request for my views as a compliment. I'm a new man on the scene, and an interview in as prominent a newspaper as yours will help to introduce me. I ought to have some views. What do you know about the question?"

The correspondent replied that he had read the bills introduced bearing on the subject, had listened to the speeches in advocacy of them and so forth.

The Senator face lighted up. "My young friend do you want this interview right away?"

"No, sir. It goes by mail. To-morrow will do."

"Then you go home and get copies of some of those bills, and a few of those speeches and bring them here and we'll have a conversation."

The correspondent returned in an hour with a bundle of papers, and he and the Senator went over them together. The Senator would put in a word. Finally the Senator said:

"Now you go home and write out an interview, and bring the copy here."

This also the correspondent did, and upon his return his greeting was a cordial one. Senator Coke read the story twice over, repeating portions of it aloud, and then, handing it back, said:

"My young friend, we work in double harness together admirably. That is all right and you can send it on to your paper. Now, you stand up for me and I'll stand up for the interview."

The story was displayed in print, and it established a friendship between the Senator and the correspondent, which continued to the end.—*Washington Letter to Pittsburg Dispatch.*

TOM'S PRAYER.

The way train ahead of us had struck an open switch and been ditched, and two passengers were killed outright and five or six others more or less injured. The killed and injured were lying on the depot platfrom as our train came up, and among the latter was a professional tramp who had been stealing a ride. After the doctor had looked him over the vagabond, who had not lost consciousness for a moment smiled faintly and asked:

"Wall, pard, what's the verdict of the jury?"

"You are badly hurt," was the reply.

"I know that. I was right in the squeezes when the two cars came together. I'm as flat as a pancake Will I ever tramp again?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Ar' my legs off?"

"No. You are fatally injured, however."

"That means I'm a goner?"

"Yes."

"Wall, I'd liked to hev got over this and had sunthin' to talk about and brag over, but I ain't doin' no kickin. My pard was on the car ahead. Was he hurt?"

"No, here he is."

At that moment a ragged, unkempt and typical vagabond came forward and bent over the other and asked:

"Wall, Jim, they say you hev to go?"

"Yes."

"How ye feelin' over it?"

"Sorter. No use to luck, Tom."

"That's right. You never was no kicker nohow. Got any friends?"

"No."

"Want word taken to anybody?"

"No."

"Kin I do anythin' fur ye?

The dying man gazed at him for a moment in silence, and then whispered:

"Tom, ye ar' the only pardner I ever had as knowed the Lord's prayer. Jest say it over to me."

The old tramp pulled off his cap and knelt down, and as the score of us uncovered and bowed our heads he repeated the prayer word for word, and with such feeling as astonished everybody. When he had finished he rose up and said:

"That's it, Jim, and kin I do anythin' more?"

"Nothing more for him," answered the doctor, as he looked down upon the pale face. "Your partner is dead."

HE WAS OVER FIVE.

The car was going through the La Salle street tunnel when the conductor began to collect fares. It was an open car, about half way down the aisle sat a prim, elderly woman. Beside her was a bright, curley-headed boy, with a mischievous look in his blue eyes. The woman paid her fare. The conductor hesitated.

"That boy's over age, madam," he said.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"He's over 5 years old."

"Why, I guess he is, she said, turning around and looking at him. The boy laughed.

"And he takes up a seat the same as bigger folks," the conductor went on.

"So he does," replied the lady.

"Madam, you'll have to pay his fare."

"I don't see why," indignantly.

"He's your boy, and—"

"Sir, do you mean to insult me?"

The small boy could no longer restrain himself.

"I don't belong to her," he laughed, giving the conductor his nickel, which he had held in his hand all the time. —*Chicago Tribune.*

EGG LORE FROM GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

A hard boiled egg is more delicate in flavor and much more digestible if cooked twenty minutes or half an hour. They should be put immediately in cold water. It prevents the egg from turning, and it shells much easier in consequence.

To make an egg to stand "ala Columbus," cut a slice from the end.

Brown the butter in which your eggs are to be cooked.

The white of an egg has a tendency to coagulate and is liable to disagree with the stomach of an invalid when the yolk may be perfectly harmless.

Raw eggs are more wholesome than boiled or poached. Fresh eggs are more digestible than those which have been longer kept.

The yolk is sometimes given in jaundice and forms an excellent diet in dyspepsia.

Eggs contain none of the sugar principles and therefore should be eaten with those foods which abound in them as bread and vegetales.

The average weight of a dozen eggs is about 2¼ ounces. One-eighth of this entire weight may be regarded as nitrogenous and nutritious matter, a greater portion than that of meat or of the oyster.

From six eggs three people may make a very good breakfast, and at 40 cents per dozen they are quite as economical as meat.

BIG DICTIONARY WAS UNNECESSARY.

A good story comes from Meeks county, this state, and has to do with a well-known school district there, says the Minneapolis Journal. When it came time last summer to hire a teacher the school board discovered that there was two applicants, both young men. As to salary, there was no difference between their bids, but the second one insisted that, if he were employed, the board should provide a dictionary for the school room. The first one made no such demand, and said he would be able to get along without a dictionary. As he expressed it, it was only useful in the matter of refining words and giving their "pronunciation." Number one got the school. Last week the board made its first visit to the building. Everything went well for the first fifteen minutes, but finally a red-haired, freckled face youth in the rear of the room held up his right hand and snapped his fingers in a very energetic manner.

"What is it, Charlie?" asked the teacher.

"I want to know how to pronounce a word," said Charlie.

"Spell it," replied the teacher.

Charlie in a loud voice, spelled out the word "vocabulary."

"Vo-ca-bull ary," responded the teacher, placing the accent on the "bull;" and he added, as to its meaning: "Appertaining to horned cattle."

The board cut short its visit, and is now looking for a new teacher and getting ready to buy an unabridged dictionary.

IN HIS CABIN.

Mr. James Payne tells of an amusing incident, which took place on board an American liner. A shy Australian major, after spending the first night very late in the saloon with his friends, he very suddenly returned to them after saying "good night," and requested an interview with the purser. He looked very white as he said:

"There is a lady in my cabin—No. 42."

"Rubbish!" exclaimed the purser, quickly. Here's the list; your companion is Captain Higginson."

"Nothing will induce me to go into the cabin again," said the Major.

"Well, I'll go," returned the other.

He returned with great celerity, and with as white a face as the Major's.

"Upon my life you are right! We'll put you somewhere else for the night, and see about it in the morning."

With the earliest dawn they sought the steward and demanded an explanation.

"It's all a mistake gentlemen," he said. It's Captain Higginson; here's his luggage, all marked"

"We must have this explained," said the purser.

"This portmanteau is unlocked; let us see what is in it."

It contained a lady's wearing apparel.

"By Jingo!" cried the steward, "that's what comes of taking names as don't belong to us! She said she was Capt. Higginson; but she didn't say as it was only in the Salvation Army, sir."

THE DOMESTIC DIPLOMAT.

The feminine domestic diplomat is a person of unlimited tact and good sense. She has what not to do reduced to a science, and, above all, she is attractive. It is observed:

That she never describes her aches and pains.

That she never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences.

That she never apologizes for the food.

That she is never a martyr.

That she never corrects her children in the presence of any persons, even the family.

That disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her.

That when the family diatribe threatens she knows how and when to deftly change the subject.

That she gets rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other never suspects.

That she lets everyone have affairs of their own.

That she is always polite and cordial to the children's friends.

WHAT THE OPIATE WAS FOR.—Mr. Newpop—"Say, doctor, I wish you would fix up something to make my wife sleep nights. The baby has just been cutting its teeth and—

Doctor—"Oh, it't the baby you want the opiate for, is it?"

Mr. Newpop—"No; for my wife. You see, every time the baby sprouts another tooth she is so tickled that she keeps me awake half the night talking about it.

VARIETIES.

Man is an imitative creature, and whoever is foremost leads the herd.

He—"I'm going to kiss you when I go." She—"Do it now while I'm still young."

When a woman can't find anything else to feel sorry for she gets to feeling sorry for herself.

Chick (as the shell breaks)—"Hooray! I'm out!" Rooster—"Yes, young man, you are; but your mother doesn't know it."

A Honeymoon Incident—She—"This road is very steep. Can't I get a donkey to take me up?" He—"Lean on me, darling."

To feel assured that your house is haunted, you have only to own a cat with a propensity for hiding in out-of-the-way places.

Teacher—"What does the reign of King Charles teach us?" Tommy—"Not to lose our heads in moments of excitement, sir."

"Preachers and letter carriers are judged by the same test," remarked Glanders. "What test is that?" asked Gummy. "Their delivery."

"Say, boy, what did you kick that dog for?" "He's mad." No he isn't mad, either." "Well, if anyone should kick me I'd be mad."

He—"Oh, I am the flower of the family without doubt." She—"I wonder if that was what papa meant when he spoke of that blooming idiot?"

Mother—"How often have I told you, Tommy, that you should never let the sun go down on your anger?" Tommy—"I can't help it, mother; I ain't no Joshua."

A Kansas City doctor, who was looking for a crazy patient whom he was to lock up in an insane asylum, found the lunatic serving on a jury in the Circuit Court.

"Mamma, I know why angel babies is made 'th wings. "Why, Johnny?" "'Cause 't they git borned in a fam'ly where they don't like it they kin flop up an' fly off."

"So he praised my singing, did he?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did he really say that?" "Well, not exactly, but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."

Miss Snap—"Stop the car! I won't ride if I can't have a seat." Conductor (reproachfully)—"I have to stand all day, ma'am." "Yes; but you don't have to pay five cents every trip."

Professor (coming home late)—"Drat it! I know there was something I wanted to do. What on earth was it? (After thinking about it half an hour) Aha! now I know—I wanted to go to bed."

A Friend's Advice.—"I've about decided to give up the study of law. I fear I'll find it too confining." "Oh, keep on. You'll soon be admitted to the bar, and then you won't have anything to do."

Nellie—"I don't see why Charley Dimpleton has suddenly been so taken with Dot Thurston. How do you account for it?" Jessie—"Oh, I believe she was the first one to notice that he was raising a mustache."

"You can't allus tell whah ter put de credit by lookin' at de surface," said Uncle Eben. "De cork on de fishin' line dances aroun' an' 'tracts a heap ob 'tention. But it's de hook an' de sinker dat's doin' de business."

Only wicked and unfeeling men refer to the average club women as "hens," and yet the *Transcript* gravely announces that Mrs. Howe and other well known club women "will set in a box" at the forthcoming entertainment.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"A man's heart beats eighty-one times a minutes when he is standing, seventy-one times when sitting and sixty-six when lying."—Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"I hope you'll be a little more careful about your lying, now, dear."

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of salt swamps of literature and live on a little island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.

To-morrow you have no business with. You steal if you touch to-morrow. It is God's. Every day has enough to keep every man occupied, without concerning himself with the things that lie beyond.

HE WAS IN DOUBT.

"I wish I had a higher opinion of old Barker's reputation for truth and veracity," said a young man who was trying to make a cigar burn without much success.

"What's the matter?" asked the youth with a cigarette.

"Why, I cant make up my mind whether I'd better propose to his eldest daughter or not."

"But what has his reputation for truth and veracity got to do with it?" inquired the youth in some surprise.

"Everything," said the man with the cigar. "You see, he incidentally mentioned the other evening that the girl sewed a suspender button on his trousers without even having her attention called to the fact that it was gone—just discovered it by accident you know, and fixed it."

"I've read of such girls in novels," suggested the youth thoughtfully.

"That's just it," returned the man with the cigar. "I've heard of women of that sort in fairy tales myself, but it seems so improbable that I'm sort of afraid the old man may be a designing scoundrel who is merely trying to get the girl married as soon as possible."

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A STRANGE TOMB.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE OF JULIA HASDEN, THE AUTHORESS.

The Vault is Adorned With Articles that She Enjoyed in Life—Nothing Grewsome About the Place, and is Visited Daily by the Father and Mother.

Bucharest has perhaps the strangest tomb ever erected in a civilized land. It stands over the embalmed body of Julia Hasden, a young authoress. Her father, Professor Hasden, of the University of Bucharest, believes he is able to communicate with his lost child.

The tomb is constructed, so it is claimed, in accordance with plans outlined to the father by the daughter after death. It is in the Greek Cemetery. The structure is of marble. Over the entrance and under the name "Julia Hasden" is a niche filled with her well-worn schoolbooks. As one enters he is greeted by strains of unearthly melody. At the entrance a huge slab of black marble bears an inscription which may be translated as follows: "Let those who seek not knowledge pass by this grave, but those who fain would learn the secret of life in death descend!"

The vault is paved with black and white marble, with inscriptions in letters of gold. These, according to Professor Hasden, are remarks culled from the conversations he has had with his daughter since her death. Here and there are quaint little triangular stools. Close to the stairway stand two handsomely decorated mirrors, which formerly adorned Julia Hasden's bourdoir. At the further end of the vault, behind a white marble balustrade, is an exquisitely carved sarcophagus containing the body of the young girl. The coffin is so arranged that by drawing back a slide the broken-hearted parents may still gaze on the face of their child. Two colored lamps burn continually at either end of the sarcophagus.

In the centre of the balustrade stands a beautiful bust of the young Rumanian woman. It represents her as a handsome, clever-looking girl, attired in modern evening dress. A white veil is drawn over it to preserve it from dust, and at the waist nestle a few faded roses, held in place by long satin ribbons that float to the ground. They are the flowers and ribbons which Julia Hasden wore at her last ball.

On the walls hang photographs of her at various ages. One small water-color sketch, entitled "Son Dernier Jour Terreste" (Her last day on earth), represents her tossing on her deathbed, with feverish cheeks and sunken eyes.

On a table to the right lies a large album, a few books and a block of black marble, on which some lines of music are engraved in gold; the title tells you they form "a melody" composed by Julia Hasden after her death, and, listening to its mysterious tones, one could almost believe it an echo from spiritland.

The mechanism which reproduces the weird music above mentioned is apparently concealed in the table. Visitors are permitted to inscribe their names in the great album, and its pages are full of touching expressions of sympathy in every language.

There is nothing grewsome in this remarkable tomb; the fresh air streams in through the open doors carrying with it the perfume of flowers and the merry song of the birds without.

Here it is that Professor Hasden passes almost all his spare time; it is no strange thing to see him taking his coffee here of a morning and smoking his cigarette beside his child's coffin. His wife comes in the afternoon and remains until late in the evening.

Little Known Mail Privileges.

Many times people would like to recall a letter after it has been mailed, says the Washington Post. This can be done, even after the letter has reached the post office at at its destination. At every post office there are what are called "withdrawal blanks." On application they will be furnished and, when a deposit is made to cover the expense, the postmaster will telegraph to the postmaster at the letter's destination asking that it be promptly returned. The applicant first signs this agreement: "It is hereby agreed that, if the letter is returned to me, I will protect you from any and all claims made against you for such return, and will finally indemnify you for any loss you may sustain by reason of such action. And I herewith deposit $— to cover all expenses incurred and will deliver to you the envelope of the letter returned."

In many cases persons have made remittances to fraudulent parties or irresponsible firms, not learning their true character until after the letter had gone, and have succeeded in recalling them. There is an instance where a Kansas City merchant had remitted a dishonest traveling man a draft for $175 and by means of a withdrawal rescued the draft just in time.

Asked Too Much of Friendship.

A neat little correspondence took place between David Roberts, the artist, and a friendly art critic with whom he was in the habit of hobnobbing. Roberts had painted a number of pictures into which he put all his genius, and upon placing them on exhibition, much to his surprise and mortification his friend the critic severely attacked them. In due time, however, a note arrived, addressed:

"My Dear Roberts,—You have doubtless read my remarks upon your pictures. I hope they will make no difference in our friendship.

Yours, etc., ———."

This had a tendency to slightly increase the painter's wrath, and he couched the following:

"My Dear ———,—The next time I meet you I shall pull your nose. I hope it will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc., D. ROBERTS.

It is not recorded whether they met afterwards, but it is safe to say those erstwhile friends hobnobbed no more.

A Precious Washington Urn.

One of the valuable relics intrusted to the care of the grand master of Massachusetts Masons is "the Washington urn," a small golden urn containing a lock of General Washington's hair. Mrs. Washington presented the lock to the Grand Lodge in 1800, and Grand Master Paul Revere made the urn.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Submarine Telegraph Work.

It takes thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep the submarine telegraph cables of the world in repair.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Had Better Consider It.

It is well known, and sorrowfully admitted, by all intelligent persons, of candor, that the social and moral world is being shocked every day by the increasing number of high crimes against person and property, notably against personal and family rights and privileges.

Those dastardly acts of recklessness, butchery and suicide, of which Coroner's juries say that "there was no apparent cause," "no reason could be found," and kindred verdicts, are puzziling the minds of *very many* eminent moralists of the present day.

Undoubtedly one reason for this is that many pulpiteers and moralists study and preach more often upon "Olympic Games," "Base Ball," "The Bicycle," "Military Schools" "Politics," etc., than upon the subjects of "Angels," (good and bad) and the "Devil"—chief of the evil ones—which are among the most important subjects treated upon in the Bible. They are directly and indirectly mentioned 1,582 times!

The book, "Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," which is admitted to be a wonderful compendium of facts appertaining to the great system of "Spiritual Philosophy," does so treat upon the subject of angels—both good and evil—that their origin, nature, character and office are readily understood in a practical way, even by the common people. Hence, to read the work carefully, is to be forearmed, which is to be informed; insomuch that the otherwise unlearned may escape the calamities often consequent upon ignorance of Human and Demon Magnetism.

Human Magnetism, or Mesmerism, now scientifically called "Hypnotism," is a mental or psycological force which *often is*, and *always can be* a stepping-stone to Demon Magnetism, which is, simply, real "Spiritual Phenomena. *This fact is not now generally known!*

The work clearly shows that the *teachings* of the Bible withstand all criticisms, and, also, that ALL of their enemies quote from them when they wish to say anything *morally grand*, or to formulate any moral criterion for practical reference.

While this book does not mention any church or denomination, it *does prove*, incidentally, that the Almighty God of Bible account is a JUST, rather than an *unjust* Being; and that He is still on the giving hand, even to His worst enemies; and that they may, *if they will*, have eternal life as well as this day of probation.

It would interest more than a million of people in our own country to know that this work is *the first one of its size* to present clear-cut proof that *only* those who accept Christ as their Saviour have *any title* to immortality. The contrary view is the foundation on which Spiritualism rests,

The experience, close study and observations of the author for more than thirty years, and the introduction of 200 quotations, with book and page and paper and date given, makes it a valuable library for reference.

Attention is called to some of the commendations this book has received:—

REVIEW of REVIEWS; "He [the author] considers Spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religious and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy."

REV. H. L. HASTINGS, editor of the *Christian*, "Mr. Dadmun's book contains a large number of facts and extracts which I am very glad to get hold of. I do not doubt the general correctness of his positions."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"Certainly the book is a valuable work of reference, it not for study, by those interested in the questions the author has striven to answer."

OUR HOPE AND LIFE IN CHRIST:—"It is a valuable book for all English reading families, and, also, for preachers, lectures, and debaters against Spiritualism."

MESSIAH'S ADVOCATE:—"The book will well repay the trouble to peruse it, in furnishing them with overwhelming evidence against the false claims of Spiritualism."

CAMDEN POST:—"The greatest questions pertaining to Man, here and hereafter, are discussed with brevity, comprehensiveness and—if pointed evidences from many sources are considered—with considerable ability; thus making it worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman, or Divine forces, the evil as well as the good."

REV. MILES GRANT, the well-known writer, lecturer and debater:—"It is a work for the times. It is comprehensive, abounding in important facts, just such as are needed to form a correct conclusion as to the merit of Spirtualism."

REV. G. F. HAINES, Salem, Mass. said to the author:—"I have read every word in your book. It is a valuable work, especially for reference, and I use it as such."

MESSIAH'S HERALD:—"This work is intended to explain the mystery of Spiritualism. We have no doubt that the position by the author that it is a mixture of false and real phenomena is correct. As to the character of the supernatural element in its workings, we endorse the conclusions he reaches, that the agencies at work are the Devil and his angels. There is no doubt but the scathing denunciations of the false theology of Spiritualism are justified in the premises."

REVIEW and HERALD, Battle Creek, Mich.:—"The author occupies the true position in regard to conditional immorality, and hence holds the only true vantage ground from which the claims of Spiritualism can be successfully refuted.

The author shows that Spiritualism is not a humbug, as so many claim, and are thereby thrown off their guard; that it is not religion; that its claims are false; that its phenomena are beyond human power, and that its teachings are destructive to morality, and utterly blasphemous."

DR. A. F. RANDALL, Port Huron, Mich.:—"I can conscientiously say it is a *grand* book—ought to be read by everybody; then philosophers would no longer go about like Diogenes with a lantern in broad daylight."

The NEWS has already said that Spiritualism is one of the most important subjects of our time, and that this book treats it exhaustively, and refutes it completely. This work has been selected by the Mendota College as "specially adapted to the Bible Training School."

This is a regular $1.50 book but to more quickly spread its usefulness this edition has been reduced to $1.25 post-paid. To ministers and teachers $1.00.

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"Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," by Elder John H. Dadmun, is one of the most important works of our time; it treats the System exhaustively and "refutes" it completely.

This wore shows that much of the social and moral evil which news journals say is terribly on the increase, is traceable to the TEACHINGS of Spiritualism. Indeed a large per cent. of mysterious suicides are but results of doctrines taught by evil angels who control persons under favorable conditions and make them *Destroying Mediums.*

It is worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman or divine forces, the evil well as the good.

No church or denomination is mentioned and nearly every quotation has its date and authority given, making the book valuable for reference.

It has received highest commendation.

The only book that *disproves* the claims of Modern Spiritualism.

468 pp., 8 vo., large type, on fine white paper, excellent postrait of the author, bound in cloth, with stamps and edges of gold. Price $1.25, post-paid. To ministers and teachers, $1.00.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In effect May 16th, 1897.

EASTWARD.						WESTWARD.					
Philadelphia.	Delair.	W. Palmyra	Palmyra	Riverton.	Riverton.	Palmyra	W. Palmyra	Delair.	Philadelphia.
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
6.10	6.31	6.37	6.40	6.42	5.50	6.52	5.53	5.58	6.20
7.00	7.31	7.37	7.39	7.42	7.41	7.47	7.49	7.55	7.20
					7.27	7.25		7.30	7.50
8.20	8.42	8.47	8.49	8.52	7.47	7.56	7.57	7.56	8.20
10.30	10.50	10.54	10.56	10.58	8.17	8.26			8.40
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	8.54	8.57	8.59	9.03	9.20
12.00	12.22	12.27	12.29	12.32	9.07				9.30
*1.00	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30	10.20	10.24			10.50
1.45	2.05	2.09	2.12	2.15	10 m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m	p. m.
2.30	2.50		2.55	2.58	12.02	12.04			12.30
3.30	3.52	3.58	4.00	4.03	12.10	12.16	12.02	12.14	12.40
4.00				4.27	1.11	1.14	1.06	1.40	2.00
4.20			4.50	4.53	2.30	2.14	2.15	2.19	2.40
5.00			5.20	5.23	3.30	3.11	3.15	3.19	4.00
5.10	5.36	5.47	5.41	5.47	4.09	3.51			4.30
5.40			5.50	5.57	5.15	5.21	5.23	5.28	5.50
6.00	6.18	6.23	6.25	6.28	5.46	6.15			6.40
6.30	6.57	6.59	7.04	7.07	6.51	6.54	6.56	7.00	7.20
7.30	7.51	7.55	7.57	8.00	8.11	8.14			8.35
9.00	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.32	9.51	9.54	9.56	10.00	10.20
10.30	10.51	10.57	10.58	11.00	10.54	10.56	10.58	11.00	11.20
11.45	12.05	12.09	12.11	12.14	12.21	12.24	12.25	12.24	12.50
			SUN	DAY	TRA	INS.			
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
8.45	9.04	9.15	9.17	9.20	8.56	8.59	8.14		8.17 9.05
9.15	9.39	9.45	9.47	9.50	p. m	p. m	p. m.	p. m.	p. m
p. m	p. m	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	12.51	12.54	12.56	1.00	1.20
1.30	1.52	1.57	1.59	2.02	5.16	5.19	5.21	5.27	5.50
5.45	6.09	6.14	6.13	6.16	7.28	7.31	7.33	7.40	8.05
10.00	10.21	10.26	10.28	10.31	10.15	10.18	10.20	10.25	10.50

*Saturday only.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Leave Palmyra as follows:

For Trenton, Newark and New York, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.53, 7.57 p. m., week-days; 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.14 p. m. Sundays.

For Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Park and Burlington, 6.31, 7.32, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29, 2.12, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.23, 5.41 5.53, 6.25, 7.04, 7.57, 9.9, p. m., and 12.11 night, week-days. 9.47 a. m., 1.59, 6.14, 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Bordentown, 6.31, 7.32, 8.49, 1.56, a. m. 12.29, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.22, 5.53, 6.25, 7.57, 9.29 p. m., and 12.11 night, week days. 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.14 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Hightstown, Jamesburg, South Amboy, 8.30 a. m., and 4.00 p. m., week days.

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A VOYAGE AT DUSK.

From Lapland to Napland the way is not long,
And the anchor we lift to a lullaby song,
And the rhyme of our music goes ringing away
To shores that lie over the luminous bay.
A moment we linger and drift with the tide,
Then out of our gay little harbor we glide.
Our cargo is sung and our sailors are here.
We are rocking away on our journey, my dear.

From Lapland to Napland the way is not far,
And our vessel we point to a fair ov'ning star,
And go winging along to a haven that lies
In the magical light of my little one's eyes.
For our sails are unfurled, and the breezes are fair,
And the name of our ship is the Rockaby Chair.
O'er the billows it rides, and its rhythmical swing
Is an answering lilt to the song that we sing.

From Lapland to Napland the way is not cold.
There are shelter and warmth in the arms that infold,
And the weary one finds on the welcoming breast
A harbor of peace and a haven of rest.
From Lapland to Napland the journey is past,
And the Rockaby vessel is anchored at last,
And the song that we murmur grows fainter and dies
On the pillows of down where my little one lies.
—Albert B. Paine in Youth's Companion.

WAKALONA.

The old engineer and I had dragged our chairs round to the south side of the hospital and were enjoying as well as the weak and wounded could be expected to enjoy the mountain air and the morning. June was in the mountains, but the snow was still heavy on the high peaks. The yellow river, soiled by the Leadville smolters, and still freighted with floating mush ice, splashed by on its way to Pueblo and the terre caliente. The little gray, glad faced surgeon came along presently and told Frank that he might go home on Saturday, and that made the old engineer, usually a little mite cranky and irritable, as happy as a boy about to be loosed from school.

"Say, Frank," I began, "have you ever known an Indian girl who could by any stretch of imagination be considered handsome?"

"Yes," he said thoughtfully, placing his well foot on top of the railing and frowning from mere force of habit. "We were at North Platte at the time, that being the end of the track, and there I knew a Pawnee maiden who was really good to look upon. I never knew her name. We called her Walk Alone at first, because she seemed never to mix up with the other squaws, but when Slide McAlaster, the head brakeman on the construction train, began to make love to her he named her Wakalona, which he thought a more fitting title, inasmuch as she had already been called by Colonel Cody the Princess of the Platte.

"Wakalona's father, Red Fox, was one of the bravest of the Pawnee scouts, and his daughter was naturally something of a belle among her people. She was tall, tawny, graceful, willowy and wild. It was a long time before Slide, big, blond and handsome as he was, could gain the confidence of the stately princess. It was months before she would allow him to walk with her, and even then the feathered head of a jealous buck could always be seen peeping from the high grass and keeping constant watch over the girl.

"Wakalona, like the other women, worked in the fields when there were any fields to be worked and at other times made herself useful about her father's tent. Her mother was dead. She was the only child her father had, and he was very proud of her. In a battle between the Sioux and the Pawnees, near Ogalalla, the Sioux had captured Wakalona, and her father and Buffalo Bill had rescued her almost miraculously from four of their foemen, three of whom they had slain. After that the Sioux had marked Red Fox and his daughter as their own, and many lures had been set to ensnare them.

"At North Platte Red Fox had planted a little field of corn, and it was here, when the sun was low, that Slide used to woo the dark eyed Princess of the Platte. I used to watch her working in the field, and when we whistled she would always pause in her labors and look up to make sure that it was the whistle of No. 49, although she never looked up for the whistle of any other engine. I think, as she began to lose her heart to McAlaster, that she came to know the sound even of the bell and the rattle of the spring hangers on the old work engine. Jim was McAlaster's real name. We called him Slide because he could never set a brake if he used both hands without twisting it up so tight that the wheels would slide, so marvelously strong were his long, sinewy arms. When we were coming into the Platte on a summer's evening, Slide used to jump off the engine, where he always rode, open the switch, close it behind the caboose and then stroll over into the little cornfield where Wakalona worked.

"Now, she always knew he was coming, but, like her white sisters, she liked to play that she didn't, and when he would steal up behind her and catch her in his arms (if no one was looking) she would start and shudder as naturally as a country schoolma'am.

"We went in the ditch one day, Slide had his ankle sprained and was obliged to ride in that evening in the caboose. I whistled as usual for the station, and in the twilight saw the Indian girl still working in the field and waiting for the sweet surprise for which she had learned to wait. As we pulled in over the switches I glanced out into the field again, feeling sorry for Slide and for his sweetheart as well, but now she was nowhere to be seen. When we had made the big brakeman comfortable in the hospital tent, he signaled me ahead, and when I bent over him he pulled me down and whispered 'Wakalona,' and I knew what he meant. I found her father and told him that the brakeman had been hurt and asked him to allow his daughter to see the sufferer in the surgeon's tent. Red Fox was much surprised. We had been an hour late coming in that evening. It was now dark, and Wakalona had not been seen by any of her people since the setting of the sun. I told the warrior that I had seen her working in the field as we were nearing the station, and how, when I looked again a moment later, she was gone.

"With a start the brave chieftain threw up his hands, and then, controlling himself with a great effort, he signed to me and I followed him out into the field. The Indian put his face close to the ground, and when he straightened up he looked all about him and said, 'Sioux.' I brought a white light from the locomotive, and by the light of it the wily Indian made out that two of the hated tribe had slipped up behind the helpless girl and seized her and carried her away. Presently he brought a blade of corn to me, and upon it there was a tiny drop of blood, and yet he insisted that his daughter had not been killed. Later he assured me that she had not been carried, but had walked away, taking a different direction from that taken by the Sioux. Now I saw it all. She had heard our whistle, and while she waited for her lover the pantherlike Sioux had stolen upon her.

"What mental anguish must have been hers when she realized that, instead of the protecting arms of her fair god, the arms of murderers were around her! Love, like the locomotive, is a great civilizer. Wakalona had tasted the joy of love, and life had become dear to her. The past to her was veiled in dark mystery, the future was little better, but already she had begun to feel that beyond it all there must be a brighter and better world. Once she had asked McAlaster about the future, and he, touched by the earnestness of her nature, had told her in his own way a story his mother had told to him many a time—the story of the Christ. 'Think of a big, awkward clown like me,' said Slide, 'trying to unravel the mysterics of the future—trying to convert this white souled woman who, without knowing it, has been the means of making me a better man.'

"I've noticed all along, though, that love of a good woman always makes a man gentler, braver and better.

"When Red Fox had explained to me that Wakalona had not been killed, but had wandered away, I urged him to call the scouts and search the plains for her, but he shook his head. 'It is true that my child has not been killed,' he said sadly, 'but she is dead. It is true that she still walks the earth, but she is dead to me and to all her people,' and the great brave bowed his head in silent sorrow.

"Then I remembered having heard that an Indian who had lost his scalp was looked upon as one demented or dead, and I knew then what had happened to the Princess Wakalona.

"How best to break the news to poor McAlaster was a question over which I pondered on my way back to the camp. He was strong and sensible. He had seen many a comrade pulled out of a wreck mangled almost beyond recognition. He had been in more than one Indian fight, but he had never lain helpless upon a stretcher and listened to a tale such as I might tell. And while I framed a story of how Wakalona had gone that very day to visit a neighboring camp the poor princess wandered over the prairie. All night she walked the trackless wilds, and when the stars paled she lay down upon the damp earth to sleep. She knew that she was expected to die, that she ought to die, but she shunned death, not from any dread of it, but for the love of life.

"No doubt she fully intended to die, but she would put the thought of it by for a little longer and dream of the pale-faced brave. Ah, he might love her still; who could tell, for the white people were so strange. She slept and doubtless dreamed of the little field, of her father, of the twilight time and of the sweet surprise of her lover's arms about her, and then she started up suddenly, putting her hand to her head, and the recollection of her misfortune made her heart sad, and soon she slept again.

"When she awoke, the sun was high in the heavens. She was hungry and thirsty. The blood had dried, and now she went down to the river to drink and bathe her fevered face. Then she sat by the river for a long time, trying to make up her mind to die, but she could not.

"She knew that she was counted among the dead by her people, and if she returned to them she would be drowned in this river when the sun went down. Late in the afternoon she came to a little station where there was a lone operator and a water tank. The station agent gave her food and offered her shelter, but she shook her head and asked him where the river lay. The spectacle of a woman wandering about half crazed, half starved and alone was a sad one, and the operator, feeling his own utter loneliness, tried to persuade her to stay. Pointing to the west, she began to chant:

"When the great red sun is half in the sky
And half in the earth, the dead must die.

"Then she bared her bowed head, and he saw the little round spot where the skin had been cut away and understood. This revelation, however, caused the agent to redouble his efforts to save the hapless maiden from herself.

"After much coaxing he succeeded in getting her into his little room in the rear of the telegraph office, where she soon fell asleep. The sun went down and still she slept, and he knew she was safe, at least for another day. The darkness deepened on the desert, the evening wore away, the operator got 'Good night' from the dispatcher at Omaha and fell asleep in his chair. Presently he was awakened by a sound, as of a door closing softly. He stole into the little back room only to learn that his guest had gone. He slipped outside and listened, but save for the doleful cry of a lone wolf the night was voiceless, and he returned to his narrow room.

"Next day, when the sun was falling away in the west, the operator, sitting as his little table, noticed a shadow in the door and looking up beheld the sad face of the Indian maiden gaunter and sorrier than before. Again he gave her food, and from his medicine chest, which in those days was furnished to all agents and conductors by the company, he brought medicated bandages, which he bound about her torn ankles, and ointment which he put upon her wounded head. After that she continued to come to him every day to accept a meager meal and at night to steal away and sleep upon the prairie with only the stars above her. At the end of a fortnight she was almost well again. Now the woman that was in her nature caused her to long for some one to whom she might tell her story, in whom she might confide, and she told it, as well as she could, to the agent. He helped her to arrange her hair so as to hide the hateful scar at the top of her head, and persuaded her to return to her people. 'If the white man loved you once, he will love you all the more now and will save you from your people if they try to molest you,' was the agent's encouraging advice, and she determined to return.

"Slide McAlaster's severely sprained ankle had become strong, and he was at work again. The name of Wakalona was never mentioned by the Indians, for to them she was dead. It was never mentioned by the whites when it could be avoided, for no one cared to tell the awful story to the brakeman, and so he lived from day to day, expecting her to come home. His was the only cheerful face in the camp during those two weeks. He was happy in the morning, hoping that the day would bring her back, and happy again at night, for there was one day less of waiting for her return. And she did come back. One night when the rain was pouring down she opened the door of her father's tent and waited to be welcomed home.

"The old scout was pacing his tent, for he had not ceased to grieve for his daughter, but now that she had returned to him, as one from the grave, her coming served only to augment his misery. At sight of her he had taken a step or two toward the tent door, and then, pausing to look upon her for the last time, his face grew grave as he pointed a long arm down the darkness. In a hoarse voice he uttered those ominous words, 'The shadows lie upon the shore—to the river be gone.' With a despairing look the princess turned back into the rain swept night, and now a new danger confronted her. The guards had seen her at the tent door, by the dim light of a grease lamp, and now they seized and bound her. Her father had left to her the one chance of flight; the guards had shown less pity, and while she sat, bound and guarded, in a dimly lighted tent, her lover slept and dreamed of her coming, not 100 yards away. The day dawned grudgingly, the darkness seemed reluctant to leave the earth, the sun remained behind the dark clouds, from which the rain continued to fall in torrents. At noon the rain ceased, the sun came out, meadow larks caroled free in the blue above, but the hapless Wakalona lay fettered in a rain soaked tent. The story of her capture was kept a profound secret, for the Indians knew that the United States army officers would interfere if they learned that the princess was to be put to death. In the darkness of their ignorance they believed that they were doing their duty.

"On account of the rain we had not gone out that day, but late in the afternoon an order came from the dispatcher for us to run light to Omaha to bring out a train of steel. As we pulled out over the switches I noticed a great crowd of Pawnees down by the river near the railroad bridge. As we approached we could see that they were waving their hands and putting up weird signals. Now, as the engine, still creeping along, working the water out of her cylinders, neared the bridge, McAlaster suddenly cried, 'Wakalona!' and leaped from the engine. I stopped the engine, and, looking over, saw Wakalona seated in a canoe, with her head bowed down almost to her knees. A stalwart Pawnee sat in one end of the canoe, holding a single oar, while another Indian, equally well proportioned, sat near the girl, whose feet were fettered and whose hands were bound behind her back. Now the whole band began to chant:

"The shadows lie upon the shore.
The dead shall walk the earth no more.

"The sun sat like a great, red wheel that had sunk hub deep in the sand, and when half the rim was below and half above the earth the second stanza of the death chant arose from the river as the boat was pushed out into the stream:

"When the great red sun is half in the sky
And half in the earth, the dead must die.

"Now for the first time Wakalona lifted her eyes, and she beheld her lover leaping from the shore. A few strokes brought him within reach of the little boat, and he climbed aboard. The Indian at the oar stood up and faced him. The big brakeman swung his long right arm, caught the Pawnee under the ear, and over he went. Reaching down, he lifted the other Indian bodily, turned him half over and with all his might drove him head first into the sand at the bottom of the river.

"While this was going on the little bark was drifting rapidly toward the bridge. McAlaster cut the cord that bound the woman, seized the oar and made the land just below the engine. Lifting the girl in his arms, he ran up the dump, placed her in the caboose and we were off. As we reached the east end of the bridge I looked back and saw the bafled band swarming in from the west, but even as they ran the sun went down, the death hour had passed and they turned back to their tents."—Cy Warman in New York Sun.

Hunting In treat Britain.

Although a good many of those whose apparent desire it is to curtail or destroy the sports and amusements of others would have it otherwise, it is a fact that hunting, whether of stag, fox or hare, is in a more flourishing condition at the present moment than it over was before. There are now no fewer than 22 packs of staghounds in the United Kingdom, 188 of foxhounds and nearly 200 of harriers and beagles, while in each succeeding year followers of hounds get more numerous until it has actually become a serious question with some masters, How can we keep down our fields?

The cub hunting season, which is practically at an end, has, excepting with the Earl of Yarborough's and a few other packs, been scarcely so successful as usual, owing to the dry state of the ground and consequent lack of scent, but the great desideratum was rain, and now that we have had that in abundance the prospects of the regular season are rosy.—London Telegraph.

Straight to the Point.

"Now that we have married, Penelope, and have nothing to conceal from each other, how"—

"I'm 29, George. How much did you give the preacher?"—Chicago Tribune.

MONTE MEN IN LONDON

A QUAINT NARRATIVE OF AN ENCOUNTER WITH CARD SHARPS.

Away Back In 1855 the Three Card Trick Was Played—The Now Well Known Method of Snaring a Victim—The Familiar Trick of Turning Up a Corner.

Three card monte is not a recent invention of the card player by any means. Back in the early fifties it evidently flourished in the English capital, as the following letter to the Brooklyn Eagle suggests. The communication comes from William Day, who had an experience with card sharpers in London in 1855. After slumbering for many a long year the details come with a flavor of the old days in their quaint narration:

One day in the year 1855 I was standing at the corner of Great Holland street and Blackfriars' road, London. I had not even a single acquaintance in the city and very little money, and as I was thinking where I could go next so it would cost nothing a plainly dressed man spoke to me. He said: "Can you tell me the way to St. James' park? I am a stranger in London. In fact, I was left some money down in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and as I intend to go to Australia I thought I would like to see something of London on my way there." I said: "I have nothing to do. I'll show you the way to St. James' park." He appeared quite grateful. I said, "We must go along the new cut," certainly one of the poorest streets in London, though it appears to be always full of people. So we went along, but I noticed when there was a crowd he went ahead and pushed through the crowd. I thought to myself, "You are not like the country men that stand aside waiting for the crowd to go by."

When we got to the corner of the Waterloo Bridge road, he asked me to take a glass of bitters. So we entered the gin palace, and there we met a well dressed young lady. The stranger asked her to take a bitter. She said she would prefer gin. We took ale. I noticed she had a well filled satchel, and when she opened it to take her handkerchief out I noticed it was bulged out with rolls of old newspapers. We then went out and walked to the Westminster Bridge road. I said to him: "Here we are now. Go over this bridge, pass the houses of parliament and Westminster abbey, turn to the right up Parliament street and there you are at the Horse Guards entrance to the park." He said: "I am much obliged to you for your trouble. Take a glass before you leave."

While we were drinking he said: "I have a friend here, but I have lost him in this great city. He is stopping opposite some large theater, but I cannot think of its name. Tell me the names of the theaters. I may remember it's name." I mentioned several names, and when I mentioned "Victoria" he cried, "Why, that is it." I said: "We passed it, but it is no trouble. I'll take you there."

I took the man around to the theater. He said, "There is the very place where he is stopping." Taking me across the road, he said, "Wait one moment." Then he ran up the stairs, bringing his friend back with him, and they insisted that I must go up. So we all three went upstairs into a room. I remember the room well; half a dozen chairs and two tables. The friend ordered ale, and while we were sitting talking an old man, a peddler, came in the room and, taking some things out of his basket, said, "Gentlemen, I would like to sell you a pair of razors cheap—only two bob and a tanner." The friend cried: "I never saw such a place as London is for peddlers. Gentlemen cannot hold a private conversation but they are intruded on by some one to sell something."

The old peddler answered: "I am a poor man trying to make an honest living. Now, gentlemen, I'll tell you what I will do. We will play for the razors. I'll put up the pair of razors against your two and six. Here are the cards." He said: "Here are three cards, one court and two plain cards. Now, can any gentleman show me where the court card is?" The two friends argued about it and then decided, after playing a few times and passing sovereigns or yellow boys between them. The peddler set the cards out once more. Then the peddler dropped a dirty handkerchief on the floor, and in trying to find it put his head below the table. One of the friends instantly found the court card, showed it to me, turned up the corner and laid it back in its place, after winking at me. Just then the peddler lifted his head above the table and said, "Can any gentleman tell where the court card is?"

The two friends argued it and at last appealed to me. One said it was one card, and the other said it was another. I said, "Gentlemen, I am not betting, but I think I know the court card," for certainly there the court card lay, with the corner turned up. The friend said, "I will bet you a sovereign you cannot pick it up." I said, "I tell you I do not bet." The other friend said, "I don't believe the fellow has a mag." The other one said to me, "You have not got a sovereign, and I don't think you have a bob."

I found it was getting warm, and, as I sat near the door, I arose and said, "Gentlemen, I must be going." Then I went down the stairs, treading loudly. Then I crept up, opened the door about an inch and saw all three with their heads together and in deep conversation. I cried, "Gentlemen, that is not the first time I have seen three card monte."

A Man of Nerve.

"Man of nerve!" he exclaimed. "Well, I should say he was!"

"Has he ever done anything to show it?"

"Done anything! Say, that man has a standing offer to umpire amateur baseball games to a finish."—Chicago Post.

No Advantage Taken.

"Do you really adhere to the one price rule?"

"We do," said the merchant. "A young married man can buy as cheaply of us as the most experienced matron."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A FOSSIL SEA SERPENT.

Remains of an Ancient Saurian Found In Colorado.

The University of Denver has a very interesting fossil. It is an ancient reptile. The parts preserved are in an almost complete vertebral column, about 16 feet long and containing 90 vertebræ, portions of the head and a few of the arm bones. Several teeth are in almost perfect condition. Nearly all the bones are well petrified, but some retain a half bony structure. Professor Lee of the university thus writes about it:

"The specimen is a gift to the university from John Keegan of Flagler. The manner in which it was found is interesting. One day a Mexican herdsman rode into Flagler and reported that his horse stumbled and fell over a long string of bones. The man picked up one of the bones and was surprised to find it heavy as stone. He carried a piece to the town, and Mr. Keegan saw that the bones might be of scientific interest. He drove to the place and found about 12 feet of the vertebral column lying on the ground, as it had lain through countless thousands of years. There it had been left when the rock decayed from around it. About four feet of the tail was still imbedded in the solid rock. This was carefully dug out and the whole skeleton preserved by Mr. Keegan, who sent it to the university, where his son became interested in the study of geology.

"Mr. Keegan reports that while the specimen was in his possession it was examined by several geologists. From them we learn that the bones are from the uppermost cretaceous formation of that region. The place of preservation was so near the division between cretaceous and tertiary rock that they could not determine the age definitely. Further study, however, shows that the reptile is a cretaceous form.

"During cretaceous time not only the greater part of Colorado, but the greater part of the western half of the continent, was a shallow sea, dotted here and there with islands. The age of reptiles was nearing its close. Those clumsy, overgrown monsters which we are familiar with as inhabitants of the Denver region had reached their culmination and were ready to pass out of existence forever as soon as the new conditions were inaugurated at the end of the age. Among these reptile forms we find the ancestors of the modern serpents. During the cretaceous period the seas were inhabited by long, snakelike reptiles called by Cope pythonamorpha, or mosasauria. He gives three genera—clidastes, platecarpus and mesasaurus. It is in one of these genera of sea serpents that our monster must be placed. It is difficult to locate it definitely, because so many of the characteristic parts are destroyed.

"I sent some of the bones to the department of the national geological survey at Washington and received word that 'the specimen is probably a clidastes, although the jaw is more massive and the teeth are more compressed than in the only specimens we have. I think that you probably have one of the most complete vertebral columns of this group of marine reptiles in existence. The tail is particularly fine and gives me a much better impression of the depth and compression of this part of the body.' After careful examination of the published descriptions I was led to the opinion that the species has not been described heretofore.

"If one can imagine a long, slender reptile, sometimes 70 feet in length, not quite as slender as the modern serpent, and having two pairs of short, paddle-like feet, one will have a fairly good idea of this class of reptiles. They were great sea serpents and were covered with bony scales, as Professor Marsh has shown. I have referred to them as the ancestors of snakes. The form of the body was very snakelike, and the long jaw shows a mechanism similar to that of serpents which makes it possible to swallow the food whole. Their habits seem to have been serpentlike, and they lived during the age immediately preceding the introduction of true snakes. It is an easy step from an animallike clidastes to the modern serpent. Just drop off his limbs or make them rudimentary and make the body a little more slender and the change is complete."—Denver Republican.

Hugo's House.

His house was constructed after the fashion of his library and of his genius, with much of grandeur and majesty in the whole, many brilliant beauties, many gaps and some small things in detail. It was above all composite. As in his books, he reconstructed in his house everything he made use of. Being furnished and decorated while he was composing "The Legend of the Centuries," it resembled these poems. The Old and the New Testaments had their place there; the Gothic dominated; the sixteenth and following centuries down to the revolution are represented. Guernsey had for a long time been the resort of pirates and smugglers, so old riches abounded in the houses of Saint Pierre-Port. In hunting for them Victor Hugo laid his hands upon some marvels. What he did not find in the two islands he had bought elsewhere, especially in Holland. He rarely left the furniture and the curios as he found them. He demolished them to put them together anew, making mantel pieces out of strong boxes, bed canopies out of altar hangings, chimney pieces out of church stalls and chandeliers out of altar candlesticks, imagining and combining things still more beautiful with elements magnificent in themselves. Being an excellent designer and a laborious and skillful workman, he wielded the tools with his own hands.—Gustave Larroumet in Chautauquan.

Queer.

"Queer, isn't it?"
"What's queer?" inquired another.
"The night falls."
"Yes."
"But it doesn't break."
"No."
"The day breaks."
"Yes."
"But it doesn't fall."
"No."
"Queer, isn't it?"
And he was gone.—Quenemo (Kan.) Republican.

THE WEEKLY NEWS
—AND—
SOUTH JERSEY ADVERTISER,

C. F. SLEEPER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DR. J. J. SLEEPER, Associate Editor.

Terms—$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

JOB WORK of all kinds promptly executed as cheaply and as neatly as any office in the County.

We solicit items of interest from all quarters of the State. Correspondents will please sign their names in full to all communications, not for publication but as a guarantee of correctness. Anonymous communications are not wanted.

Advertisers will find the News a valuable advertising medium. None but clean, respectable advertisements inserted.

A mark against this paragraph indicates that this is a sample copy of the paper, sent to you for your inspection free of charge, and that we should be glad to have you become a subscriber.

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NEWS AND ADVERTISER,
Palmyra, N. J.

RESIDENCE.—Corner Fourth and Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Entered at the Palmyra Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

County Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of Burlington county are requested to elect delegates to a convention to be held in the Court House, on

SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider the revision of the rules governing conventions, in accordance with the resolution adopted September 19, 1896.

The election of delegates to the convention will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock. The voters of New Hanover township will meet at F. Bishop's hotel, Cookstown; Palmyra, at the Union League rooms; Woodland, at Shamong; Westampton, at Little Pine Swamp. The voters in the remaining townships will meet in the places designated as the polling places for the Fall election of 1896. Under the rules the townships and election districts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Bass River,	2	Lumberton,	4
Beverly City,	7	Mansfield,	7
Beverly Township,	5	Medford,	8
Boracentown, 1st,	7	Mount Laurel,	6
" 2d,	6	New Hanover,	7
" 3d,	2	Northampton, 1st,	6
Burlington, 1st,	5	" 2d,	5
" 2d,	8	" 3d,	8
" 3d,	6	Palmyra,	9
" 4th,	7	Pemberton, east,	4
Burlington Twp.,	4	" west,	2
Chester, east,	6	Riverside,	5
" west,	7	Shamong,	3
Chesterfield,	4	Southampton, east,	3
Cinnaminson, 1st,	4	" west,	3
" 2d,	3	Springfield,	4
Delran,	2	Washington,	2
Eastampton,	2	Westampton,	3
Evesham,	5	Willingboro,	2
Florence,	7	Woodland,	2

By order of the County Executive Committee.

AMOS GIBBS, Chairman.

CHAS. K. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

"A word spoken in due season, how good is it." Proverbs 15: 22, 23.

RIVERTON.

The days are beginning to shorten.

Nicholas Rourke's baby has been very sick this week.

Miss Helen Lippincott entertained a large house party over the 4th.

Mrs. Frank Willard has been quite unwell during the present week.

Dr. and Mrs. Edw. P. Fell are the guests at Miss Seckel's on Main street.

The regular meeting of the Borough Council was held on Thursday evening.

The new bicycle ordinance is published in this issue. Cut it out for reference.

Dr. Frances Janney offers a reward for the return of her day-book, which she has lost.

Roy Fisler returned on Tuesday from spending several days with his parents at Orange, N. J.

Manager J. D. Eisele, of Dreer's Nursery, expects to start next Tuesday for Europe, on business.

Mrs. Jacob D. Eisele will spend several weeks at Atlantic City while Mr. Eisele is in Europe.

William Watkins expects to start to-day for Toronto, Canada, to spend two weeks at his old home.

The small boys and some of the larger folks were disappointed in the celebration on the Fourth because there were no fireworks. That is a feature that ought not to be overlooked next year.

James S. Coale and party leave this Saturday for a two week's camping trip on Lake Placid, in the Adirondack Mountains.

Arrangements are being made for the improvement of Lippincott avenue by the construction of a cycle path between the trees and the driveway.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the launch race, on Monday, but F. G. Stuart, of Morrelton, took home the prize, just the same.

Just about now infants and animals as well suffer for lack of water. Thoughtful caretakers of these creatures should note this and act accordingly.

The State Board of Health has issued a circular to local Boards calling attention to the law which prohibits ice dealers from selling ice from ponds on which skating has been allowed.

Many ministers throughout New Jersey are providing wheel quarters in the basement or annex of their churches, so that cyclists out on a run can attend services and not have to keep watch to see that their wheels are not stolen.

There is a scheme under way for a stock company to buy the Lawn House and the Ellison's property adjoining and build a big modern hotel on the the site. The Cook's property would be as good a site and could be had at a much lower figure.

In several counties of this State a worm of unknown variety has been devasting the growing clover. This worm is about half an inch long and of a green color, with a dark stripe along the back. They riddle the clover leaves badly.

The Masonic fraternity has abandoned for the present the scheme of purchasing the Ashhurst property, Mount Holly, for a home for aged and destitute members. The option secured by the lodge on this property has expired. The price asked, $25,000, was considered too high.

The object of the scheme for widening the sidewalks of Lippincott and Thomas avenues seems to have been misinterperted by some of the resident of those thoroughfares. The intentions was not to build a bicycle track but only to make room for one either to be laid by the wheelmen themselves or by the Borough to be paid for by a special tax on "bikes," which divided among 300 wheels would be about 75c or $1 per wheel and perhaps only 50c.

BOROUGH BUSINESS.

The Borough Council met in the fire house on Thursday evening.

A petition was presented signed by nearly all the property owners on Lippincott avenue, asking for a new curb line. This is the project to extend the width of the sidewalks so that there will be room for a bicycle path outside of the trees. The petition was referred to the Highway Committee.

The Highway Committee reported a conference with Wm. C. Gatzmer's attorney as to the settlement of the troublesome road question, which was changed in front of his property. He is willing to let Mr. Frishmuth's road remain if it is put back in front of his property and the two trees restored and his cost of $155 to be paid by the Borough. The Committee favored such a settlement rather than another recourse to the Courts. This was approved and the Committee empowered to make the changes.

In this connection the Mayor made an explanation of his action as clerk of the former Council which authorized the work done, as he had been criticised for leaving something out of the minutes. He stated Mr. Frishmuth made no agreement at any session of Council to reimburse the Borough in case the changes made should cause litigation.

The Fire Committee reported on the fire alarm system and favored rewiring the system and other improvements the cost of which would be $155 85. The report was adopted and and the work ordered done.

The ordinance to prevent garbage being thrown on the streets was past third reading. The ordinance providing for the impounding of animals was referred back to the Highway Committee for amendment.

The ordinance repealing the former huckster license ordinance was passed third and final reading.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the Borough officials passed final reading.

The bicycle ordinance was then taken up and opposed by Mr. Ellsworth. He spoke forcibly against any ordinance allowing riding on the sidewalk. He favored fixing up the streets so they could be ridden upon. He did not believe any distinction could be made in the streets and thought the proposed ordinance would make the Borough liable for accidents. On final passage the vote stood 4 to 2 (Messrs. Ellsworth and Hardman).

The following bills were ordered paid:

Geo. Faust, Marshal one mouth,	$33.30
Chas. Armstrong lamplighter, 1 month	30.00
Riverton Fire Co., 6 months rent,	50.00
W. L. Bowen, 25 posters,	2.00
Patrick & Carter, electric supplier,	6.82
C. Halyburton, waste,	1.00
Jno. T. Palmer, 100 postals,	2.00
E. H. Pancoast, fees,	3.25
Mann Co., 2 tax books,	6.50
Quaker City Stencils Works,	.40
Standard Oil Co., oil,	18.89
W. King & Jones, lamp goods,	9.52

The bill of E. H. Pancoast for $15.90, fees for taking school census was not paid because it was deemed his salary was in lieu of all fees.

$500 was authorized to be borrowed to pay bills at 5 per cent for 6 months.

The Mayor called attention to the law, which provides that violation of ordinances must be tried before the Mayor or Recorder and (as he did desire the honors) he suggested that a Recorder be appointed. S. J. Coddington was appointed to the office until the end of the fiscal year. Adjournment was made until July 15th, at 7.30 P. M.

THE FOURTH IN RIVERTON.

The celebration of the Fourth was carried out according to program. After the Burlington band arrived, at 9 o'clock, the flag was raised at the fire house while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The band then led the parade, of about 150 sweet little tots all dressed in white carrying silk flags, to the river bank in front of Wm. P. Ellison's where patriotic songs were sung and an address was made by Judge Hanna.

There was a large crowd of people on the bank at the celebration and to witness the yacht race.

There was no launch race but three cat-boats started in a light wind. The Sea Gull, being so much larger than the Frolic had to allow her 5 minutes time allowance and as she only crossed the line 3 minutes ahead the prizew as awarded the Frolic.

Nine mosquito boats started but several did not finish. It was a very pretty race and an exciting finish. James Coale being first home, followed very closely by Norman Ellison and C. C. Rianhard.

There were only three starters in the tub race, which was won by Tom Kerrigan with Wm. Bishop second.

The patriotic services on the lawn in the evening were conducted by Rev. R. B. Shepherd and Judge Hanna made an addres.

The Lyceum in the evening was the scene of a bright assembly of the young people in the neighborhood, the subscribers to the musical fund having complimentary cards issued to them.

DELAIR.

David L. Taylor and family spent the Fourth at Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Yardley spent the 4th at Narbreth, Pa.

Miss Lizzie Hatch entertained several friends on the glorious Fourth.

J. E. Rossell and Abe Bennett spent part of the national holiday gunning.

About $25 was realized at the late lawn party at Nichols' on Saturday evening.

The base ball game on the 5th between married and single team resulted in a tie game.

Henry Hollinshed, Jr., as an officer of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Arcanum has made several visitations.

Miss Amy Whitcraft, Miss Maud Custer and J. R. Whitcraft rode about 50 miles through the park last Saturday.

Mrs. George W. Taylor entertained several relatives over the Fourth and unfurled to the breeze a brand new flag.

Mrs. Rebecca Beckenbach, Mrs. J. L. Giberson and Mrs. Norris Hannum are still confined to their beds and the extreme heat is much against their recovery.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

July 5th, 1897.

The responsibility for the failure of the Senate to pass the tariff bill last week belongs to the republican Senators. Had they been able to agree on several proposed amendments to the bill, the measure would to-day have been returned to the House according to expectations. The republican Senators agreed at the last minute to press an amendment giving a bounty to beet sugar, but as soon as it was brought before the Senate, Senators Jones, of Ark., and Teller, of Colorado, informed them that the Senate would remain in session all the summer before that amendment would be allowed to pass, and the republicans were compelled to withdraw it, but it was then renewed by Senator Allen and is still pending. Nothing now stands in the way of the final vote on the bill, but an agreement among the republicans, and that will be reached within two or three days.

Judging from expressions in Washington, the tariff amendment taxing transfers of stocks and bonds promises to be a popular one with the people. It will be paid by the speculators who deal in stocks and bonds, who, as a rule, do not pay their share of taxation.

A member of the administration says that President McKinley has almost decided to send a special message to Congress, asking that delegation authorizing a currency commission be passed. It was supposed that representation made to the President by Senators had caused him to drop this idea, because of the impossibility of getting such legislation to a vote, even supposing that a quorum could be kept in Washington after the tariff bill is out of the way and that a majority could be depended upon; but other influences have been working to bring about the sending of the message to Congress, regardless of the probability of its being acted upon at this session This was not known until the President's departure for Canton, and as soon as he gets back to Washington, to-morrow, he will hear from the Senators of his party who wish the currency question let alone for the present

There is more or less growling among the republican Senators because a caucus turned down the anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill, prepared by Senators Thurston, Davis and Spooner, upon lines suggested by Senator Nelson, and the amendment has been introduced as a bill by Senator Thurston. The bill makes every person engaged in conducting a combine or trust guilty of a misdemeanor, and provides for their punishment, on conviction, by both fine and imprisonment at hard labor. Although it was stated by the opponents of this amendment in the caucus that it was not the matter itself they opposed, but incorporating it in the tariff bill, nobody has any idea that the matter will be allowed to get through the Senate as an independent bill.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is going through what appears to uninterested folk to be a case of biting his own nose off to spite his face, and his face isn't pretty even at its best. He seems to have made the mistake of accepting as literally true, the fiction that Senators in sympathy with the administration, are allowed to dictate all the Federal patronage given to citizens of their states, and to have been led as a consequence, to give a foolish imitation of Ajax defying lightning, on the floor of the Senate, which amused more men than it frightened. Mr Wellington ought to know that even such influential party leaders as Senators Platt, of N. Y., and Cullom, of Ills., have been compelled to content themselves with endorsing men for positions after the President had decided, without consulting the Senators to appoint them. In this particular case, Senator Wellington endorsed a man for one consulate and is objecting to his nomination being confirmed for a consulate of lesser importance. Under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that Mr. Wellington should be charged with having endorsed a man for a position which he thought from its importance to be entirely out of his reach. There is nothing new officially concerning the Cuban question, but the ordering of Consul General Lee to Washington to confer with Minister Woodford, and the intimation given to the two officers who have been chosen as military and naval attache, respectively, of the United States Legislation at Madrid, not to carry their families with them, has furnished grist for the gossips, who say that the last makes it clear that the administration regards trouble with Spain over its Cuban policy as so likely that it dosen't wish the attaches of the legation to be hampered by the presence of their families at Madrid.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The phrase, "There is always a distinction made between the rich and poor," is often quoted when speaking of this, our Borough, and when referring to the boys of it certainly it is a fact, but the boys themselves make the distinction, or on a holiday and even in such places as our stores, post office, or on the wharf it is very much manifested. Now although the poor boy, as he is called, may not have as much money, (or rather his parents may not) when out he usually displays more manners. It is a sorry plight indeed when boys, ranging from 13 to 18 years because they fail to recognize in a lady or gentleman one of their own social standing, and even occurences of that kind have been seen, that they should show their illmanners by such unbecoming behavior as has been witnessed during the past few months by an observer. The boy who treats with respect persons who are older than he, be they rich or poor, is the one who in return receives the respect due him.

LENOX.

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder.* This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it on hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottle sale by G. T. William, Druggist.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 5, 1897.

Commencing July 10th store will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during the summer.

Very exact is the Wanamaker news.

Thousands, tens of thousands, read the daily store news—and believe it. Few really know how much care the advertiser takes to have the news exact. Statements as to sizes, prices and general character of goods are only accepted in writing. Then he looks at the goods. Doubts as to an article being all-wool are settled by boiling the fabric in acid.

Price reductions are based on what same or equal goods are selling at, here and in other stores—and guess-work has no part in the determining. Then he writes the story, has it set in type for the easier reading, and submits the product to the man who bought the goods. Errors of statement, price or location must be noted. Then proof is read again and the revised copy, in printed slips, is sent to the newspapers, where three proof-readings are given it; and the telephone is used any time up to midnight to call for help out of a tangle. Sometimes, after all, mistakes occur. Not often.

And this is the first time we ever told you what a firm basis exists for your belief in the Wanamaker advertisements.

A Summer Exhibit INTERESTING times up on the third floor, Market street side.

The housewares man has on show such a collection of handy things for summer as will delight every home-keeper and be encouraging to those who'll be housekeeping by-and-by.

The exterior of a summer cottage is shown; piazza and yard full of contrivances you'll be interested in.

Nearby, skilled hands are making ice cream with the Wanamaker freezers. Yes, indeed; take a taste of the ice cream.

More than a score of ice tools are shown—and big cakes of coldness are there to try them on.

And next, four kitchens. Gas stoves for the cooking, with more things to cook in and more helps to cooking than we older housekeepers had to start with—that's certain. Athletics is the rouge of the day. Conveniences that lessen drudgery will tend to longer hold the bloom on the cheek of mother.

Weaker and wiser? That's libelous. Wiser certainly is each generation in adopting toil-saving helps.

Shoes for Women and Men SUCH shoe values do not come to other stores—can't. And still, the shoe chief works day after day to continue the



unusual values. He knows shoes and leathers and shoemakers—knows how to have shoes both sightly and comfortable—and Wanamaker shoes wear best.

WOMEN'S BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, in the prettiest of brown kidskins; very latest shapes; the soles welted and stitched by the Goodyear process.

Value, $3.00
Price, $1.90

The same fine kidskin is used in the WOMEN'S BICYCLE BOOTS.

at $2.25

Both black and nut brown.

Women's Bicycle Boots of brown duck with fine kidskin foxings; soles welted and stitched. Full height, stylish boots at

$1.60

We haven't seen better from any other store at $3.

MEN'S SHOES—

Four leading toe shapes in these French patent leather shoes at

$2.30

Just such shoes as we sell regularly at $3 and $3.90.

Summer Black Goods SOME cheaper than ever; some better than you've known at equal price—which makes them cheaper, too.

At 25c—Figured All-wool Etamine. Early price 50c.

At 25c—All-wool Challis. Standard stuff—but better than ever.

At 50c—All-silk Grenadine; a favorite.

At 65c—Lupin's All-wool Etamine; regularly $1.25.

At $1.25—45 in. All-silk Grenadine; reduced from $1.50.

At $1.50—45 in. figured Satin-stripe Grenadine; reduced from $2.

At $2—45 in. All-silk polka-dot Grenadine; reduced from $2.75.

John Wanamaker.

PRACTISE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Pure, rich blood feeds the nerves. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures nervousness.

WHAT MUST I DO?

A QUESTION THAT VERY OFTEN CONFRONTS US.

The Tremendous Power of the Liquor Traffic Must be Overthrown, but How? Some Very Plain Words and Wholsome Advice to Honest Men.

The liquor traffic is intrenched behind custom and law. It has laid its unholy hands upon our government in the revenue system and fastened itself in the appetites and customs of our people. It has reached the point where it rules political parties in its interests, and the press, the pulpit and the masses of the people are afraid of it. It fights everybody and everything that condemns it. There are few men that have the courage to oppose it publicly along all legitimate lines. It is the most corrupt, unscrupulous and gigantic conspiracy against morals, law and liberty on earth.

If it cannot be overthrown, it will destroy our civil and religious liberties!

Let ignorance mock these words if it will. Let avarice, appetite and lust rally about the liquor traffic in bacchanalian revels, despising the warning cry, yet it is awfully true. Babylon, Sodom, Jerusalem and Rome reveled until destruction sure and awful came. So these devotees of appetite care not for God or men and will sink deeper and deeper into debauchery until they will carry our liberties down in this awful maelstrom of corruption unless the thinking people of this nation seize the wheel and turn the ship of state from its present course.

What shall be the heritage of our children? If we fail to transmit to them the liberties and free institutions wrought out in blood by our fathers, we are unworthy our ancestay, our country and our opportunites. We are bound by every principle of improvement to give our children a better heritage than our fathers gives us, by so much as our opportunity exceeds that of our fathers.

But what are we doing? Forgetting our posterity in a mad rush for gold. We are actually turning over governmental affairs to the most corrupt element in the body politic. It is no longer a secret that the saloon keeper, brewers, distillers and men who live by political corruption hold the balance of power in government. If anybody doubts this, let them test the matter for themselves by an effort to elect a municipal, state or national government pledged to make and enforce laws against saloons, prostitution, gambling and kindred evils.

There is a multitude of our people who see and lament these great and growing evils and are asking, "What can we do?" and we answer:

Organize.

"Organize what?"

Organize yourself. Organization is essential to life and action. With the members moving in opposite directions, dissolution and death must ensue.

We will never dethrone evil until we organize the good and labor to a common end.

All of us agree that saloons ought to be put out, and yet who will do it? Until the individual is ready and willing to do his part he is disorganized.

Friend, organize yourself. "How?" Just determine that you will use all your power for the right and against the wrong as long as you live.

"But my policy?"

Ah, that's the matter. You follow a policy, and policy men never lead, but follow. You are not organized; you, are not an actor, but acted upon. If you were a verb, they would have to parse you in the subjunctive mood, passive voice.

"But my plan is the best because it is peaceable."

A graveyard is very peaceable, Peace that leaves the liquor traffic in power is the peace of national death. If we love peace better than liberty, are we not slaves indeed?

Christian citizens, we appeal to you who have not stifled your consciences. Arise in power your as freemen and strike the saloon shackles from the state and nation.

"But I don't believe in legislating on what people shall eat and drink."

That is not the question at all.

The question is, Shall men be licensed to sell intoxicating drink for gain, to set up a drinking saloon, with its conseqent evils; to entice, debauch and ruin the young and thoughtless.

People can get all they want to eat and drink without saloons.

Vote the saloon out. It is an unnecessary thing, a nuisance and a curse to the civilization.

People have a right to marry if they desire, but who would say that because people have the right to marry, therefore the state ought to license prostitution.

The saloon is to personal liberty what the house of shame is to the marriage altar—its greatest enemy.

Men boast their personal liberty when you could toll them to the dephts of infamy with drink. Free! What a boast for a man who cannot rule his own stomach!

Organize yourself.

"But what can I do alone?"

Your duty!

Let us do right, no matter what other people do. Our duty is not determined by other people's refusal to do right. It is our duty to do right if nobody else does.

Shall tell we lies until everybody else agrees to tell the truth?

Shall we vote for saloons until everybody else agrees to vote against them?

It's just the same principle.

When you are organized, then ask some other men to organize themselves, and then let all organized men unite on a plan.

"What plan?"

To vote against everybody and everything friendly to the saloon and for everybody and everything unfriendly to it, never forgetting to vote against the non committal candidate and party. Those who are too much afraid of the saloon power to do right before the election will be too much afraid of it afterward to suppose it.

Those who part with principles to secure a place will continue to part with them to keep it. Men who fear to stand by their principles are unfit to represent freemen.

Organize yourself.

"But suppose there is no candidate representing right principles."

Then represent them yourself.

Organize. *Southern Temperance Magazine.*

RESOLUTION.

Application having been made in writing, signed by ten freeholders of the Borough of Riverton, for the curbing of Main street on both sides, from Eighth street to the Delaware river, and an ordinance for the making of such improvement having been introduced at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton;

Be It *Resolved* that the Clerk of the said Borough be and is hereby directed to give notice, as required by law, that on Thursday, the 15th day of July, A. D., 1897, the said Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton will meet at the Riverton Fire House, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock in the evening, to receive and consider objections to the said improvement and the passage of the said ordinance.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., June 30, A. D., 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing Resolution approved by me July 3d, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE OF BICYCLES, TRICYCLES AND OTHER SIMILAR VEHICLES IN THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1. That no person or persons shall ride upon any public highway, street or place, within the limits of the said Borough, any bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle, between one hour after sunset and sunrise, unless there shall be attached thereto a lighted lamp or other such illuminating power as to be plainly seen one hundred yards ahead.

SEC. 2. That no person or persons shall ride upon any public highway, street or place, within the limits of the said Borough, any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle, unless there shall be attached thereto a suitable alarm bell, which when rung may be heard at least one hundred feet distant.

SEC. 3. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle through, over or upon the roadway of any highway, street or other place within the limits of said Borough, at a rate of speed in excess of eight miles per hour.

SEC. 4. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle over or upon the sidewalks of Main street or Broad street West of Main street in said Borough.

SEC. 5. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle over or upon any sidewalk other than those mentioned in the last preceeding section, within the limits of the said Borough at a speed in excess of five miles per hour or while riding upon any such sidewalk pass any other similar vehicle or pedestrian at a speed in excess of three miles per hour and no two persons shall upon such sidewalk ride such vehicles side by side, except in passing.

SEC. 6. That the first and second sections of this ordinance shall not apply to the use of velocipedes by children.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each offence, and which fine within that sum shall be in the discretion of the magistrate before whom such offender shall be brought for hearing or trial.

SEC. 8. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton, at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8th, A. D., 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES A. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?



Diamonds,
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver
Novelties

RIGGS & BROTHER.
ESTABLISHED 1818.
310 Market St;
22 Walnut St., *Philadelphia.*

Our years of experience in the repairs of Watches and Clocks enable us to solicit work requiring judgment and ability. 1-16ly.

THE ODELL *Type Writer.*

$20 will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER** with 78 characters, warranted to do as good work as any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted.

For Pamphlet giving indorsements, etc., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
358-364 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, Envelopes Wedding and Party Invitations, Hand Bills, and in fact everything in the printing line furnished at this office at reasonable rates.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure.
Pleasant, Quick Results, Safe to take.

NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR,

MAIN STREET, near the STATION.

Only the Best Cream and popular flavors. A fine line of

FANCY - CAKES - AND - CONFECTIONERY.

ORDERS DELIVERED.

R. K. Zisak,

RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES

Negligee Shirts, 25c, 45c, 75c and $1.00.
Working Shirts that will stand hard wear, and will not show the dirt-Cheap and Extra Quality.
Neckwear from 5c to 25 cents.
White Duck Tam O'Shantas, 15 cents.
Infant's Caps, 25 cents.
Ladies Collars, etc., etc. A full line of Hosiery and Underwear.

ALFRED SMITH, Broad St. opposite R. R. Station, Riverton.



lights the way and stays lighted. All brass, nickel-plated—no tin; outside oil-filler; cotton packed oil fount; double convex ground photolens; burns kerosene, throws a light 60 ft. and weighs but 12 ounces.

Three years a leader, and three years' improvements now added. Absolutely the handsomest and best bicycle lamp ever made. Sold by all leading dealers.

THE PLACE & TERRY MFG. CO.,
247 Centre Street, New York.
See our new, cheaper lamp—the "Scorcher."

THE FEATURES
OF OUR BUSINESS ARE PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY DELIVERY OF THE

BEST LEHIGH COAL,
"EXCLUSIVELY," AND
LUMBER, true to the grade.
THOMAS BROS.,
Opposite P. R R. Station Riverton, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES,
- - AT - -
- - - CITY PRICES - - -
MAC DONALD'S
WEST END STORE.

A. W. SMITH,
(Successor to Harry Campion),
—DEALER IN—
BUTTER AND EGGS.

Agent for the celebrated
BIG ELK AND GOLDEN SWEET BUTTER,
STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.
DELIVERIES.—PALMYRA, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
RIVERTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN D. STELLMANN,
Successor to
HEATH'S
RIVERTON AND PALMYRA **EXPRESS,**
P. O. BOX 32, PALMYRA, N. J
Phila. Office: 7 S. Delaware Avenue.
Goods called for and delivered promptly. — Messages and orders will receive special attention.
RESIDENCE: Highland Avenue.

LOTHROP'S
New Photographic Studio,
COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,
RIVERTON, N. J.

Having one of the finest skylights in the State, we are now ready to take the very best and most pleasing photographs of every style and finish Only the very best work, will be allowed to go out from this Studio.

☞ PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

W. L. BERRY,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
22 South Second Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Repairing a Specialty.

FOR ALL THE LOCAL NEWS READ

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

Long or short notices inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word, each insertion, cash in advance.

LOST.—A leather covered physicians day book with "The Medical News Visiting List" on the flap in gilt letters. A liberal reward offered if returned to drug store in Riverton, N. J.

Bicycle for sale, cheap. Good condition. J. H. Lloyd, 518 Maple avenue. 7-3-2t.

To Rent.—10 room house in perfect order, 619 Morgan avenue. Lot 100x150 has 2 porches; only 3 minutes walk from station, at 20 dollars per month.

For Rent.—One of Collier's houses, 620 Garfield avenue, all improvements. Apply 616 Garfield avenue. 6-26-tf.

CANCERS cured permanently without the knife, by Mrs. Dr. Lambert, daughter of the late Dr. Dover, 313 Leeony avenue, Palmyra.

For Sale cart and harness, nearly new, apply to J. Frank Clark.

For Rent—Cottages at $10, $20 and $30 per month. Furnished at $35 to $200 per month. D. H. Wright.

Wanted.—Washing, 316 West Broad street, West Palmyra, Mrs. Moore.

For Rent—Dwelling on Horace avenue opposite 4th street. Fruit, town water, etc. Reasonable rent. M. W. Wisham, 332 Horace avenue.

For Rent.—10 room house, corner Highland avenue and Spring Garden street. Modern improvements, rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Roberts' store, Palmyra. 4-24-tf.

For Rent.—Delaware avenue below Broad, 5 rooms, $7. Apply to John P. Saar.

Pure cider vinegar, 25 cents per gallon. William F. Morgan. 4-27-tf.

For good family washing and laundry work give Owens a trial. P. O. Box, 181

Go to Saar's for a good shave or hair cut.

William Sawyer, Piano Maker and dealer in Pianos and Organs, 1928 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

If you want anything in the real estate line call on F. Blackburn, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, 331 West Broad street, Palmyra.

PALMYRA.

Mrs. Moorhouse, of Vine street, is sick again.

Lodges have poor attendance these warm nights.

Assessor Blackburn's portly from is now seem awheel.

Daniel Ely spent several days with his parents this week.

Mrs. H. D. Walker has been sick but is now much better.

Wm. Rawlings took his cutter Pearl down the creek on Monday.

Our merchants all say that they had a good Fourth of July trade.

Mrs. C. H. Snyder went to Ocean City on Friday for a few days.

Warren R. Miller and family spent the Fourth at Phœnixville, Pa.

Henry Bonsall, of Wayne Junction, Pa., was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Tillie Horn, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mrs. T. V. McCurdy.

Walter Dickerson will race at the bicycle meet at Willow Grove this Saturday.

Miss Emma Hare, of Wilmington Del., is the guest of Mrs. Geo. T Williams.

Augustus Weikman arrived home from his ocean voyage on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bonsor spent the Fourth with his sister, Mrs. George W. Shaner.

The small boy and the green apple are causing a run on cholera mixtures these days.

The Junior Christian Endeavor of the Baptist church has disbanded for the Summer.

John Hilson and family, of Horace avenue, spent Sunday and Monday at Lemont, Pa.

Horatio Lee, wife and child, of Camden, visited his parents here several days this week.

The Misses Brown, of Philadelphia, spent the Fourth with their uncle, James Hartley.

John Clayton and family, of Camden, were the guests of Joseph Sharp over the Fourth.

Miss Fannie Jackson, of Philadelphia, is spending the week with Miss Hannah Morgan.

Mrs. Chas Way and children spent the Fourth with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slocum.

Mrs. Conner and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barker have been spending a week near Sea Isle City.

Mrs. Frank Maddas, of Fifth and Race, has taken a cottage at Sea Isle City for the Summer.

Mrs. W. W. Rudderow has returned from spending a month with relatives in Bucks County, Pa.

Miss Katie Bonsor went to Baltimore on Thursday to spend ten days with Miss Flora Mezgar.

Master George S. Taylor, of Cinnaminson avenue, has gone to the Orange Mountains for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert and children spent a few days with their parents, on Morgan avenue.

Miss Irene Lesher, of West Philadelphia, spent several days with friends on Morgan avenue, this week.

Mrs. D. Gangware and Miss McAroy, of Burlington, visited friends on Rowland street on Thursday last.

Miss Anna Shill and Miss Fannie Brown, of Philadelphia, spent the Fourth with Miss Clara Westney.

The hand of fellowship was given to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Proctor at the Baptist church on Sunday morning.

Joshua Serfass, a lawyer from Philadelphia, has rented E. M. Satterthwaite's property, on Columbia avenue.

W. R. Harman and family spent the Fourth in Baltimore County, Md. Mrs. Harman expects to spend a month there.

The electric lights around the statue of William Penn, on the Philadelphia City Hall can be plainly seen in Palmyra.

Miss Emma Sterling, of Maple avenue, has returned from Reading, Pa., where she has been spending a few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Smith and Stephen Lambert, of Philadelphia, spent the Fourth with Mrs. Barry, of Pear street.

Joel Horner is receiving very generous support throughout the county in his candidacy for the Assembly nomination.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Huckins and daughters Esther and Marie, of New York, have been visiting Mrs. C. F. Sleeper.

If you value health trim the trees that keep sunlight and air from your home and cause a dampness that is very injurious.

To precipitate a veritable row in a hitherto peaceful company announce that the wheel you ride is the best in the market.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cathrall and daughter, Alice, of Merion, Pa., visited Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ely several days this week.

Misses Carrie and Edna and Fletcher Sherman started for Beach Haven on Saturday to spend the Summer with their grandparents.

There will be no more sessions of the County Court until fall unless something should come up which should need special attention.

Wilmer Cole and Misses Lidie and Jessie Cole, and Miss Grace Thompson, all of Camden, spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Anton Sackard.

Mrs. M. E. Burkholder and granddaughter, Miss Ella B. Taylor, of Lansdowne, Pa., having been visiting Mrs. Josephine DeMoll for a week.

Constable Tome arrested a tramp, giving the name of John Seymour, on Tuesday, on complaint, and Squire Gorrell committed him for 30 days.

Mrs. Stevens one of the colored women who had the mail carrier Alfred Hart arrested, has skipped the town and her goods have been moved away.

Don't drink too much ice water this hot weather, or you may have reason to regret it. Rather drink often and slowly than a large quantity at a time.

A mathematician has discovered that a bicycler can travel fifteen miles over a good road on his wheel with less exertion than he can walk three miles.

George Spear, who pleaded guilty of robbing grocer Vaughn of small sums amounting to over $25., was sentenced last Saturday to six months in the County jail.

The dog days are now upon us and will last until August 11th. This is the period during which Sirious, the Major Star in the Canis Major Constellation, rises with the sun.

The New Jersey State Editorial Association will start on its annual excursion July 19th. The objective points will be Saratoga and Sharon Springs. The trip will consume about five days.

A number of the older members and attendants of Christ Church made a social call on Rev. R. F. Hamilton on Thursday evening. Ice cream and other refreshments were taken along and a social good time was had.

The Palmyra base ball club was defeated twice on Monday. In the morning by the "Has Beens'" and at the afternoon game by the Academia club, of Philadelphia There was a large attendance at the morning game.

Nearly fifty people were the guests of Wm. F. Morgan at his residence on the hill, on Monday evening, to view the fireworks. The fireworks at Fairmount Park and Willow Grove as well as other parts of Philadelphia, could be seen from this elevated position.

During the past few weeks several boarding house keepers and hotel proprietors in different parts of the country, particularly in this neighborhood, have been troubled with "dead beats" who get a night's lodging and breakfast and then skip out without paying their bills.

Fred. Schroepfer won a fine revolving chair at the bicycle road race at Burlington on Monday. It was a handicap race and he was scratch man. He and Baker, of Burlington, intend to make the run from Riverside to Atlantic City and return on Sunday, for a record.

Past Grand Chief Washington Hilton Taylor, of Welcome Circle, Camden, installed the officers elect in Lincoln Circle on last Tuesday evening. There was quite a delegation of Brothers present, aand all seemed pleased with the masterful way in which the installation ceremonies were carried out.

The members of the Burlington County Board of Elections, as appointed by the Governor last week, are the same as last year: Republicans, Nathan Haines, of Burlington; and John R. Howell, of Mount Holly; Democrats, Samuel W. Semple, of Burlington; and Howard Mathis, of New Gretna.

Farmers are almost overwhelmed with work just now. The harvesting of the heavy crop of grass and grain, the necessary work in corn and truck, the planting of late cabbage and tomatoes, the digging and carting of potatoes does not allow the farmers to take a day off for a picnic for some time to come.

Just about time to bag the grapes. Get one pound manilla bags for five cents per hundred and pin them neatly over the bunches. Sometimes it will be well to remove a leaf and pin over the branches. You will be pleased with the results—no dust on the bunches, no loss from birds and altogether satisfactory in every way.

If people when sprinkling the streets would leave a space of two or three feet away from the curb without wetting, it would answer the purpose of keeping down the dust, and at the same time prove a great thing to wheelmen and lady riders. A wet, and muddy street is treacherous to bicycle riders, and very destructive to the finer parts of the wheel.

W. C. T. U.

There were not many present on Wednesday afternoon owing to the shower.

The meeting for next week will be a Mothers' Meeting. All mothers are gladly welcomed.

Gospel Temperance Meeting in Society Hall, Monday evening, 8 P. M. All welcomed.

SPORTS.

In the afternoon of the Fifth, Delanco defeated Fairhill by the score of 11 to 8. Torrie and J. Demerest; B. Smith and Hoover.

Mount Holly A. A. and the strong All-Scholastic played an exciting game on Saturday. Score 8 to 4, favor of Mount Holly.

Tioga was easily defeated by Mount Holly, on the fifth. Score 7 to 4.

The Beverly was easily defeated on Saturday by the Lovell A. A. Score 6 to 4. Schultz was batted freely.

After many months of rivalry the Delanco A. A. and Beverly A. A. met on the B. A. A. grounds on Monday. The Delanco had an easy walkover. Crispin was pounded freely and heavly. Moode was somewhat wild at first. Following is the score:

	R.	H.	E.
Beverly	2	4	8
Delanco	16	19	4

Batteries: Crispin and Swain; Moode and Leonard.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27 and August 17. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seat, meal *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad street Station, Philadelphia.

$1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY, PARK AND LONG BRANCH.

Popular One-Day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing July 15 and every Thursday thereafter until August 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run an excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Long Branch, for which tickets will be sold at the extremely low rate of $1.50 for the round trip. Children between five and twelve years of age half price.

The tickets will be good only on special train in each direction on day of issue, leaving Beverly at 7.40 A. M.; returning, leave Long Branch 6.10 P. M., and Ocean Grove 6.22 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a series of ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls, leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on July 22, August 5 and 19, and September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express train, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.26 from Wilkesbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Half Rates to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15 good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for continuous passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For futhur information apply to ticket agents.

Voting machines will probably be a part of the election systems of the future. Already most of the cities and towns in Michigan are buying machines that cost about $200 apiece. The contrivances are constructed something on the order of the ordinary slot machine. It is claimed that these will obviate the necessity of recording and tallying clerks, judges, police officers and the like, thereby saving about 40 per cent. annually in the cost of elections. It ought also to be possible to absolutly prevent fraud. At least the machines have many points in their favor.

COURT.

At the Court House on Saturday George Speer, the young man who robbed his employeer, Mr. Vaughn, of Palmyra, of small sums of money aggregating $25, was sentenced to six months in the county jail.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Motion of George M. Hillman (by Charles K. Chambers) for the appointment of a commission in estate of Sarah Sexton.

Motion of George M. Hillman (by Charles K. Chambers) for thirty days to examine account in the Verner matter.

Motion of Israel Roberts for appointment of guardian in the matter of Newlin A. Lippincott under will of Aaron Lippincott.

Motion of Aaron E. Burr for sale of land to pay debts in estate of Ann Doren.

Motion of John P. Hutchinson for order appointing trustee in estate of Daniel Satterthwait.

Motion of Israel Roberts in the estate of Amelia P. Weld for the appointment of a new trustee.

COMMON PLEAS.

Application for the opening of a new road in Northampton township from Pine street to Madison avenue.

BEVERLY.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto F. Mohn arrived in this city, last Friday evening, after spending their honeymoon in the Catskills.

Mrs. Hershoff has made improvements to her property, on Broad street, by adding a neat iron grating to her bulk windows.

George Williamson and wife, of Philadelphia, were visiting Mr. Williamson's grandparents, on Cooper street, this week.

Charles Shubert, of this city, took part in the bicycle races, at Burlington, on the 5th. He entered the mile novice.

Grocer Kiple has been making a great improvement to his store, by having an awning erected over the portion facing on Church street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McClellan, of Boston, spent the fourth with Mrs. McClellan's parent, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hibberd, at Edgewater Park.

The Beverly Wheelman will give a century run from Beverly to Egg Harbor and return July 18th. Fine roads. Slow pace. They will try to bring everybody through. All outside riders are invited. Entrance fee $1 00. Send for entry blanks.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Upper Delaware River Transportation Co. was held at the Company's office on Monday and the following gentlemen elected Directors: Colonel Edward Morrill, Henry V. Massey, William G. Thompson, Frank H. Massey, M. B. Perkins, J. H. DeVictor and H. D. Patterson. The Directors appointed Hon. M. B. Perkins general agent of the Company for New Jersey.

All wheelmen of Beverly and vicinity are requested to meet at the club house of Beverly Wheelmen, on Cooper street, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to Mount Holly to wait upon Commissioner Henry I. Budd with reference to the stone road from Broad street to Delanco stone road and from Riverside to Riverton. There will be a large delegation from Delanco, Riverside, Palmyra and Riverton who will meet us at Bridgeboro, at 7.15. All ladies and gentlemen who ride a wheel are cordially invited to go with us.

On Wednesday, July 14th, there will be held on the B. A. A. grounds the second annual mid-summer sports of the Beverly Bengal Tigers. These sports were introduced last year, they proved such a success that it has been decided to continue them. Among those from whom you may select the winners are:— Clarence DeArmond, Siege Levin, Malcolm Taylor, Stanley Haines, Clement English, Hugh Brown, Morris Levin, Walter Blyler, Luther Wilson. The program:—100 yards dash, 60 yards dash, running high jump, 220 yards dash, running broad jump, 440 yards dash, putting 12 lbs. shot, 880 yards dash, 120 yards hurdle.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold dy Druggists, 75c.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicines. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known," Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at G. T. William's drug store.

THEY DO THE WORK

BRONCHO

HOMŒOPATHIC Remedies 10c

Relieve and Cure

Head Troubles
Stomach Disorders
System Irregularities

27 formulas of noted physicians

"For every ill, a special pill."

If not at Drug Stores, write

BRONX CHEMICAL CO., YONKERS, N. Y.

Health Book Mailed Free.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The regular July meeting of the Board of Freeholders was held at the Court House in Mount Holly on Wednesday, Director Horner and Clerk Antrim being at their posts. Owing to the extreme heat the most of the members removed their coats and made frequent pilgrimages to the water cooler, particularly the farmer element in the Board.

After the minutes had been read the Board took a recess for half an hour to enable the committees to complete the work of examining bills, the reading and disposal of which took up the rest of the morning session, when the Board got down to business after the recess.

The report of the Standing Committee showed that the county owed Steward Gaskill $1,584.71 in connection with the support of the Almshouse since the last meeting, his expenses having been that much more than his receipts. The Almshouse contains 225 inmates. In the insane department there are 55 inmates, one having died and one having been admitted since the last report in May.

There was the usual discussion over the Coroners' bills, that of Coroner Fisher in the Nicholas A. Schaffer case amounting to $37.39, being laid on the table. The bill of Coroner Stroud in the case of Sarah Borton, who recently committed suicide in Moorestown, amounting to $21.18, was laid over until the next meeting. Mr. Darnell, of Mount Laurel, objected to Fisher's bill because several people had seen Schaffer shoot himself, and in the case of Sarah Borton he thought the expense was unnecessary and unwarranted, because it was well known that she committed suicide.

Sheriff Fleetwood's bill for boarding prisoners, etc., amounted to $1,057.49. The bill of the Court House and Grounds Committee was $918 95. Ex-Freeholder Clime was paid $270.95, the balance due for repairs to the Pearl street bridge in Burlington. The personal bills of the members amounted to $1,188.10.

After he had concluded reading the bills Clerk Antrim announced that there was nothing futher on his table and he moved that the Board adjourn for dinner. The Board adopted his suggestion and dined at the Washington House.

At the afternoon session a resolution was presented which provided for the purchase of a sprinking cart to be used on the stone roads in and near Mt. Holly, but it was voted down.

Messrs. Evans, Fairbrother, Conrow, Jones and Horner were appointed as a committee on the bridge over Pompsee creek in Cinnaminson township, with power to act.

The balance due the contractor for building the stone road from Florence station to the river was ordered to be paid when the work is complete to the satisfaction of the supervisor.

The specification for the stone road from Columbus to Chambers' Corner, on Jobstown turnpike, were presented and ordered filed.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—BRONG.—June 30, at Moravian parsonage, near Palmyra, by the Rev. O. E. Reidenbach, Samuel Wagner, of Cinnaminson, N. J., and Miss Anna Brong, of Philadelphia, Pa.

ANDERSON—MENNEL.—July 2, at Moravian parsonage, near Palmyra, by the Rev. O. F. Reidenbach, Howard Anderson and Miss Carrie Mennel, both of Pennsville, Camden County, N. J.

ROGERS—LYNCH.—June 30, at Bordentown, by Rev. Stephen Holleran, Charles Rogers and Miss Katie Lynch, both of Bordentown.

DIED.

ADAMS.—June 29, at Beverly, Thomas Adams, in his 80th year.

COX.—July 1, at Florence, Coates C. Cox, aged 43 years.

FIRTH.—In Burlington, July 4th, 1897, Joseph Anthony, son of Harry G. and the late Clara Firth, aged 9 years.

HEULINGS.—June 29, at Moorestown, Sue W. Heulings, in the 60th year of her age.

HEISLER.—June 29, at Mount Holly, Mary Heisler, daughter of Mary and the late William Heisler, aged 8 years.

MISSIMER.—June 29, at South Westville, Clara A., wife of Harry D. Missimer and daughter of Maria H. and the late Joseph H. Paul, of Beverly, aged 42 years.

O'NEIL.—July 1, at Burlington, Annie, wife of John O'Neil aged, 28 years and 11 months.

VANSCIVER.—In Burlington, July 3d, Leon A., son of J. Elwood and Maggie C. Vanseiver, aged 6 years and 2 months.

WEBER.—June 28, at Riverside, John F. R. Weber, aged 43 years.

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at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot No. 77 situate on the southeast corner of Cinnaminson avenue and Fourth streets, Palmyra, N. J., containing in front or breadth on Cinnaminson avenue 64 feet 6 inches and extending in length or depth eastward of that frontage 150 feet; containing thereon a 2½ story frame dwelling, with 13 rooms. House and grounds all in first-class order, with all modern improvements; fruit and shrubbery in abundance. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

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THE KING WILTED.

A Game That Was Too Hot Even For the Doughty Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua was a lover of the fascinating game of drawpoker and is said to have been an adept and quite proud of his knowledge of the game. This story is related by a man who has spent much of his life in the Hawaiian islands and who was quite intimate with the king.

There was a wealthy ranchman of Nevada who once came to Honolulu to look after some business he had acquired in the islands and, being fond of poker, soon made a wide acquaintance with the Americans and Englishmen in the city who indulged in the game. After each night's play, when reminiscences of the game were in order, some one would invariably tell a story of the king—either about his style of play or the large amounts of his winnings and losses. The ranchman always listened with interest to these stories, and finally expressed a desire to mingle with the monarch and his cabinet in a friendly set to. The only objection offered was that several members of the cabinet could speak no English, and consequently the ranchman, who had no knowledge of the native tongue, would be placed at a disadvantage.

This objection seemed insurmountable until a young American, who understood both languages perfectly, said that he would undertake to teach the ranchman a few poker terms in the native language, such as, "I see you," "I raise you" and "That's good," and the numerals, so that he could designate the proper amount of his bet. The ranchman was an apt pupil, and in a few days his teacher pronounced him fit for battle. As luck would have it, the king had just mortgaged the tax receipts, paid off the cabinet, and all were anxious for a game.

The ranchman was presented in due form and politely asked by the king to sit in a little table stake game which was just starting. The game progressed very smoothly for an hour or two, but the bets were growing larger every hand, and all knew that some one would suffer before the game had ended.

The king and the ranchman had been bucking against each other all through the game, and it was a toss up between them as to who was the more skillful player. Finally, at the king's suggestion, a jack pot was made for $100. It passed several times, and with the seven in the game, sweetening it at every clip, I tell you it was about the prettiest pot I ever saw. The king finally caught openers and broke it for $100. All hands staid around to the ranchman, and he made it $500 to draw cards. The king promptly made it $1,000 better when it reached him, and the rest of the players dropped out. The ranchman raised the king back $1,000, and the king came back at him for the same amount. Each drew two cards. I saw that the king had drawn another ace, making four aces for him, and the ranchman had filled up three kings with a pair of queens. The king said he would bet $1,000, the ranchman raised him $5,000, and the king raised back for the same amount. The ranchman then pushed a blank check into the pot and said something that sounded like this:

"Ump thra a gug-u-luck i a!"

The king looked at him closely for a moment and then laid down his four aces and left the table, and this broke up the game. I was astonished at his action, and, finding his majesty in an anteroom trying to drown out the memory of his losses, I asked:

"Your majesty, what m... you lay down those four aces?"

"Didn't you hear what the man said?" he sorrowfully inquired.

"No," said I. "What did he say?"

"Why, when he pushed that blank check into the pot he said, 'I'll raise you $11,000,000.'"

In the excitement of the play the ranchman had got his numerals mixed and had almost prostrated the king with the size of the bet.—Washington Post.

President Hayes' Little Book.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster was talking to me one day about Rutherford B. Hayes. Foster represented Hayes' district in congress when Hayes was president. They were political and personal friends of almost a lifetime standing. Said Foster to me:

"I got plenty of patronage under Hayes, to be sure, but for a long time I never landed the men in whom I was most particular and earnestly interested. I would go to the president and lay the claims of my man before him. He would usually acquiesce in everything that I said, because in most cases he knew the applicants as well as I did. Well, in every instance where some devoted friend was concerned the president would say, 'Oh, well, Charlie, we will fix that in a day or so!' Then he would reach down in a drawer, pull out a small book and a short stub of a pencil and make a note of the man and his wants. I would then for days to come scan with much interest the list of appointments sent to the senate, but none that had found a place in the president's notebook was to be seen among them. Still, I didn't complain much, for I knew that Hayes was doing the best he could. Time went on, and finally I called at the White House to insist that a certain friend of mine who was then in Washington be instantly appointed as a consular agent abroad. This gentleman had political claims on me and also on the president. I stated my case as briefly as possible to the president, who listened attentively. When I had finished, the president said:

"'Why, certainly, Charlie. Yes, yes; to be sure.' And then he dived for that book of his.

"Just as he was opening its leaves I grabbed his arm and said: 'Hold on there, general. I'll be switched if that man's name goes in that jackass book!' The president saw the humor of it, and I got my constituent appointed then and there."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Prince Boris.

Prince Boris, the future ruler of Bulgaria, is a pretty little boy, and he is fortunately too young to be at all aware of the bitter quarrels which raged over his cradle. He was still an infant in arms when he was "converted" to the Orthodox faith, to the great anger of his mother. Indeed, at the time she declared that nothing would induce her to continue taking care of her child, but maternal love conquered, and though Boris is taken in state each Sunday to an Orthodox, or Greek, church place of worship he is vigilantly guarded from those who might wish to do him harm.—Pearson's Weekly.

Discovery of Iron In America.

One historical authority states that the earliest discovery of iron within the present limits of the country was in the mountain range of western North Carolina, and the first effort to manufacture it into merchantable form was made in the state of Virginia in 1619. The foundry was destroyed by the Indians in 1622.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Woman's Way.

"Now you have done it," scornfully declared a Detroit mother with half a dozen eligible daughters, after she and her husband had retired the other night. "That's the man of it. Perhaps if you had a few more girls and lived right with them all the time you might learn something about their dispositions and show some little glimmer of sense in dealing with them."

"What's the matter with you anyhow, mamma?"

"Matter enough, I should think. Here I've been praising that young Comeback to Bettie day in and day out. I've lauded him to the skies, made all kinds of preposterous claims in his favor and given her a surfeit. She was sick and tired of hearing me sing his praises, so she is getting sick and tired of him."

"Glad of it. I told her tonight that he looked like an idiot and came mighty near being one."

"Of course you did, and that's where you were idiotic. Didn't she fly right up in his defense? Didn't she say he knew more than some men who had lived a good deal longer, and that he at least made an effort to make himself agreeable? Can't you understand that all the time a girl is defending a young man she is falling in love with him? That's a woman's nature. You've simply undone all I've been doing, and I don't thank your for it."

"Well, I can't be a hypocrite. I don't like the fellow."

"Then keep still or talk about something else unless you want them to marry even if they have to elope. If you want that, keep right on jawing and nagging at Bettie."

"Then count me clear out of it. Good-night."—Detroit Free Press.

Life In Crete.

Crete is a land of the past. It is a land of memories rather than of passing events; a land whose period of activity and importance has passed, whose time of decay and torpor seems to have come. To history it is the birthplace and tomb of Zeus, the home of Minos, the thalassocrat, the scene of war and carnage, the Venetian colonial seat. To Greece it is the land of memories sad and heroic. To Turkey it is a thorn. In old days it got the name of ill measure. Today it might be said to be scarcely known, except as a country of home life. It is properly an agricultural island. In its entire area there are not more than six considerable towns, and these the ruins of other days, the houses old and fallen, gaunt hogs, starving curs and hawks tenanting the streets. All around are the mountains, and every considerable town is by the sea. On the cratered mountain tops and in the rugged valleys the peasants till the land and pasture their sheep and goats. At night they sleep in the villages, and by day they are in their fields of rye, millet and sunflowers. They make but sorry agriculturists. Laziness is the root of their vices, and the Cretans are lazy ne'er do wells. More than half of their days are holidays, which they celebrate by getting drunk. By actual count there are 128 of these holidays, and when men and women get intoxicated 128 times in a year it is a regular system.—Springfield Republican.

Living In the Future.

A popular lecturer, in estimating the number of people who would inhabit this globe 1,000 years hence, was asked by one in the audience how such a vast multitude could be fed. In reply to this question he is quoted as saying: "We know not what discoveries may be made to render the earth more fertile or to increase its productive power, but long before that time enough of the sands of Cape Cod and New Jersey may have been converted into glass to place a roof over all the land devoted to growing crops, and beneath its shelter the farmer, in a climate of perpetual summer, may grow his crops in continuous succession, and with the waters of the deep springs and the lakes under his control may be free from dangers of flood and drought as well as from the frosts and snows."

Undoubtedly long before the expiration of the 1,000 years gardeners, farming under glass, will be engaged in supplying not what are today considered the luxuries of life, but the very necessities. Hothouse fruits and vegetables may then be raised for the poor and needy as cheaply as the summer products are now grown on the truck gardens in the suburbs of all our cities. Vast sections of land may be roofed over with glass, and a perpetual summer climate will make the plants and trees and vines flourish as in the tropics.—George Ethelbert Walsh in Lippincott's.

Such a Nice Old Man!

A young lady was on a railway journey up north. A suave old gentleman sitting opposite to her presently bent forward and said, with gentle reproof:

"Excuse me, but do you think it wise, when there are so many thieves about, to carry your pocketbook so conspicuously?"

As he spoke he pointed to her purse, which was projecting slightly from her pocket.

The girl, considering the stranger rather officious, thrust the purse down into her pocket and thanked him with stiff reserve, perhaps a trifle scornfully.

At the next station the old gentleman got out. As he did so he turned to his pretty companion with a polite bow and the mischievous indulgence of his years:

"Allow me to restore your pocketbook. You see it was not so hard to lose as you supposed."

So saying, he held out to her the purse she had supposed safely reposing in her pocket. She received it, coloring with childlike mortification, thanked him profusely, and her old friend took his leave with a friendly smile.

A few minutes later, when the man came round to collect tickets, the girl discovered her purse to be minus ticket—and cash.—Pearson's Weekly.

As showing the force of maternal love among the lower animals there are few more pathetic incidents than the following, which comes from Australia:

During a severe drought the owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside his house when he was surprised to notice a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water pails, and taking a young one from her pouch held it to the water to drink.

While her baby was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was but a few feet away from the balcony, where one of her great foes was sitting, watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace.

When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed.—Woman's Journal.

A Historic Telegram.

One of the greatest services ever rendered by the telegraph was the transmission from Delhi of the famous telegram of May 11, 1857, which warned the Punjab of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny. The telegrapher, Brendish, who sent the message, retired from the service in receipt of a special pension equal to his salary. Brendish and Pilkington were the two young signalers under Mr. Todd, the superintendent of the Delhi telegraph office. On Sunday, May 10, at 4 p. m., it was found that the line from Meerut was interrupted, and Mr. Todd started to find out the break. At the bridge of boats across the Jumna he was met by the mutineers the following morning and murdered. The lads, who were left alone in the office outside the Kashmir gate, saw the mutineers pass and continued steadily telegraphing to Lahore all the news brought in by peons as to the doings of the mutineers in the city. Brendish went out at noon to see what was going on, but was desired by a wounded British officer to go in and close the doors. There for two hours the two, with the widow and child of Mr. Todd, remained, and at 2 p. m. Brendish went to the Umballa instrument and telegraphed the historic message: "The sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up. And now I am off."

The little party then made its way to the flagstaff tower, where the Europeans had congregated, and from there saw the blowing up of the magazine. That night they fled to Umballa. Before they left the tower Pilkington went back to the office to send a message for an officer. Every step of the way was taken in danger of instant death, but the daring mission was accomplished, for the message is recorded as having been received. As the last click died away the mutineers burst in, and the signaler was slain. The effect of Brendish's warning message to the Punjab was that the regiments tainted with mutiny were disarmed before they knew what had taken place at Meerut and Delhi.

The Nightingale.

The nightingale does not sing everywhere, yet it is as great a mistake to consider the bird shy as to imagine its song is chiefly reserved for the night. He will sing continually from one of the oaks bordering the wayside while the village folks pass and repass. The village couples may rest upon the foot stile or linger to listen beneath the very tree on which the bird is stationed, still the full burden of melody goes on unchecked, without pause or intermission. And what a glorious outburst it is! What a perfect cascade of trills and shakes and semiquavers! Suddenly it is pierced by a single note that shivers in the ear with the sharpness of a fife. Immediately after comes the wondrous water bubble, to be followed by a delicious warble, long drawn out and soft as could be breathed from the richest flute. Another prolonged trill, and then a faroff sound that almost seems to come from another songster half a mile away serves to throw into relief the passionate tremolo issuing from the same tiny throat, and all the time the wings are quivering with excitement and the whole coppice seems to vibrate.

The song is, indeed, a whole orchestra of bird music. Expressive of every shade of ecstasy, we are at times startled by a succession of deep, plaintive tones that thrill like sobs. No wonder the nightingale's singing season is brief—six weeks only of the entire year. Nay, it is doubtful whether any individual bird sings for so long a period. The redwing, another fine singer, is a similar instance of the limited period of song. Its voice in this country is confined to two notes and these by no means musical, yet the redwing is the nightingale of Norway, to which land he returns for breeding purposes each succeeding April. So with our nightingale. From the day the eggs are hatched he becomes gradually silent, until of the marvelous voice that stirred a mile of woodland naught is heard save a dismal croak, hardly to be distinguished from the hoarse cry of the bullfrog.—St. James Gazette.

A Carlyle Letter.

One of Carlyle's letters is dated March 18, 1863, and refers to his "Frederick the Great." Some one had criticised his book, referring to a certain collection of letters "gathered at Berlin:"

"I had not heard of the Monstrous Platitude at all, • • • but guessed then what it would be—an old acquaintance of mine. Truly a thrice-brutal stupidity, which has had red-hot pokers indignantly run through about ten times, but always revives and steps forth afresh with new tap of the parish drum, there being no parish in the universe richer in prudent darkness and flunkey malevolence than ours is! I set Neuberg upon it in The Athenæum; but know not what he has made of it. No Editor, in my time, has crowned himself with such a Pair of Ears as he of the Williams and Norgate Periodical. It is a clear fact, though not clear in England, that here is the most brutish of mooncalves lately heard of in the country; that to have one moment's belief or doubt on such a subject is to make affidavit that your knowledge of Frederick and his affairs is zero and less."

Red Line Grows Thinner.

The historical "thin red line" so often mentioned by English writers in connection with their scarlet coated army is becoming decidedly thinner, for, according to orders issued by the war department in London, the chest measurement for infantry recruits has been reduced to 32 inches. The standard in this particular has been gradually diminishing for some time past, and at the present rate of progression the "red line" will soon become so thin as to be invisible to the enemy, which, of course, will not be without certain advantages.—London Letter.

Lighting Up In Parliament.

Every part of the house of commons is now lighted by electricity. In Cromwell's time the commons appear to have entertained strong objections to debates by artificial light. A Sir William Widdington brought in two candles against the direction of the house and was sent to the Tower next morning. An interruption to debate was sometimes caused by a motion that candles be brought in. A standing order was passed in 1717 empowering the sergeant-at-arms to bring in candles without any particular order. This order has been superseded by the instantaneous illumination of the house at the proper time, at first by gas and subsequently by electricity.—London Letter.

His Trade.

Warden—We like to put prisoners to work at what they are used to. What is your specialty?

Prisoner—I am the champion sprinter of the world. If you give me a fair show on an open road, I'll do a mile in time that'll make the eyes jump out of your head.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE.

Sow Susan Reid Refused a Chance to Be the Wife of a President.

The woman who was Abraham Lincoln's first love and refused to marry him has been long a resident of Calistoga, Cal. Now she is Mrs. Susan Boyce, but when she was Lincoln's sweetheart she was Miss Susan Reid of New Salem, on the Sangamon river, in Illinois.

"My father was one of Lincoln's best friends," she said in speaking of her acquaintance with President Lincoln. "He was Lewis C. Reid, and it was he who took Lincoln to Springfield and introduced him to William E. Seward, from whom he borrowed the first lawbooks he ever read. Mr. Lincoln and my father belonged to the same political party, and they used to talk politics by the hour. I first met him in 1836 at the house of a neighbor named Able. There was quite a party of young people there, and I remember that he seemed very bashful. He soon began to pay me a good deal of attention, which pleased my father more than it did me, for my father liked him very much and had great faith in him. Mr. Lincoln often took me out horseback riding and to singing school and church. He was a spiritualist, and he believed in dreams. He often told me his dreams were prophetic. He also talked of the stars a great deal, and I remember I thought him a queer kind of fellow. Still he was very entertaining, and he studied hard all the time.

"He was not as ardent a lover as I've seen since, but he kept his case going pretty lively and pressed me hard for an answer. He told me I was the first woman he ever loved, and that he was sure he could never love any one else as he did me, and I relieve he meant what he said. I did not want to marry him because I didn't love him, and so I invented a story about being engaged to a young man back in Kentucky, where we had come from. That cooled his ardor for a little while, but he soon began coming to see me again, and finally he told my father that he would call on a certain day for my final answer. When the day came, I made it a point to be away from home, and Lincoln didn't get over the way I treated him. My father lectured me about it and told me I had made a dunce of myself, but my mother took my part and said that if I did not love him I ought not to marry him.

"While Lincoln was courting me we were one night at a little party where the young folks were trying their fortunes with a Bible and a door key. Mr. Lincoln was always very much interested in such things, and at once he wanted to know all about the game. It was explained to him that the key would be placed on a verse in the open Bible, and when questions were asked the key was supposed to turn by supernatural power. Lincoln asked, 'Will Susie marry a man whose name begins with L?' and the key did not move. Then he asked, 'Will she marry a man whose name begins with B?' and the key whirled. A young man named Broo... was then paying me some attenti...n whenever Lincoln gave any opportunity, and he was the one referred to, for I did not then dream of Mr. Boyce, whom I afterward married.

"I never heard Mr. Lincoln make a speech, and I never saw him after 1837. My father scolded me so much for refusing his offer that I married rather sooner than I might otherwise have done in order to escape being lectured. My husband was a friend of Lincoln's, and they fought side by side in the Black Hawk war. I draw a pension now by reason of the injuries he received there.

"My husband and I went to Texas in 1840, where I knew Sam Houston well, and in 1852 we came to California."—New York Sun.

A Sure Thing.

He was making an evening call, and she was showing him some of her porcelain. It was beautiful porcelain, and she prized it like anything.

"Here is a Sevres plate," she said, "that mamma bought only yesterday for me. It is so pretty that I just want to use it and get the benefit of it. I'm not one of those persons who don't like to touch anything because it is valuable, and never get the value of it at all."

"Why don't you then?" asked the young man.

"Well, I'm so afraid of the kitchen girl. She's so careless, you know, and she's likely as not to break it all to smithereens."

"I'll fix that for you," said the young man. Taking the plate gently from her hand, he drew out his knife and pulled one of the blades out. Holding the knife by the tip of the blade, he gave it a smart rap against the beautiful and frail Sevres plate and nicked a small piece from the edge. The nick was barely perceptible, but the young woman started forward in horror.

"Heavens and earth," she cried, "what have you done? You broke my plate, you horrid wretch, on purpose. Leave the house instantly, I say."

She could barely contain herself.

But the young man remained calm and unruffled. He returned the knife to his pocket and handed the plate back to her.

"It will never be broken now," he murmured with a smile.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Don't you know," he replied, "that an article that has once been nicked or slightly damaged is never broken entirely from that time onward, but lasts a lifetime? Nobody will ever notice that slight defect, or it won't hurt if they do, but the plate is safe now for years and years."

And, lo, 'twas even so.—New York Journal.

Human Curiosity.

"Our landlady likes to have theatrical people come to stay with us."

"Why?"

"She says the rest of us stare at them so hard that we forget to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

No Tick Here.

"Why don't you wind that clock and set it going?" asked a bad customer at a country grocery store.

"That clock is a sign," said the grocer, and the customer studied it out for himself before he left the store.

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COSTLY ECCENTRICITY.

He Burned the Second Copy In Order to Possess the Only One In Existence.

A certain servant, noted for his eccentricities, had a mania for collecting rare and curious old books, which absorbed the greater part of his not inconsiderable fortune.

Among other rarities he possessed a volume which he prized most highly, as he believed it to be the only one extant. Learning one day that there existed in Paris another copy of the same work, he stuffed his pockets full of bank-notes, and set out for the French capital, where he drove straight to the address of his "rival."

After the usual preliminaries, the following conversation took place:

"Sir, you possess a copy of such and such a work?"

"Quite right. The book is in my library. You wish to look at it, here it is."

"Very good. I'll give you 1,000 fr. for it."

"Sir, I am not a dealer in books."

"Five thousand francs?"

"I repeat——"

"Ten thousand francs?"

"Really, sir, I am not justified in refusing such an offer. Here, the book is yours."

Our savant paid down the money and received the volume. The scene of the interview was a large library, where a blazing fire was burning. Having attentively examined his newly acquired treasure, our savant suddenly threw it into the fire with a satisfaction which he made no attempt to conceal. The Frenchman, in the belief that he had to deal with a madman, tried to snatch the book out of the flames, but was stopped by his visitor, who calmly observed:

"Sir, I also possess a copy of this work. It is now the only one that exists in the world. I wish you a very good morning."—Tid-Bits.

USES OF OLD SHOES.

The Manner In Which They are Treated in This Country and in France.

Old shoes are not lost by any means. In this country they are dissected and subjected to a course of manipulations by which they are converted into a kind of artificial leather, which is made to look very fine, and may be elegantly ornamented. In France they go through a less elaborate transformation. At the military prison in Montpeller the shoes, the majority of which come from Spain, are ripped apart and the nails are drawn out. The parts are softened in water, and are then cut up by a machine into vamps for children's or little girls' shoes. The soles are likewise utilized. The smallest pieces are used to make the Louis XIV. toes which were in fashion a few years ago. Pieces a little larger and thinner are made into the soles of babies' shoes. The nails of iron are separated by means of a magnet from copper nails, and the latter are sold for a higher price than the others. The manager of the prison represents that the returns from this manufacture nearly equal the cost of the old shoes.—Twinkles.

A Railroad Without Cars.

"There is a railroad out in Oregon which has no cars," said J. W. Cooper, Jr., the railway man. "This does not mean that the railway is deserted, for it does a very good business. The railroad of which I speak is in the forest of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, near The Dalles. The trains in use by the railway consist of an ordinary locomotive, such as is in common use on logging railways, and a string of logs, each log being as large in diameter or larger than the boiler of the engine. The sleepers between the rails have boards nailed to them, and on these boards the logs slide. The boards are greased except on descending grades, and the train moves at a pretty fast rate of speed.

"When the end of the road is reached the logs are run into a flume and carried two miles to the mill, where they are manufactured into boards, which are shipped by another flume two miles further to the planing mill."—Chicago Times-Herald.

McKinley Garten School.

Up in the North Carolina mountains an old man has a cabin which is a resort for hunters. He has a grandchild of whom he is very proud. She is a pretty, golden-haired girl and a pet of the hunters, who warm the cockles of the old man's heart by singing her praises.

On a recent trip one of the hunters after a little skirmish with the child, went out to the old man, who was doing some work about the cabin, and said:

"I say, grandpop, Nellie is smarter than ever."

"Yes," responded the old man, proudly. "When she was in the city a visitin' of her aunt she went to one of those McKinley garten schools and learned a heap."—Washington Star.

Time for Action.

"I see that there has been an oatmeal trust formed," said the shoe clerk boarder.

"That settles it," said the Cheerful Idiot. As long as the trusts were content to lay their clammy fangs on the homes of the country it was none of our business, but when they attack the boarding houses it is time for action. -Indianapolis Journal.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the Cheerful Idiot, pausing in the sawing of his chop.

"Why?" kindly asked the shoe clerk boarder.

"He must have hesitated three of four years before striking the fatal blow."—Indianapolis Journal.

A wave of anti-expectoration ordinances is sweeping over the country. In most cases, however, the enforcement of the same is waived.

Illinois has two United States Senators, neither of whom can ride a bicycle. Yet Illinois is always vociferously declaring that she is keeping pace with the progress of the nation.

King Oscar has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the mention of his name in connection with the arbitration treaty has made him known to millions of people who never heard of him before.

Germany, by the last census, has 52,279,091 inhabitants, an increase in five years of 2,851,431. France's population has increased in the same time only 133,819, being now 38,228,969. Thirty-five years ago the population of the two countries was nearly equal.

Had Better Consider It.

It is well known, and sorrowfully admitted, by all intelligent persons, of candor, that the social and moral world is being shocked every day by the increasing number of high crimes against person and property, notably against personal and family rights and privileges.

Those dastardly acts of recklessness, butchery and suicide, of which Coroner's juries say that "there was no apparent cause," "no reason could be found," and kindred verdicts, are puzzling the minds of *very many* eminent moralists of the present day.

Undoubtedly one reason for this is that many pulpiteers and moralists study and preach more often upon "Olympic Games," "Base Ball," "The Bicycle," "Military Schools" "Politics," etc., than upon the subjects of "Angels," (good and bad) and the "Devil"—chief of the evil ones—which are among the most important subjects treated upon in the Bible. They are directly and indirectly mentioned 1,582 times!

The book, "Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," which is admitted to be a wonderful compendium of facts appertaining to the great system of "Spiritual Philosophy," does so treat upon the subject of angels—both good and evil—that their origin, nature, character and office are readily understood in a practical way, even by the common people. Hence, to read the work carefully, is to be forearmed, which is to be informed; insomuch that the otherwise unlearned may escape the calamities often consequent upon ignorance of Human and Demon Magnetism.

Human Magnetism, or Mesmerism, now scientifically called "Hypnotism," is a mental or psycological force which *often is*, and *always can be* a stepping-stone to Demon Magnetism, which is, simply, real "Spiritual Phenomena. *This fact is not now generally known!*

The work clearly shows that the *teachings* of the Bible withstand all criticisms, and, also, that ALL of their enemies quote from them when they wish to say anything *morally grand*, or to formulate any moral criterion for practical reference.

While this book does not mention any church or denomination, it *does prove*, incidentally, that the Almighty God of Bible account is a JUST, rather than an *unjust* Being; and that He is still on the giving hand, even to His worst enemies; and that they may, *if they will*, have eternal life as well as this day of probation.

It would interest more than a million of people in our own country to know that this work is *the first one of its size* to present clear-cut proof that *only* those who accept Christ as their Saviour have *any title* to immortality. The contrary view is the foundation on which Spiritualism rests.

The experience, close study and observations of the author for more than thirty years, and the introduction of 200 quotations, with book and page and paper and date given, makes it a valuable library for reference.

Attention is called to some of the commendations this book has received:—

REVIEW OF REVIEWS; "He [the author] considers Spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religious and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy."

REV. H. L. HASTINGS, editor of the *Christian*, "Mr. Dadmun's book contains a large number of facts and extracts which I am very glad to get hold of. I do not doubt the general correctness of his positions."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"Certainly the book is a valuable work of reference, if not for study, by those interested in the questions the author has striven to answer."

OUR HOPE AND LIFE IN CHRIST:—"It is a valuable book for all English reading families, and, also, for preachers, lectures, and debaters against Spiritualism."

MESSIAH'S ADVOCATE:—"The book will well repay the trouble to peruse it, in furnishing them with overwhelming evidence against the false claims of Spiritualism."

CAMDEN POST:—"The greatest questions pertaining to Man, here and hereafter, are discussed with brevity, comprehensiveness and—if pointed evidences from many sources are considered—with considerable ability; thus making it worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman, or Divine forces, the evil as well as the good."

REV. MILES GRANT, the well-known writer, lecturer and debater:—"It is a work for the times. It is comprehensive, abounding in important facts, just such as are needed to form a correct conclusion as to the merit of Spiritualism."

REV. G. F. HAINES, Salem, Mass. said to the author:—"I have read every word in your book. It is a valuable work, especially for reference, and I use it as such."

MESSIAH'S HERALD:—"This work is intended to explain the mystery of Spiritualism. We have no doubt that the position by the author that it is a mixture of false and real phenomena is correct. As to the character of the supernatural element in its workings, we endorse the conclusions he reaches, that the agencies at work are the Devil and his angels. There is no doubt but the scathing denunciations of the false theology of Spiritualism are justified in the premises."

REVIEW and HERALD, Battle Creek, Mich.:—"The author occupies the true position in regard to conditional immorality, and hence holds the only true vantage ground from which the claims of Spiritualism can be successfully refuted.

The author shows that Spiritualism is not a humbug, as so many claim, and are thereby thrown off their guard; that it is not religion; that its claims are false; that its phenomena are beyond human power, and that its teachings are destructive to morality, and utterly blasphemous."

DR. A. F. RANDALL, Port Huron, Mich.:—"I can conscientiously say it is a *grand* book—ought to be read by everybody; then philosophers would no longer go about like Diogenes with a lantern in broad daylight."

The NEWS has already said that Spiritualism is one of the most important subjects of our time, and that this book treats it exhaustively, and refutes it completely. This work has been selected by the Mendota College as "specially adapted to the Bible Training School."

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOCAL TIME TABLE.
In effect May 16th, 1897.

EASTWARD.						WESTWARD.					
Philadelphia.	Delair.	W. Palmyra	Palmyra	Riverton.	Riverton.	Palmyra	W. Palmyra	Delair.	Philadelphia.
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
6.10	6.31	6.37	6.39	6.42	5.30	5.52	5.53	5.55	6.20
7.10	7.31	7.37	7.39	7.42	6.44	6.47	6.49	6.55	7.20
					7.22	7.25		7.30	7.50
8.25	8.47	8.47	8.49	8.52	7.47	7.50	7.52	7.56	8.20
10.30	10.50	10.54	10.56	10.58	8.17	8.20			8.40
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	8.54	8.57	8.59	9 03	9.20
12.00	12.22	12.27	12.29	12.32	9.07				9.30
*1.00	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30	10.26	10.29			10 50
1.40	2.03	2.09	2.12	2.15	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
2.30	2.50		2.53	2.58	12 02	12.04			12.30
3.30	3.52	3.58	4.00	4.02	12.10	12.16	12.02	12.19	12.40
4.00				4.22	1.11	1.14	1.36	1.40	2.00
4.50			4.50	4.52	2.10	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.40
5.00			5.22	5.25	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.39	4.00
5.10	5.36	5.42	5.44	5.47	3.49	3.51			4.10
5.30			5.51	5.56	5.18	5.21	5.23	5.28	5.50
6.00	6.18	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.16	6.18			6.40
6.30	6.57	6.59	7.04	7.07	6.51	6.54	6.56	7.00	7.20
7.30	7.51	7.55	7.57	8.00	8.11	8.14			8.35
9.00	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.32	9.51	9.54	9.57	10.00	10.20
10.30	10.51	10.57	10.58	11.01	10.54	10.56	10.58	11.00	11.20
11.45	12.05	12.09	12.11	12.14	12.21	12.24	12.25	12.29	12.50
			SUNDAY		TRAINS.				
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
8.45	9 09	9.15	9.17	9 20	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.35	9 05
9.15	9 39	9.45	9.47	9 50	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	12.51	12.54	12.56	1.00	1.20
4.30	1.52	1.57	1.59	2.02	5.16	5.19	5.21	5.27	5.50
5.45	6.07	6.11	6.13	6.16	7.28	7.31	7.33	7.40	8.05
10.00	10.21	10.26	10.28	10.31	10.15	10.18	10.20	10.25	10.50

*Saturday only.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.
Leave Palmyra as follows:

For Trenton, Newark and New York, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.55, 7.57 p. m., week-days; 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.11 p. m. Sundays.

For Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Park and Burlington, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29, 2.12, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.22, 5.11 5.55, 6.25, 7.04, 7.57, 9 25 p. m., and 12.11 night, week-days, 9.47 a. m., 1.59, 6.11, 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Borientown, 6.39, 7.39, 8.49, 1.56, a. m. 12.29, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.22, 5.51, 6.25, 7 57, 9.29 p. m., and 12.11 night, week days. 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.11 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

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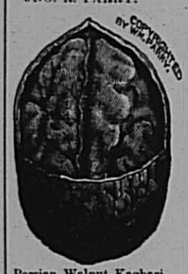

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COLINETTE.

Colinette she had for name,
In a summer of my prime,
For the happy harvest time,
To her village home I came.
I was but a schoolboy yet,
But a simple girl was she,
And she died in February,
Little Colinette.

Up and down a leafy chase
Hand in hand we used to run.
How I reveled in the fun!
How she panted with the race!
Pinch and flinnet when we met
Sang our loves that knew no wrong,
Made the burden of their song
Little Colinette.

Then at length we met to part,
Sat with darkening skies above,
Love (I knew it not for love)
Throbbing to my inmost heart.
Hiding all my soul's regret,
"Till another year," said I,
As I took her hand, "Goodby,
Little Colinette."

Oh, the story's very old,
Very common, that I tell.
Not the less will tears upwell
Whensoe'er the story's told.
Many a witching young coquette
Now I woo with poet's pen.
Once alone I've loved and then
Little Colinette.
—From an Unknown French Poet.

HER PENSION.

"I don't see no cause for an why you shouldn't hev a pension, Miss Penelope. There's a heap of persons makes out their vouchers ez hasn't nigh so much just claim ez you."

Miss Penelope—she always answered to that name, regardless of being the relict of Nathan Briggs and a widow of good standing—made no answer at first. She was occupied in casting on the heel of a stocking.

Marrying so late in life, no one in Canaan could get out of the habit of addressing her as Miss Penelope. So Miss Penelope she remained, both before and after marriage. She was a faded little old lady, with soft eyes and a pathetic droop to the corners of her mouth. These anxious curves were accentuated now as she dropped her knitting in her lap and glanced up a little deprecatingly.

"I hadn't thought on it," she commenced.

"Well, you jes' oughter," broke in her companion volubly. "It's a sin an a shame to let money go to waste as b'longs to you by good rights. Why, there's Seth Sawyer claimed he hed a gunshot in the knee, hed a doctor's certificate made out an all thet, but Farmer Jones sez he got it pilferin a hen roost. He was with him when he done it. Of course he can't come forward an testify, fur he'd be defamin of his own character. An Hannah Pratt—she thet wuz a Winslow—draws her stipend reg'lar, though every one knows Stephen Pratt never went inter the war tell 'twuz nigh on over an died in his bed at his allotted time. No one can say thet of your claim, Penelope. It's all open an aboveboard."

A tender smile wreathed Miss Penelope's lips as she lifted her eyes to the opposite wall, where a sword and knapsack were suspended.

"Yes; Nathan, he fit in three battles—Shiloh, Manassay and the Wilderness. He wuz took to the hospittle arter the last one, an thet's the only bit of information I could scrape up. Couldn't make out even where he wuz buried. Corporal Brent, he brought me them things back. Found 'em on the battlefield."

A tear stole down the wrinkled cheek.

"'Twuz a grievous loss, Sister Penelope. Thet's the way I look at it. You've give a life to your country, an now it owes you a recompensation."

Mrs. Brackett leaned back after this statement and looked at her friend as if defying her to deny the allegation.

The bereaved widow shifted uneasily under that steady gaze. The remarkable flow of language confused her.

"It never seemed zactly right," she ventured timidly. "Elder Little used to go on awful 'gainst insurance. 'Pears to me this is 'bout the same thing."

Elvira Brackett sniffed contemptuously.

"Sakes alive! The quicker you get thet notion out your head the better. You don't hear no sech talk nowadays in the pulpit. Times hev changed. Besides, you've got to look out fur yourself. Think of havin $10 a month, 'sides the arrears. Uncle Sam's a good purvider."

Miss Penelope made no rejoinder to this, but turned the heel of her stocking meditatively. Perhaps awe of Elvira Brackett restrained her from an open expression of her views, for Mrs. Brackett's mother was a Peterson. To have emanated from such a stock was a brand of nobility. One of the Petersons had borne the title of circuit judge. All had held offices of respectability.

Mrs. Brackett's sister's husband was a prosperous plumber. They lived in the city, and Elvira paid a yearly visit to her kinsfolk, returning from each trip in an elevated and instructive frame of mind. Elvira was a born manager, so now, when she leaned forward with an air of settled determination, Miss Penelope sank back in her chair with much the same sensation of a fly in a spider's web.

"It's all very well," Elvira went on in an emphatic tone of voice, "to be independent when you're young an spry an can look out for yourself, but now, with old age starin you in the face, it's a slightin of Providence, thet's what it be. We wuz talkin it over at the sewin circle last Wednesday. Hannah Jewett said she heard you hadn't been to meetin since last July 'cause you hadn't a decent pair of shoes to wear. Now, Miss Penelope, you know what the Bible says about hidin your talents in a napkin. Ef hevin a husband thet fit in three battles isn't a talent, I don't know what is."

Elvira's arguments were not exactly logical, but Miss Penelope had not the courage to refute them, and so she went on:

"I tell you now I hev an idea. July Ann has sent a pass fur me to come on an visit her. I can't get off, seein it's jes preservin time, but you might as well take it an go as far as Washington. July Ann's sister-in-law keeps a boardin house there, an she'll take you in. I'll write her to meet you, an she'll tell you how to go 'bout it. Thet's just the very thing. I'll find some one goin on from Northboro to put you in care of, an it'll give you a chance to see the capitil, too. It's a powerful pretty city, so they say. Now, I guess I've got you all fixed." And Elvira drew her shawl around her and prepared to take her departure.

"Don't you worry about your things or nothin. I'll be over an fix 'em up for you."

Miss Penelope sat motionless for a long time after her visitor had left her. The sun crept down behind the horizon line, and the stars lit their glimmering tapuscene by one. A thread of moonlight stole through the parted curtains and glittered on the shining andirons. When she stumbled to her feet at last and began to prepare her simple meal, there was still a dazed expression on her face.

"Nigh on to 72 an goin to the capitil! I wonder what Nathan would say? Elviry seems to think it's my duty. She sed it wuz a slightin of Providence."

Even now, after Nathan had been dead 30 years, Miss Penelope found herself deferring to his opinion, as she had always tried to do while living. Not that she had ever followed his advice when given; it was simply a form of respect by which she strove to hide the consciousness that Nathan's judgment was not to be relied upon. Indeed, no one but Miss Penelope had much opinion of Nathan Briggs. To obtain a certificate of respectability in Canaan it was necessary to be familiar with one's family tree. Nathan had come there a stranger.

He had always been singularly reticent as to his ancestry, and although this had been a source of regret to Miss Penelope's pride she had been too loyal to question him.

All of her friends had openly rebelled when, in addition to her own responsibility of making both ends meet on a slender income, she had taken upon herself the care and maintenance of Nathan Briggs. Miss Penelope only smiled contentedly.

"I can't say as Nathan loves to work—no—but then, you see, I'm sech a driver myself thet I kin do 'nough for two. An I've heard tell how people oughter choose their opposites." For proof of which she would drop her needle and thread and run out to light the kitchen fire rather than disturb him from the perusal of the evening paper.

"He isn't a Canaanite; thet's it. 'Tain't fair to weigh him in the same scales," she would say to herself by way of excuse, when she was wondering how she would meet the grocer's bill while her husband sat with his feet on the porch railing, discussing the financial state of the country.

But when the war broke out, then Miss Penelope's heart thrilled with pride. Nathan's name had been drafted, and he could not very well secure a substitute, but she did not know that. She only realized that she was giving her all in defense of her country, and, like the Spartan mother, she rejoiced in the sacrifice. It had been her one consolation in her bereavement that Nathan had at last clothed his name with glory and shown himself to be a worthy citizen of Canaan.

No one disabused her mind of this belief in her soldier's bravery by intimating that her Nathan was generally in the rear guard. On the contrary, they endeavored to foster her loyalty by every means possible. Corporal Brent went over the old battle scenes again and again, and Miss Penelope's eyes would flash and turn toward the saber on the wall, while in imagination she saw her hero storming the barricade, climbing the ramparts and facing the fire of the enemy.

"She's the one thet oughter gone to the war an left Nathan home to wash the dishes," Corporal Brent would say, with a stamp of his wooden leg. "She got precious little satisfaction out of him when he wuz alive. I'm goin to give her all I kin now he's gone."

He was the first to come around and bid her godspeed on her journey.

"Ef you haven't got a claim ag'in the government, no one has, Widder Briggs. I'd hev seen thet you got your just dues long afore this, only I knew your sentiments on the subject. I'm glad you're takin a diffrunt view of the matter; I am so."

It was the same with all the neighbors, old and young. They took such an interest in her undertaking and seemed to look upon it with such pronounced approval that Miss Penelope had not the courage to intimate that her views had not undergone any remarkable change, but that she was being propelled to Washington by the indefatigable will power of Elvira Brackett. It was only when she was seated in the train in neatly mended apparel, surrounded by various bundles and packages—the donation of appreciative friends—that she realized she was now deprived of that sustaining prop and dependent on her own resources.

"Nigh on to 72 an startin fur the capitil! Whatever would Nathan say?" the dear old lady kept repeating to herself as she counted her bundles over and over, sitting bolt upright, the prey to many fears and misgivings.

These were somewhat dispelled when she reached the city and saw the genial face of the landlady nodding up at the car window.

"There! I knew you the first minute I set eyes on you," she said, taking the little old lady in her arms with true southern spontaneity. "July Ann described you all right. Pretty near tired to death, I suppose? Let me take the bundles. We'll get home as soon as we can, and then you shall have a good, long rest!

"It's quite a journey to take at your age, now, isn't it?" she continued when they were seated at last in the carriage.

"But, then, it's worth the trouble if you get your pension, and I have no doubt that you will."

Every one she met seemed to be under the same impression. All the boarders concluded at once that the dear desire of her heart was to secure this monthly stipend. Some even took it for granted that she had been fighting for it for the last 30 years, with the result of having it continually disallowed.

"I don't see how they could have kept you out of it so long, auntie," observed a giddy youth as he viewed the gentle, faded face through his monocle.

"I wish that I could draw a sum like that without earning it," said her next neighbor, a department clerk. "I have to work hard enough for my pittance."

Miss Penelope turned and looked at him reflectively. Then her mind flew back to the saber on the wall, and she smiled. It was a peaceful smile, and it straightway opened every heart to her entrance.

Before the week was past she had recounted all Nathan's battles, offered to work a "tiger lily" rug for the pretty young lady who was going to be married in the spring and started a chest protector for the young man opposite who was in consumption.

Within the month she had taken the tour of the public buildings, had gazed awestruck on the wonders of the capitol and Washington monument, and, grandest treat of all, had seen the Soldiers' home, with its corps of feeble veterans, and Arlington, with its 17,000 headstones and its monument to the unknown dead. Miss Penelope said nothing as she strolled slowly along the ranks of "bivouacked dead," but her face wore a look of exaltation when she left the sacred spot.

Her application had been sent in, but had not yet been acted upon. At last the department clerk offered to get his congressman to intercede for her.

"That'll hurry it along," he said encouragingly. "There's so much red tape about such matters, they only need a little pushing."

Miss Penelope thanked him, but showed no enthusiasm over his proffer of assistance. In fact, she suddenly became quite serious at the prospect of success.

Clyde Whiting attributed it to uneasiness as to the outcome and thought he was conferring a great kindness on the old lady when he interested Congressman Lane in her behalf and took him down to the pension office to jog the memory of the dilatory clerks.

"Claim 9,764—certainly, sir." And the obsequious employee began to examine the files diligently. "Um! Are you quite sure about the name? There must be some mistake."

"No. 9,764—Mr. Nathan R. Briggs," broke in yonng Whiting impatiently.

"Yes. Well, you see, his widow has been drawing his pension for the last 30 years. That is the reason the claim was not acted upon, I suppose. Matilda, widow of Nathan R. What is the present claimant's given name?"

"Penelope," Clyde answered in a crestfallen tone. "I heard Mrs. Allen call her Penelope."

The clerk snapped back the files nonchalantly.

"I remember the other case. Had not heard from her husband for years; supposed he was dead; then she got a trace of him through the war records; put in her claim, giving satisfactory evidence, and it was allowed. It isn't anything new. We have such cases every now and then. They always get found out when the pension is due."

"What shall I tell her?" faltered Clyde when Miss Penelope's claim was finally set aside and he and the congressman started to retrace their steps. "From something Mrs. Allen dropped one day I judged the husband wasn't all the old lady cracked him up to be, but I never thought it would be as bad as this. I can't do it—the shock would kill her! Won't you help me out a little?" And he turned to the congressman pleadingly. "It would not be so bad coming from a stranger. If you only had heard her talking about him and seen her face! Why, I should as soon take Nathan's sword and stab her to her heart."

The Hon. Mr. Lane smiled indulgently. The boy was young. When he had seen as much of the bitter side of life as himself, he would become hardened.

"Well, send her around to me at 2:30 Of course if the man was such a scoundrel, the sooner she knows it the better."

The Hon. Theophilus Lane thought he had steeled himself against possible scenes, but when, at the appointed time, a light tap came at his door and he looked up from his papers to meet the confiding gaze of Miss Penelope's soft eyes his task suddenly became very disagreeable to him.

"Mr. Whiting, he said you had something to say to me." And Miss Penelope came forward, refusing the proffered chair with a gentle wave of her hand.

"No; I haven't got time to stop. I s'pose you want me to sign them papers?" She glanced up at him interrogatively, but, meeting with no response, went on in trembling tones:

"You see, every one seems to think I'm so dead set after thet pension, an it wuz all Elviry Brackett's doins. She sed it wuz my duty, an a-slightin of Providence, an I didn't know but what she wuz right. All the way in the cars I kep' a-thinkin, 'What would Nathan say?' an every day it's been the same. I couldn't seem to decide. You see, Elder Little, he allers preached ag'in insurance. He sed how it wuz a sacrilege an somehow I couldn't sep'rate the two nohow. It seems ez ef I wuz bein paid fur Nathan's life. After I cum here an see the avenoo, where them troops marched along with their tattered flags, an when I see them headstones an all this beauchus city they helped to save, why, my whole soul riz ag'in it.

"I sez to myself, I can't take it. Nathan wouldn't hev it so. He giv his life fur his country athout money an athout price. So, you see, I can't sign them papers nohow.

"I wuz goin to pay Miss Allen with a part of thet money, but I guess she'll take it out in butter an eggs, an the ladies, they've ordered hooked rugs, an the gentlemen mittens an mufflers. Why, I've got 'nough to do to keep me busy I don't know how long."

The Hon. Theophilus Lane bent from his towering height to take the little old lady's hand in his, and as he gazed in the earnest face, transfigured by the light of a firm resolve, he felt a thrill that not all the applause from one of his famous speeches had had the power to waken.

"Do you think that you could manage to fill an order for me, Miss Penelope?" he asked, with as much anxiety as if hooked rugs, mittens and mufflers were desirable commodities in Washington.

"Well, now, I dunno but what I might, seein it's you," Miss Penelope answered reflectively. "Dear me, I s'pose Elviry Brackett'll be awfully put out when I cum back athout thet pension, but ef Nathan thinks it wrong an I think it wrong, why, it must be wrong, no mistake."

Miss Penelope went back to Canaan as innocent of wrongdoing as when she came, but before her return her story somehow got circulated round, until it reached the president's ear, and he went so far as to ask for the pleasure of a private audience.

It is safe to say that no potentate ever appreciated that honor more fully than Miss Penelope, as she made her courtesy to the chief executive and related a brief account of Nathan's battles.

"Of course it wus all on his account," she would always conclude, when she was relating the scene to her breathless auditors, after her return home. "He seemed tickled to death to hear about it. Why, I shouldn't be a bit surprised ef they put up one of them statoos to Nathan. There's a heap of 'em stuck up in the parks all over the city."—National Magazine.

A Nasty Encounter.

Sir John Drummond Hay gives, from his experiences in Marocco, an account of what the English would call a "nasty encounter" with a wild boar. The animal had been brought to bay, and the dogs had attacked him. When the sportsman was within ten yards, the creature stood waiting, blood streaming down his sides and his bristles on end. Says the writer:

I squatted, took deliberate aim behind the right shoulder and pulled the trigger, expecting to see the beast roll over, but a fizz, a faint report, and the sound of a bullet falling among the bushes tolled my deathknell. I knew that the boar would be on me in an instant.

With faint hope, however, that the second barrel also would not contain a damp charge, I held my gun firm. On came the huge beast, and when he was within three yards I aimed at his left shoulder. The explosion was faint, but he dropped on his head, then rose, and charging on the muzzle of my gun sent it flying over my head.

I toppled backward, my legs thrown straight up in the air, and there I remained, seeing between my legs the grim monster's head and tusks.

The moment appeared a lifetime, but my chief thought was, "My epitaph, 'A fool killed by a pig.'"

On he came, while I kept my legs aloft. It is better, I thought, to have them ripped than to be wounded in more vital regions. So when his grisly snout was on me I brought down my right leg, armed with a heavy shooting boot, like a Nasmyth hammer on his skull.

The boar had only one sound fore leg, and the blow brought him to his knees. This was followed by the left leg, and I pummeled his head alternately with each foot as he tried to get at me.

"If no one comes to the rescue," I cried out, "I shall be killed."

I had scarcely spoken when suddenly there appeared the brave beater, Ahmed Ben Ali, his hatchet raised to strike. "La bas!" he called, which was equivalent to "All right."

The boar left me and went at him, and the lithe fellow struck out with his hatchet, and then jumped aside. A shot followed from the bushes, and the boar fell over dead.

I lay prostrate, spattered with blood, but I had no serious hurt.

Coolbath's Cure.

His name was Coolbath, and the way that man used to complain was enough to make his best friend give him the cold shoulder. It was "Oh, my back!" "Oh, my side!" and "Oh!" something or other from Monday morning until Saturday night. He used to go to see his family physician about once a day on an average, and although the doctor was aware that Coolbath was his best patient he also knew that there was really nothing the matter with him, and he resolved to cure him of his everlasting complaining. So one day he said: "Coolbath, what you need is outdoor exercise. I want you to learn to play golf, and when you can play come to me and report results, and after you have taken a few walks around the links see if you don't feel as if you have taken a new lease of life."

Now, I have previously told you there was really nothing the matter with him, but he felt that he must do as the doctor ordered, although he grumbled so much about it that every one wished him in Jericho. Well, he learned the game and played morning, noon and I was going to say night for awhile, and finally I happened around and said: "By the way, Coolbath, how is it that now no one ever hears you complaining about your health. Are you better?"

"Well," he exclaimed, "I do certainly feel much better, but I don't mind telling you, as you are an old friend, that the real secret is that when I am playing golf it keeps me busy thinking of the game, and I'm busy thinking after the game is over; so, you see, I don't have time to think of my ills."

And that is the story of Coolbath's cure.—Golfer.

Titles In Poland.

Women in search of titles might do well to go to Poland. It is said that in Warsaw alone, with a population of 500,000, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility and 9,257 "personal nobles," people entitled to the distinction by reason of office or discovery. There are said to be as many princes in Poland as in Russia. In the latter country they are found plying every trade. According to the last census, there are now living nearly 1,000 Princes and Princesses Galitzin. There are hardly sufficient names in Russia to distinguish them, and great confusion results.—New York Tribune.

No Tick Here.

"Why don't you wind that clock and set it going?" asked a bad customer at a country grocery store.

"That clock is a sign," said the grocer, and the customer studied it out for himself before he left the store.

BRUTAL AUSTRALIANS.

The Larrikin Is the Most Degraded Tough In the World.

A gentleman in Melbourne gave me this etymology of the word "larrikin," and as it seems a reasonable origin I am willing to accept it: In the early days, when the goldfields of the colony of Victoria attracted to Melbourne the world's adventurers, lawlessness was the rule, and the authorities of the capital city had their hands full keeping their own citizens, as well as their visitors, in order. One night an Irish policeman arrested two drunken lawbreakers, but when, the next morning, he came to give his evidence before the magistrate his anger against the prisoners had softened into compassion.

"Sure, yer honor," he said, "the byes wasn't so bad at all, at all."

"What did they do?" asked the magistrate.

"Nothin, sorr, except that they was just larrykin" (meaning larking).

"Well, I'll give them a week as larrikins," said the judge, and with this the distinctive name of the world's most contemptible outlaw and blackguard began.

Those who have seen Chevalier in his coster costume can form a good idea of the dress of the Sydney larrikin. A tunic, covered with buttons; a collarless shirt, with a gaudy neckerchief; a soft gray hat, and tight hipped, bell bottomed trousers, make up the distinctive uniform of the larrikin. His female companion, whom he calls "madonah," probably for the Italian "madonna," dresses, save as to the head, which is usually bare, in loud prints and with a barbaric fondness for glaring reds.

These people have not only a distinct costume, of which they are proud, but they are fast developing a distinct patois that is particularly rich in perversions, vulgarity and a profanity that would shock the soul of the most confirmed religious skeptic.

The larrikin works by fits. In a land where every village has its race track, and racing so occupies the thoughts of the people as to seem like a great national industry, this outlaw flourishes in the vicinity of stables and is ever strikingly in evidence at all the race courses, from the private run at Bondi to the great annual event of "the Melbourne cup," which comes off every November, and ranks next to the English Derby and the French Grand Prix in the world's races.

About the "publics" or bars the larrikin and his vulgar voiced consort are often to be found. At times he rises to the dignity of a landlord or a jockey. In the first instance he is ever at odds with the law, and in the last he is always regarded as a purchasable factor. If not in open defiance, the larrikin certainly lives in undisguised contempt for the law and its servants. If the jail ever meant a degradation to him, the day is past. His education is not complete till he has won a prison garb. He fills the jails and penitentiaries of the colonies while he is in health, and he crowds the hospitals and almshouses in disease and old age.

Unlike the American tough, hoodlum or desperado, the larrikin never carries concealed weapons, but he is none the less reckless of life and cruel in his instincts. Although descended from a brave and virile race, this creature is essentially cowardly. If he attacks a peaceful citizen to secure booty or to gratify malice, he fights by surprise, gives no chance for resistance, and invariably has the backing of associates. He will not shoot or stab, but he will use a sandbag from behind, or slay a man by means of a stone in the toe of a stocking.

The larrikin's contempt for the moral law passes all belief. The stories told of his offenses may not be true, but they could not have been coined without a good foundation in fact or continued with disgusting variations if his life did not justify them.

Degraded though the American ruffian is, the meanest of them has chivalric impulses where women are concerned, and the lowest Bowery tough will give his seat, render a favor or raise his hat to one of the other sex; but of this redeeming feature the larrikin is entirely incapable.

Three years ago whipping was introduced in the jails of New South Wales, and for awhile this form of punishment served as a deterrent, but after a time the released larrikins came out to exhibit the tracks of the whip on their backs with the pride of the veteran showing his scars, and now, it is said, the larrikin's standing among his fellows is measured by the lashes he has endured. —Major Alfred R. Calhoun in Denver Republican.

Stow, the English Antiquary.

John Stow, the celebrated English antiquary, was a remarkable man. He was born of poor parents about 1525 and brought up to the tailor's trade. For 40 years his life was passed among needles and thread, but in the few leisure hours which his trade allowed him he had always been a fond reader of legends, chronicles, histories and all that told of the times that were past. By such reading he grew to be so attached to old memoirs that when about 40 years of age he threw down his needle, devoted himself to collecting them and followed his new profession with the faith and enthusiasm of an apostle. Short of means, he made long journeys afoot to hunt over and ransack colleges and monasteries, and no matter how worn and torn might be the rags of old papers which he found, he kept all, reviewing, connecting, copying, comparing, annotating, with truly wonderful ability and good sense. Arrived at fourscore years, and no longer capable of earning a livelihood, he applied to the king, and James I, consenting to his petition, granted to the man who had saved treasures of memoirs for English history the favor of wearing a beggar's garb and asking alms at church doors. In this abject state, forgotten and despised, he died two years later.—Montreal Star.

The shawls of cashmere are made between Hindustan and Tibet, from the wool of the camel, while their sheep also produce fine white silky wool. The whole population is engaged in preparing the thread and weaving these articles for commerce.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

—AND—

SOUTH JERSEY ADVERTISER,

C. F. SLEEPER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DR. J. J. SLEEPER, Associate Editor.

Terms—$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

JOB WORK of all kinds promptly executed as cheaply and as neatly as any office in the County.

We solicit items of interest from all quarters of the State. Correspondents will please sign their names in full to all communications, not for publication but as a guarantee of correctness. Anonymous communications are not wanted.

Advertisers will find the News a valuable advertising medium. None but clean, respectable advertisements inserted.

A mark against this paragraph indicates that this is a sample copy of the paper, sent to you for your inspection free of charge, and that we should be glad to have you become a subscriber.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Address all communications to

NEWS AND ADVERTISER,

Palmyra, N. J.

RESIDENCE.—Corner Fourth and Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Entered at the Palmyra Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

County Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of Burlington county are requested to elect delegates to a convention to be held in the Court House, on

SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider the revision of the rules governing conventions, in accordance with the resolution adopted September 19, 1876.

The election of delegates to the convention will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1897, at 7, o'clock. The voters of New Hanover township will meet at F. Bishop's hotel, Cookstown; Palmyra, at the Union League rooms; Woodland, at Shamong; Westampton, at Little Pine Swamp. The voters in the remaining townships will meet in the places designated as the polling places for the Fall election of 1896. Under the rules the townships and election districts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Bass River,	2	Lumberton,	4
Beverly City,	7	Mansfield,	7
Beverly Township,	5	Medford,	5
Bordentown, 1st,	7	Mount Laurel,	6
" 2d,	6	New Hanover,	7
" 3d,	2	Northampton, 1st,	6
Burlington, 1st,	5	" 2d,	5
" 2d,	8	" 3d,	8
" 3d,	6	Palmyra,	8
" 4th,	7	Pemberton, east,	8
Burlington Twp.,	4	" west,	4
Chester, east,	6	Riverside,	7
" west,	7	Shamong,	4
Chesterfield,	4	Southampton, east,	4
Cinnaminson, 1st,	4	" west,	4
" 2d,	3	Springfield,	4
Delran,	7	Washington,	9
Eastampton,	2	Westampton,	3
Evesham,	8	Willingboro,	5
Florence,	7	Woodland,	2

By order of the County Executive Committee.

AMOS GIBBS,
Chairman.

CHAS. K. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Newspapers are not made especially for one reader.—SELECTED.

A prophecy made years ago that the day will come when a man without a bicycle will be like a man without a coat seems certainly nearing verification. The recent cut in prices will boom the thing along.

Run up the American flag and salute it! May its glorious folds float over every foot of land that should be ours. Teach Americanism in the schools and talk it from the pulpit. We are the people, and bully for us!

A scutiny of accounts of wheeling accidents will reveal the fact that a large majority are due to lack of care on the part of the cyclists. Where the sport or exercise is pursued in moderation, few, if any, evil results need be feared. As a rule the benefits far exceed the ill effects.

Some of the newspapers are telling their readers what they should drink in hot weather. Such advice has been given for centuries and maybe its all right to keep it up. But all the same it is just as well for the average citizen to stick to pure water, and not even wink at the soda fountain.

RIVERTON.

Miss Ledig, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Mary Myers.

Walter Mott left on Tuesday for an extended western trip.

Dr. Alex. Marcy, Jr., was at Asbury Park on Monday.

The hot weather has been the cause of lemons advancing in price.

John B. M. Showell, wife and family are sojourning at Asbury Park.

Miss Mary Peoples, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting the Misses Frishmuth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Roberts spent a few days this week at Wildwood.

Mrs. M. O'Neal and daughter, Gertrude, are spending a few days at Atlantic City.

The sewer petitions are in the hands of Dr. Marcy and Mrs. E. C. Grice where they can be signed.

Mrs. William Baker, of East Maine street, entertained her mother, Mrs. Wm. Froth, of Philadelphia.

John Kennear resumed his usual occupation at Dreer's after taking a week's vacation at Atlantic City.

Charles W. Davis gave a sailing party on the yacht Nettie of which he is one of the owners, on Wednesday.

Interest in boating is being revived and almost any night boats filled with pleasure seekers are observed from the bank.

Francis S. Groves has discared horse back riding for the wheel and can be seen going over our fine roads on his "bike."

Jacob D. Eisle, manager of the Dreer Nurseries, started on Monday evening for a lenghty business tour through Europe.

Dangerous counterfeit notes are afloat. One of the denomination two dollars and one of five dollars both check letter B of the new issue.

John L. Nicholson, the well known ship broker, of Philadelphia, and family will occupy Mrs. T. H. Walnut's place for the balance of the season.

Very few idle men have been seen on our streets during the past few weeks, most of them being engaged at harvesting in the surrounding country.

On account of the rainey weather on Tuesday evening the cycle run to Mount Holly to see Road Commissioner Budd has been postponed until further notice.

A chance for speculation The sewers and having our streets fixed will surely advance the price of building ground. Do not wait until it gets high and then kick.

A dinner party was given on the yacht Nautilus here on Saturday evening, it was a very brilliant affair being served by a caterer from the city and being enlivened by the sweet strain of a stringed orchestra.

It is rumored that the Mt. Holly Fair Grounds will be sold about August 20th, and if this is so there will probably be a three days' fair or race meet held on the grounds during the fore part of October, if suitable arrangements can be made with the purchasers.

On Wednesday afternoon Alfred J. Renolds, engineer on the "Nellie Bly," in taking his train from Jersey City to Camden, which includes his part of the run to Atlantic City, found himself behind time at New Brunswick by reason of a stop or two that had to be made. In order to reach Trenton on time, he opened the throttle and covered the distance at the rate of a mile in fifty-one seconds.

BOROUGH BUSINESS.

The hearing given by the Council on Thursday evening on the sidewalk matter, was largely attended but owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which was given by Attorney Beldon, nothing could be done until a notice of the hearing was actually served upon property owner interested.

The Highway Committee reported progress in the Gatzner's case.

The impounding ordinance was passed after reference to dogs had been eliminated.

An ordinance to establish a new curb line on Lippincott avenue, making the sidewalk 21 feet wide, was passed first reading.

Bills were passed as follows:

Wm. King & Jones, lamps	$9.75
L. Corner, work on roads	25.10
J. Cunningham, putting in fire box	4.25

A motion was carried that all bills must be with the clerk 3 days before meetings.

The Cinnaminson Electric Light Co. gave permission to hang the fire alarm wires on their poles.

A communication was received from Palmyra Township stating that they would need to have their own battery for the fire alarm.

Adjourned to meet August 5th at 7.30 P. M.

THE PRAGAS.

The persons who reside near and those who frequent the station were startled on Tuesday evening about 8.30 o'clock, by seeing one man whip out a revolver from his hip pocket and another man with his hat, coat, collar and necktie off glaring with wide open eyes down the muzzle of the pistol. Louis Decker and William Henderson, the former holding the weapon the latter having his nerves tried.

As near as can be judged from the stories of the two men the facts are these, that while on a little spree on Saturday night, the two men had a little difficulty, and Decker being in better condition, bested his adversary and Tuesday evening Henderson seeing Decker on the station renewed the quarrel and Louis being afraid of William, who is the larger of the two, took this mean of defence. As soon as Henderson could with security get out of range of the pistol, he swore out a warrant against Decker for attempting to take his life, and only for the prompt action and alertness of Marshal Faust, Decker would have gotten away. The Marshal capturing him just as he was purchasing a ticket at the Palmyra station. At the hearing before Squire Coddington, on Wednesday evening, Decker, after spending the night in the jail, was held under $100 bail to appear at court. After being locked up until nearly night he was bailed out. It is claimed that Henderson has left this vicinity.

Decker is the same man who made the statement that anyone could swim and to make his argument good went down to the wharf and jumped in the Delaware and nearly drowned before he could be rescued.

LENOX.

DELAIR.

Arthur Coles leaves on Monday for a week's fishing at Angleses.

John Dove and family entertained several friends during the week.

Mrs. Amy Whitcraft is going to Ocean Grove to spend two weeks.

Twilight service in the Methodist church hereafter on Sunday evening.

Miss Mabel Knight was "sweet 16," on Tuesday. May she never grow old.

A large party of Delairians spent Wednesday evening at Willow Grove.

Cameron Shaw and family will spend the entire Summer at Newport, N. J.

Joseph Knight Jr., is in New York in the interest of the Insurance Co. he represents.

H. L. Bonsall will shortly leave for Colorado Springs to visit his daughter and grandchildren.

Henry Hollinshed, Jr., spend Tuesday at Atlantic City, combining business with pleasure.

Col. A. G. Fellows has an ornamental tree in full bloom in his yard. It certainly is an odd species.

J. E. Russell and family have gone to Boston, via Clyde line from Philadelphia. A delightful trip for the health.

The vestry of the Episcopal church have secured a promising young man from Woodbury to succeed Rev. Samuel Ward.

Drs. Rosenthal and Speigel and families' of Philadelphia, have leased the Shaw's house furnished for the balance of the season. Very handy indeed to have a physician and dentist in town.

WAS SOON DOING GOOD.

"I was in a run down condition for some time, and was troubled with dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and found that it was doing me good. I continued its use until I had taken a number of bottles. I gained in strength and appetite." LYDIA A. FOGLE, Woodsboro, Md.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

July 12th, 1897.

Still sugar! there has been a continual fight from the beginning of the making of the tariff bill over sugar, and it is being continued in the conference committee, which was in session all day Sunday. Every republican member of the conference committee has been pledged to secrecy concerning the conference, and the democratic members will not be allowed to know what is going on until an agreement has been reached, which will be sometime this week, probably by Wednesday or Thursday. The secrets of the conference have so far been well kept, but it has leaked out that both sides are making a fight for their sugar schedule, but the House conferees are expected to win, not only because the original Dingley sugar schedule is more satisfactory to the republican press and the rank and file of the party, but because Speaker Reed has said that the House would never, under any circumstances, accept the Senate sugar schedule. There is talk of attempting to act upon President McKinley's currency commission recommendation, but it is likely that immediate adjournment will follow the disposal of the tariff bill.

Although it was stated when $50,000 was appropriated by Congress for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba, that the amount would not be a drop in the bucket, it has turned out to be much more than was needed. Just as soon as the appropriation was available, Consul General Lee was notified to go ahead with the necessary expenditures, up to that amount. Reports from General Lee were submitted to the last Cabinet meeting, and much to the surprise and gratification of the President and his advisors, they showed that although General Lee had rendered substantial aid to every distressed American citizen who needed it and would accept, and shipped a number of them back to the United States, he had only expended $6,000.

The pressure has been so great that President McKinley has decided to modify ex-President Cleveland's extension of the civil service rules, and the order is liable to be issued any day.

It is much easier to hatch up a Congressional scheme than it is to carry it through, even when working for what is favored by a majority. Last week, the friends of the Hawaiian treaty concluded that it was advisable to get the treaty favorably reported to the Senate at this session, and voted upon, if possible. As eight out of the eleven members of the Committee on Foreign relations are known to favor the treaty, it looked like an easy matter to get the treaty favorably reported, but it wasn't as easy as it looked to be. A special meeting of the committee was called, but less than a quorum attended, and at a second meeting there was only a bare quorum present. The committee will hold another meeting this week, but it is far from certain that it will decide to report the treaty.

The report, by way of Europe, that Spain and Japan are trying to coax England to enter with them into a triple alliance for the purpose of whipping the United States into keeping its hands off of islands in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, has not caused anybody in Washington to lose any sleep, and it would not even if it were known to be true, instead of a bit of midsummer silliness on the part of its originators.

No member of the Senate enjoyed the respect of the newspaper men to a greater extent than did the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tenn., whose funeral services were conducted in the Senate Chamber Saturday, although he always professed to desire to have every newspaper man drawn and quartered. Nevertheless they got much useful information out of the old gentleman—at least, those did who knew how to interpret his burst of anger when he was asked about any secret action of the Senate or of a committee upon which he served. A page, who had grown a little familiar in his intercourse with Senators, approached Senator Harris one day and asked him in a free and easy manner if the Senate had decided to adjourn until noon the next day. Turning upon the boy with a ferocious look, the irate Senator said: "Yes: and immediately after we adjourn to-day, we shall proceed to hang every—impertinent page on this floor." The page was said to have been nearly frightened into a spasm. Notwithstanding an affected gruffness of manner, Senator Harris was personally, popular and no man stood higher in the political councils of his party. Bad health prevented his taking any part in this session of Congress.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold dy Druggists, 75c.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton pay to Mr. Gatzmer one hundred and fifty five dollars ($155.00) in full for his account to date, and be it further resolved that the Highway Committee be directed to replace the roadway in front of Mr. Gatzmer's property and to replace the two trees that were removed.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8th A. D., 1897.

Attest:

CHARLES A. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing Resolution approved by me July 12, 1897.

E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

Grapes are beginning to arrive from the South.

The Reason for the Existence of the Prohibition Party.

Why have a Prohibition party? What called it into existence? A review of the situation at this time would not be out of place.

About the year 1840 the first saloon was opened in this nation. Prior to that the sale of liquor had been carried on in connection with the corner grocery, the wayside inn and the drug store; but about 1840 the first place which had for its sole object the selling of liquor was opened, and in a very short time saloons began to spring up like mushrooms all over the nation.

It is well to note also that in the same year—1840—the first really organized effort for moral suasion was started—the Washingtonian movement. The per capita consumption of intoxicants in that year was a little over two gallons per capita per annum. As a result of the temperence revival that swept over the nation, thirteen States were placed under prohibitory laws. If it had not been for the slavery question, which was rapidly coming to the front as the one dominant political issue of the day, it is reasonable to believe that the prohibition wave would have placed the entire nation under prohibition.

But the Abolitionists kept their issue alive through the ballot-box. They refused to be side-tracked by the g-r-e-a-t issue between the Whig and Democratic parties of that day, the tariff, and you will notice that the same old issue is on board again to deceive the voter. Finally the Republican party was formed in 1856, with not a slave-holder or a slavery sympathizer in it. In 1860 Lincoln was elected by the anti-slavery people. Then the war broke out; good men went to the front, and the saloonists and their kind remained home to look after their interests. In 1860 the first National Brewers' Association was formed in the city of New York, and they resolved to enter politics as a body to secure the repeal of prohibition in the thirteen states, and the enactment of more "liberal" laws. And while the nation was bowed in sorrow, bathed in tears and steeped in blood with no thought except for the safety of the Union and the lives of loved ones at the front, this horde of foreign parasites planned and plotted for the development of their destroying, debauching and dehumanizing traffic, and entered into partnership with the government by paying a good part of its infernal revenue as internal revenue to the United States Treasury. Since that time this government has been the chief partner in the manufacture of distilled damnation, and the Republican party has become the greatest slaveholder this country has ever seen.

After the liquor men had entered politics and succeed so well in repealing prohibitory laws, the leaders of the temperance movement saw that this new debauching power would have to be met at the ballot-box, and that the battle would have to be on national lines. Prohibition in spots would not cure the disease. To this end the Prohibition party was formed, and its name alone is sufficient answer as to its one great purpose in being organized. Thank God, the old flag is still there! There can be no surrender. For twenty-five years that white banner of Prohibition has been carried in every campaign, and will be found in every political battle of the future, until the line of battle between liquor and no liquor shall be distinctly drawn, and until the saloon is forever destroyed. In the last campaign the beating of silver tomtoms and the blowing of golden horns so rattled about 100,000 of our people that they went over into the saloon camps of the Republican and Democratic parties and fought each other. But they'll never go there any more, one dose has cured them.

Our "plan of work" must be to get voters to unite with the Prohibition party for the reason that the saloon can never be destroyed except by a political part elected on that one supreme, dominant issue. Our's is the only really broad platform in the political field, for on it can meet in perfect accord the high and low tariff men, the silver and the gold people, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, white and black, foreign and native-born.

Where do you expect to be in seventy-five years? Yes, dead, of course; but where will you be? You will certainly remember, as if only yesterday, your deeds upon this earth. You will then know if you made the world better or worse; weather you helped to bind the chain on the drunkards with your Republican or Democratic ballot. You had the opportunity of washing the guilt from your soul, but did you do it? Will your political partner, the rum seller, be with you seventy-five years from to night? If not, why not?

* * *

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder.* This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it on hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottle sale by G. T. William, Druggist.

The proper way to build the health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 12, 1897.

The Revolution in Bicycle Business

A break in Bicycle prices was inevitable. Selling two Continentals for the price of one Monarch, of which it was the equal in all respects except a gilt name-plate, gradually opened people's eyes. Throwing away $50 for a name on a name-plate became less and less amusing. We ordered the Continentals by the thousand and insisted on highest standards of quality and finish. They made their way and are holding their place because the wheels are sold at their actual value, lopping off all extras consequent to exclusive agencies.



The day came, last week, when we put on the market five car loads of splendid wheels at $22.50, but we had to agree not to divulge the excellent maker's name, because he hopes to get something near the old price next season. The thousand wheels were sold in a jiffy.

Now we move forward another step.

We have become the owners of a splendid lot of wheels, made to sell for $100 and never reduced to less than $75, except in the case of one agent closing out a small lot at his own loss. These wheels are well known, and the makers permit us, because of the largeness of the transaction, to use their famous name—

The Falcon Bicycles--1897

popularly known as the Gold Crank Falcons.

These $100 Wheels for Men will be

$26.50

These $100 Wheels for Women will be

$27.50

They are perfect. In various sizes and colors. Tires—Hartford, Vim, Morgan & Wright, Goodrich and others. Saddles—Garford padded; Beck Hygienic and others.

The fact that no bicycle can get a place on our floor, or our guarantee under it, unless it is all right underneath the enamel and inside the tubing and throughout its bearings, settles the quick distribution of this—the best offering we have yet made of Bicycles.

John Wanamaker.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF LICENSE ORDINANCES NO. 9 AND 18.

SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough that License Ordinance No. 9 entitled an ordinance concerning licenses of Butchers, Peddlers, Hucksters and Vendors, passed May 10, 1894 and approved May 11th, 1894. Be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted that license ordinance No. 18 entitled Ordinance to License and regulate Peddlers, Huckster, itinerant vendors of merchanise and remedies and medicines and the owners and drivers of vehicles used in connection with any business or occupation for the purpose of soliciting orders or delivering goods within the limits of the Borough of Riverton and to fix the license fees to be paid therefore. Passed June 11th and approved June 15, 1896. Be and the same is hereby repealed and that that ordinance shall take effect immediately after due publication of the same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:

CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE STREETS, HIGHWAYS, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON, AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1. That no person shall dump any ashes, garbage, or refuse dirt of any description, in or upon any of the streets, highways, or other property of the said Borough, or dig or remove any sod or dirt from any of said streets, highways or other property of said Borough, or injure, deface or destroy any building, lamp post, lamp, street marker, or other property of said Borough.

SEC. 2 That any person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, or any of such provisions, shall be liable to a fine of Five dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:

CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk,

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT

At home or traveling with GOOD PAY? If so, write us for particulars, giving age and occupation. You can work all or part time, and the work is LIGHT AND EASY. Address,

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The famous little pills.

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1 That the salaries to be paid the officials named below shall be as follows:

Collector,	$250.00	per annum
Assessor,	150.00	"
Marshal,	150.00	"
Marshal for Police duty,	250.00	"
Borough Clerk,	150.00	"
Commissioner of Streets,	25.00	"
Solicitor,	25.00	"

SEC. 2 That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication of same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8th, A. D. 1897.

Attest:

CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE OF BICYCLES, TRICYCLES AND OTHER SIMILAR VEHICLES IN THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1. That no person or persons shall ride upon any public highway, street or place, within the limits of the said Borough, any bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle, between one hour after sunset and sunrise, unless there shall be attached thereto a lighted lamp or other such illuminating power as to be plainly seen one hundred yards ahead.

SEC. 2. That no person or persons shall ride upon any public highway, street or place, within the limits of the said Borough, any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle, unless there shall be attached thereto a suitable alarm bell, which when rung may be heard at least one hundred feet distant.

SEC. 3. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle through, over or upon the roadway of any highway, street or other place within the limits of said Borough, at a rate of speed in excess of eight miles per hour.

SEC. 4. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle over or upon the sidewalks of Main street or Broad street West of Main street in said Borough.

SEC. 5. That no person or persons shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar vehicle over or upon any sidewalk other than those mentioned in the last preceeding section, within the limits of the said Borough at a speed in excess of five miles per hour or while riding upon any such sidewalk pass any other similar vehicle or pedestrian at a speed in excess of three miles per hour and no two persons shall upon such sidewalk ride such vehicles side by side, except in passing.

SEC. 6. That the first and second sections of this ordinance shall not apply to the use of velocipedes by children.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each offence, and which fine within that sum shall be in the discretion of the magistrate before whom such offender shall be brought for hearing or trial.

SEC. 8. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton, at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8th, A. D., 1897.

Attest:

CHARLES A. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

BURLINGTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

July 6, 1897.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

The standing committee of the almshouse respectfully report that they have examined the books and vouchers of the steward and find the following to be a true exhibit for the past two months, ending July 6, 1897

DR.

To labor and provisions,	$311 15
" cash paid Geo. Somers, carpenter,	37 50
" " freight bills,	10 64
Total,	$359 29

CR.

By fat calves sold,	$155 53
" lard "	103 45
" straw "	350 00
" cash received from Theodore Miller, constable, of Shamong, for goods of Rachel Willits sold,	20 00
" cash received from David Sharp, Freeholder of Mansfield township, board of Elizabeth Wright, insane,	52 00
Total,	$610 98
Amount due county from Steward,	$251 69

The following unpaid bills were examined by the committee and ordered paid:

Store bills—H. K. Kindig & Co.,	$229 11
Clark, Case & Co.,	126 75
Strawbridge & Clothier,	18 99
Hood, Foulkrod & Co.,	4 25
W. S. Kirkbride,	75 04
Brander & Goldy,	53 94
William H. Bishop,	38 58
Shoe bill—Stevenson Bros.,	114 80
Drugs and Hardware—Davis & Burr,	70 84
E. W. Rossell,	14 99
Flour—J. N. Smith & Bro.,	127 25
Frank Githens' Estate,	55 20
Furniture—A. W. Grobler,	14 85
Machinery—Budd & Nutt,	64 45
Charles A. King,	19 85
Seed Potatoes—E. S. Tatem,	17 68
Weaving—Nathan Johnson,	27 50
Plants—George H. Armstrong,	12 00
Repairing flume—Charles Carpenter,	70 63
Lumber—Thomas M. Parker,	71 62
Sawing—James J. Thomas,	10 00
Cows—B. Antrim Estate,	71 00
H. E. Lippincott,	172 00
Harness—William H. Thompson,	14 85
Tinware—E. I. Mathis,	15 38
Smithwork—Harry Norcross,	2 81
Wheelwright—Fred Kinsler,	1 35
Labor—Thomas Clatts,	37 50
Joseph Gibbs,	29 17
Howard Danley,	29 17
Walter Clatts,	30 00
Joseph George,	24 00
Salaries—John W. Webb, M. D.,	25 00
Rev. D. E. Clair,	20 80
Steward,	125 00
Total,	$1,896 40
Amount due county from Steward,	251 69

Amount to be drawn for on County Collector, $1,584 71

There have been during the past two months four deaths and two births. Remaining in the institution, 225. All of which we respectfully submit.

J. D. PANCOAST,
EDWIN WAINWRIGHT,
JOHN N. SMITH,
Standing Committee.

BURLINGTON COUNTY INSANE DEPARTMENT.

July 6, 1897.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

We, the committee on insane, would report that we visited the Insane department this day and find the inmates well cared for. Since our last report there has been one death and one admitted; now remaining in the department 55. All of which we most respectfully submit.

W. H. MITCHELL,
BURWOOD M. HAINES,
DAVID SHARP,
Committee on Insane.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?



Diamonds,
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver
Novelties.

RIGGS & BROTHER.
ESTABLISHED 1818.

310 Market St;
22 Walnut St., *Philadelphia.*

Our years of experience in the repairs of Watches and Clocks enable us to solicit work requiring judgment and ability. 1-16ly.

NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR,

MAIN STREET, near the STATION.

Only the Best Cream and popular flavors. A fine line of

FANCY - CAKES - AND - CONFECTIONERY.

ORDERS DELIVERED.

R. K. Zisak,

RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES

Negligee Shirts, 25c, 45c, 75c and $1.00.
Working Shirts that will stand hard wear, and will not show the dirt-Cheap and Extra Quality.
Neckwear from 5c to 25 cents.
White Duck Tam O'Shantas, 15 cents.
Infant's Caps, 25 cents.
Ladies Collars, etc., etc. A full line of Hosiery and Underwear.

ALFRED SMITH, Broad St. opposite R. R. Station, Riverton.



lights the way and stays lighted. All brass, nickel-plated—no tin; outside oil-filler; cotton packed oil fount; double convex ground photo-lens; burns kerosene, throws a light 60 ft. and weighs but 12 ounces.

Three years a leader, and three years' improvements now added. Absolutely the handsomest and best bicycle lamp ever made. Sold by all leading dealers.

THE PLACE & TERRY MFG. CO.,
247 Centre Street, New York.

See our new, cheaper lamp—the "Scorcher."

THE FEATURES

OF OUR BUSINESS ARE PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY DELIVERY OF THE

BEST LEHIGH COAL,

"EXCLUSIVELY," AND

LUMBER, true to the grade.

THOMAS BROS.,

Opposite P. R R. Station, Riverton, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES,

- - AT - -

- - - CITY PRICES - - -

MAC DONALD'S

WEST END STORE.

A. W. SMITH,

(Successor to Harry Campion),

—DEALER IN—

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Agent for the celebrated

BIG ELK AND GOLDEN SWEET BUTTER,

STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

DELIVERIES.—PALMYRA, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
RIVERTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN D. STELLMANN,

Successor to

HEATH'S EXPRESS,

RIVERTON AND PALMYRA

P. O. BOX 32, PALMYRA, N. J

Phila. Office: 7 S. Delaware Avenue.

Goods called for and delivered promptly. — Messages and orders will receive special attention.

RESIDENCE: Highland Avenue.

LOTHROP'S

New Photographic Studio,

COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

RIVERTON, N. J.

Having one of the finest skylights in the State, we are now ready to take the very best and most pleasing photographs of every style and finish Only the very best work, will be allowed to go out from this Studio.

☞PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

W. L. BERRY,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

22 South Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Repairing a Specialty.

Subscribe for

∴THE WEEKLY NEWS.∴

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

Long or short notices inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word, each insertion, cash in advance.

LOST.—A silver hunting-case watch. Horace R. Hoffman, Garfield avenue.

For Rent.—One of Collier's houses, 620 Garfield avenue, all improvements. Apply 616 Garfield avenue. 6-26-tf.

CANCERS cured permanently without the knife, by Mrs. Dr. Lambert, daughter of the late Dr. Dover, 313 Lecony avenue, Palmyra.

For Rent—Cottages at $10, $20 and $30 per month. Furnished at $35 to $200 per month. D. H. Wright.

Wanted.—Washing, 316 West Broad street, West Palmyra, Mrs. Moore.

For Rent—Dwelling on Horace avenue opposite 4th street. Fruit, town water, etc. Reasonable rent. M. W. Wisham, 332 Horace avenue.

For Rent.—10 room house, corner Highland avenue and Spring Garden street. Modern improvements, rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Roberts' store, Palmyra. 4-24-tf.

For good family washing and laundry work give Owens a trial. P. O. Box, 181

Go to Saar's for a good shave or hair cut.

William Sawyer, Piano Maker and dealer in Pianos and Organs, 1928 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

If you want anything in the real estate line call on F. Blackburn, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, 331 West Broad street, Palmyra.

PALMYRA.

Officer Tomes is now a "grandpop".

Wm. C. Lloyd had a son arrive on Tuesday.

The next holiday will be Labor Day, in September.

Sheriff Fleetwood was in town on Thursday evening.

Harry Barry, of Pear street, is sick with typhoid fever.

A. Hoyer, of Pear street, wears a smiling countenance.

The article "A Bit of History" in this issue is interesting.

The camping season has opened and the interests is in tents.

There was another fight at Meiter's saloon on Saturday night.

The fly is getting his work in on the bald headed man these days.

The recent showers have done lots of good in this neighborhood.

Work on the cement walks on Delaware avenue has been started.

These are the days when the baggage smasher gets in his work.

Wm. Fichter succeeded in getting some new "business" last week.

Manning Clover's daughter, from Paterson, has been visiting him.

Mrs. Frank Matthews has been spending a week at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Gertie Gresimer, of Philadelphia, was in town on Wednesday.

Taylor McBride, of LeConey avenue, expects to remove to the city.

The new marriage license law does not appear to be very satisfactory.

Those who have vacations to spend should prepare to spend them now.

Despite the heat on Sunday there were many visiting cyclists in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Jones, now of Williamstown, spent Sunday here.

Edw. Sapp, of Philadelphia moved to Fifth and Race streets, on Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Seybert and Miss Reba have been visiting at Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Dr. Sharp and son went to Ocean City, on Monday to spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holler have gone Holly Beach to spend a couple of months.

Mrs. Chas. Muck and Mrs. Kaufman, of Philadelphia, were in town on Wednesday.

"Senator" Joshua Borton was in town, on last Friday, looking after his interests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dobbins have gone to Ocean City for the balance of the Summer.

John R. Minnick, a former resident here, has been appointed Postmaster at Longport, N. J.

Horace Smith and two friends started up the Delaware on Thursday for a camping trip.

E. H. Nichols and family, of Garfield avenue, expect to go to Tuckerton to day to spend a week.

The Independence Fire house is draped in respect to their deceased member, John Wallace.

Mrs. Ida Yessler, of York, Pa., returned on Thursday from visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Owens.

Republicans should bear in mind the delegate election next Tuesday evening at Union League rooms.

Herbert Bonsor and Josiah Wallace Jr., started on Monday for a trip to Niagara via. New York.

The song of the locust by day and the cricket by night indicates that summer has turned the point.

Little Frank Grassie, who was kicked in the head by a horse last week, is getting along nicely.

Miss Mildred Cline, of West Philadelphia, is visiting her grandparents on Morgan avenue, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. A. E. Horner has had to give up the fish route owing to sickness. She has been sick and several of her family.

Rev. S. T. Kemble will preach in the Methodist church, on Sunday morning, and Eugene L. Smith, in the evening.

Mrs. William R. Winters and daughter, Ninita, of Burlington, spent several days visiting relatives on Garfield avenue.

T. J. Dewees' yacht was upset in the heavy squall on Sunday afternoon. It was a big job to get her righted and in shape again.

The most effectual remedy to kill or banish all kinds of insects from trees, etc., is kerosene.

Mrs. Robert Wright and son, who have been spending three weeks with Mrs. T. V. McCurdy expect to return to-day to their home, at Lewisburg, Pa.

John Saar's gasoline stove caught fire from a leak, last Friday night and nearly set his house on fire. It was finally dragged out in the yard and put out.

Mrs. M. W. Wisham came home from Newark, Del., on Monday. She expects to go to Long Branch next week for an extended visit, for her health.

Hon. M. B. Perkins, manager of the Cinnaminson Electric Light Company, says that the company will commence next week to build their plant at Riverside.

Some one stole William Rawlings cutter yacht Pearl and abandoned her on the flats near the House of Correction. Constable Horner is after the miscreants and they may have trouble on their hands.

The Board of Pardons acted adversely on the application for the release of ex-Collector John W. Murphy at their meeting at Sea Girt on Tuesday. The Board also refused to pardon Barclay W. Peak.

Mrs. Laura Starn had her hands and arms burned and part of her hair burned off, on Tuesday afternoon by some gasoline she had put in her wash boiler taking fire. She had put in two quarts in mistake for two spoonsful. The house was slightly damaged by fire.

BASE BALL.

The Palmyra Athletic Association wish to announce that the Base Ball Club has been reorganized, and will play games every Saturday afternoon at the West Palmyra grounds at 3.45 P. M. All of the old players have been secured and a good afternoon's sport is guaranteed to all our friends and patrons.

The first game will be played on Saturday July 17th with the Willow Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

Play will be called at 3.45 P. M. Admission 10 cents. Ladies free. The Palmyra Club will be as follows;—

Roden, catcher; Mood, pitcher; Miller, 1st base; Foster, 2nd base; Fisher, short stop; Westney, 3rd base; Faust, left field; Beck, center field; Trueman, right field.

MR. SLOCUM HURT.

William T. Slocum was struck by a train at 6.40 o'clock Thursday morning, while walking along the track to the station, to take the train for the city.

It has been his habit for years to cross over Broad street, on the way from his home to the train, at the road crossing which leads back of the M. E. church cemetery and either walk up the middle of the track or along side of it, so he could get on the other side of the train to get on where it was not so crowded. This was his intention the morning he was hurt but just as he had got over the crossing he heard the sharp blasts of the up train, due at Palmyra at 6.40 A. M. and as he turned to look at the train he was struck on the left side by the pilot of the engine and thrown a few feet on his face. He was unconscious for a few minutes but soon regained his senses and was taken home in Grocer W. S. Vaughn's wagon. Dr. Marcy was summoned by telephone and soon arrived and did everything possible to make him comfortable.

It was thought that two ribs were broken and his arm and shoulder badly brused. On Thursday evening he was resting as easily as could be expected.

His two daughters arrived on Thursday morning and are assisting their mother in his care.

COMMUNICATED.

RIVERTON, JULY 14.

EDITOR THE NEWS,

Dear Sir:—I wish to state, through your paper, that in regard to the statements made by your contemporary, the *New Era*, i. e., that I stood on the corner while parties carried coal from Thomas Bros.' coal yard; that if that was the truth, and was witnessed by the staff of that paper, as the article seemed to imply, why did not the editor of that paper, who is always preaching of morals, print the names of the parties thus seen?

I take it for granted that the whole force, with the exception of the cat, has been asleep since April 1st, that being the date upon which one of our vigilant watchmen went off duty.

Now, I wish to also state, for my own credit, that I have caught four different men taking coal from that same yard and reported same to Mr. Thomas, whose liberal disposition and kindheartedness has prevented him from prosecuting them. It is little encouragement for officers to catch thieves when they are allowed to continue their wrong doing.

GEO. FAUST.

W. C. T. U.

The meeting for next week will be the reading of reports by the superintendent. We hope all will be present.

PRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

This is hot weather to get through, but you ll pull through all right if you obey the laws of nature and are particular about your "don'ts." The "don'ts" that you should live up to are "don't drink too much ice water," "don't swim in lemonade," "don't eat peach kernel ice cream," "don't" eat meat more than once or twice a week," "don't walk in the sun," and above all, "don't taste whisky or any other form of intoxicating liquor while the hot weather lasts." Eat plenty of fish, provided you can get it fresh, and snapper and clam soup won't hurt you, but beware of lobsters. Eat plenty of vegetable food, also stewed fruit, apricots, etc., but in every case the food should be cooked. Don't swear, don't quarrel with your wife, learn to dodge the bicycle, and you'll pass through the hot weather without the expense of an undertaker.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The other day while engaged in overturning a lot of old newspapers and what-not that had been collecting I don't know many years I came across a copy of the "THE WEEKLY NEWS," dated October 2, 1886, which brought to mind the time when 'Squire Scheidell and I ventured out upon the sea of journalism, and I said to myself, "Can it be possible that so many years have elapsed since then?" But when I had drawn forth the paper and begun to peruse its contents I read the answer to my inquiry in the events recorded, the names of former residents that appear in the local column, the notices and the advertisments. So I said to myself again (the indulgent reader will pardon the repetition when I confess to a habit formed in early youth which still clings tenaciously to me), "I know what I will do; I will make it the subject of an article for "THE WEEKLY NEWS" of to-day; it may be interesting to those who were living here in 1886 and are still residents of the village, and others who have recently come to dwell here may learn from what little is related that a number of changes have occured in that brief period, and that is another object the writer has in view. Without further introduction I will proceed with my task, selecting only those features that occur to me as best suited to my purpose.

The first shall be the religious notices. Here are recorded the names of J. F. Sechrist, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and R. J. Moses, of Christ Episcopal Church, Palmyra; J. E. Sagebeer, of the Central Baptist of Riverton and Palmyra;—H. Hastings Weld, of Christ Episcopal Church and John H. Frazee, of Calvary Presbyterian, of Riverton. Where are they? Gone! some to other fields of service—one like one of old, to his reward; caught up by the chariot of fire whilst the wail of Elisha arose above the tolling of the church bell.

Then I turn to the advertisements. Here a doctor notifies the public that W. F. Hammell has opened an office at the residence of Captain Hall; there a butcher informs his friends and the public in general that he slaughters his own meat—a fact that those ever witnessed the dexterity with which Harry Pearce handled his cleaver will corroborate; one who subscribes to the name of William Lynch wishes to acquaint the residents of Palmyra and vicinity that he has opened a shop where gas fitting and plumbing will be done in accordance with the priniples of righteousness. These people have also left us.

Now I come to the advestisements of some who are still living here. I see that Clemmens A. Haas says he has opened a new bakery and ice cream parlor. This was the first establishment of the kind in Palmyra and in recognition of Mr. Haas' services for the relief of the famishing the post office authorities have since enlarged his sphere of usefulness; here Joseph A. Davis notifies contractors and builders that he can furnish building stone cheap as the cheapest; there Charles Weyman presents the startling fact that a dollar can be saved on every hat purchased of the Union Hat Company; further on is a notice to the effect that Cinnaminson Lodge, No. 201, I. O. O. F., meets at Rudderow's Hall, an important place at that time, because a nearby room was the publication office of THE WEEKLY NEWS, where with the assistance of an ancient pair of scissors the editor always managed to get the paper out on time. But that was not the editor's fault. Palmyra and Riverton together could not furnish enough news to fill out the columns and it had to be got somehow, and the scissors could be relied on every time. With this I dismiss the advertisements.

Then as I run my eyes down the local column I read that Samuel Thompson, Sr., while engaged in conversation with another gentlemen at his place of business held a chisel in his hand—for what reason the item does not state—when it accidently slipped and cut his hand severely; that Mr. Tees, of Beverly, had commenced to build a house on Morgan avenue, the first to be built on that avenue, between Broad and Fifth streets, and that Winfield S. Ayres had been in town with a view of purchasing a piece of ground; that Palmyra Castle No. 22, K. G. E., which then consisted of fifty-two members, had held a meeting the Wednesday evening previous to receive applications for membership; that the Palmyra Athletic Association defeated the Doylestown club by a score of 6 to 5; that the increase of assessable property for the year amounted to ten thousand dollars, and lastly that the tax rate for the year was fixed at 88 cents, township, state and county, with 25 cents additional for school purposes, an increase of 11cts. over the previous year. Well! But I won't comment on the last item because Fred. Blackburn is a friend for whom I entertain the highest respect—particularly since he has become township assessor.

Yes! Many changes has taken place since October 2nd, 1886. Palmyra, the lusty son of Cinnaminson, forsakes his sire's fireside; people have come and gone; many came to stay; granolithic sidewalks supersede the old gravel path; Bro. Ryan takes care of the streets; Bro. Strong looks after the taxes; the school board perspires over a problem, not to be found in the text book, which the additional room provided by a large new school house has brought into existence, and the town is helping it out of the dilemma with marvelous rapidity, while the Township Committee wrestles with the great and momentous questions that necessarily arise in this important epoch of Palmyra's history; two new churches have been built—the Epworth M. E. and the Central Baptist—and as I listen to the paeans that ascend from out their hallowed precincts I say to myself, "a transformation indeed is here."

FRANK P. ETRIS.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicines. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known," Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at G. T. William's drug store.

JOHN WALLACE DEAD.

John Wallace the well known proprietor of the Palmyra hotel died last Friday evening. He had been ailing for three years, with a complication of diseases, but had been confined to the house, since November 7th, 1896. He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. Seaman Polis, Mrs. Antone Beckbach, Miss Jennie Wallace and Levis H. Wallace, the latter now being the licensee of the hotel.

His funeral, which was very largely attended, was held on Wednesday afternoon and Rev. Mr. Sansom, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church assisted by Rev. J. D. Moore and Rev. C. P. Butler.

The Independence Fire Co. were his pall bearers and the fire bell was tolled as the funeral moved to the Palmyra Cemetery where the interment was made.

RESOLUTION.

At a special meeting of the Independence Fire company held in the fire house on the evening of Saturday, July 10th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us, our beloved friend and fellow member John Wallace, therefore, in view of the loss we have sustained and the still heavier loss occasioned to his respected relatives, be it

Resolved, That the members of this company hereby desire to express the sense of bereavement and grief at the loss of one of the most faithful and generous members and to record the enjoyment and profit which they have long had in the general social qualities and large heartedness of the deceased.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the relatives and near friends of our late beloved associate, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to the Divine power which though sometimes inscrutable in its dispensations, yet "doeth all things well," feeling sure that to them, as to us thus is comfort in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and manly in all respect but was also a christian.

Resolved, That in a token of our sorrow at the death of our friend, the members of this company attend the funeral in a body and that the house and apparatus be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the secretary of the company is instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the widow and family of the deceased as a testimonial of our grief and sympathy.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN
President.

James B. du Moulin,
Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks to the Independent Fire Co. and the many friends for the flowers, and who assisted me in my bereavement.

MRS. MARY M. WALLACE.

$1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND LONG BRANCH.

Popular One-Day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad,

Commencing July 15 and every Thursday thereafter until August 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run an excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Long Branch, for which tickets will be sold at the extremely low rate of $1.50 for the round trip. Children between five and twelve years of age half price

The tickets will be good only on special train in each direction on day of issue, leaving Palmyra at 7.23 A. M., returning, leaving Long Branch 6.10 P. M., and Ocean Grove 6.25 P. M.

The warm weather of the past week has greatly inproved the condition of corn, and it afforded a fine opportunity for farmers to gather and store away their crops. The harvest season arrived one week earlier this year than usual.

MARRIED.

DOLAN—BRODIE.—June 30, at Camden, by Rev. M. Fitzsimmons, Peter J. Dolan, of Mount Holly, and Margaret A. Brodie, of Camden.

GIBERSON—REED.—July 7, at Burlington, by Rev. J. Madison Hare, Lewis J. Giberson and Miss Eva Reed, both of Burlington.

DIED.

BOULDEN.—July 5, at Trenton, Frederick R. Boulden, in his 44th year. Interred at Bordentown.

COGSWELL.—July 8, at Beverly, Emma Soby Cogswell.

COLES.—July 6, in Philadelphia, Mary E Coles. Interred at Mount Holly.

COOK.—July 12, in Mount Holly, George Cook, aged 37 years.

EVANS.—July 7, at Jobstown, Josiah Evans in his 81st year.

MCBRIDE.—July 7, at Burlington, John McBride, Sr.

MCGUIRE.—July 8, at Fellowship, Willie, infant son of James and Mary McGuire, aged 9 months.

MOSES.—July 7, at Burlington, Adelaide G., wife of John R. Moses, aged 41 years.

RUDDROW.—July 11, at Moorestown, Elizabeth J., wife of Amos Rudderow, aged 79 years.

RINEAR.—July 10, at Lumberton, Ann M. Rinear, in her 82d year.

ROTHERMEL.—July 9, at Riverside, Wm., infant son of William Rothermel, aged 17 months.

WALLACE.—July 9, at Palmyra, John Wallace, in his 71st year.

A resolution of more than passing interest to the people of Burlington County has been introduced in Congress. It asks that the Secretary of War be directed to cause the necessary survey to be made and to prepare and submit a plan and estimate for the improvement of the Delaware river from Trenton to its mouth, with a view of securing a ship canal or channel thirty feet deep at mean low water.

THEY DO THE WORK
BRONCHO
HOMŒOPATHIC
Remedies 10c
Relieve and Cure
Head Troubles
Stomach Disorders
System Irregularities
27 formulas of noted physicians
"For every ill, a special pill."
If not at Drug Stores, write
BRONX CHEMICAL CO., YONKERS, N. Y.
Health Book Mailed Free.

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS.

A special meeting of the Township Committee was held on Tuesday evening.

The principal business was reviewing of the Assessor's duplicate. Owing to the few new buildings erected during the past year and a slight depreciation of property there is a slight decease in the total assessment.

Alfred Giberson, Superintendent of the fire alarm system, recommended new wire be strung and improvements made and insulated wire be used on the side streets. He stated the tests with the Riverton end of the system were very unsatisfactory and recommended, in view of the reorganization of the system, that Palmyra should have her own batteries. On motion the Clerk was instructed to notify the Riverton Council of the desire to have a separate system. The contract for the new poles, wires, &c., was awarded to the Delaware a Atlantic Tel. & Tel. Co.. for $200.

Geo. W. Hall made complaint of several breaks in his cement walk. The latter was referred to contractors Krause & Co., to attend to.

Proposals were ordered advertised for removing the surplus dirt on Spring Garden street, Henry street and Vine street. Mr. Kerswill reported Market street scraped and a number of other steets were ordered done.

DELANCO.

Mrs. M. T. Moore is visiting friends in Trenton.

Captain and Mrs. Henry L. Gregg have gone to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. A. C. Ridgway and Mrs. A. V. Stultz are mastering the bicycle.

Mrs. Naomi Herbert, of Irvington, N. J., a former resident of this place has been visiting here the past week.

Rev. G. W. Ridout will lecture in the M. E. Church, next Friday night, July 23rd. Subject, "From Mountain Peaks."

Edward Phillips, residing near hear, has an apple tree containing good sized apples, and a new crop of blossoms has appeared.

Mrs. S. D. Quigg and her cousin, Miss May Keeler, who has been spending the past week here, left on Wednesday for Pemberton.

The Beverly Wheelmen's Club, of which a number of our residents are members, has arranged for a century run to Egg Harbor.

The "Tammany Club," the members of which are principally democratic politicians residing in Camden and Philadelphia, held its annual outing here last week.

An interesting game of base ball was played last Saturday between the Delanco A. A. and the strong West Philadelphia club. The score was 9 to 8 in favor of Delanco. Both pitchers did good work, in fact all the players did good playing.

Rev. G. W. Ridout returned home Tuesday evening from Mountain Lake Park where he has been spending ten days at camp meeting. Mr. Ridout preached a sermon last Wednesday evening to a large congregation on the line of holiness.

Rev. S. D. Quigg went to Ocean Grove on Thursday to make arrangements for a tent for the month of August, and Friday he will join his wife at Marlton and spend the day with their son, Geo. A. Quigg, returning home on Saturday on their wheels in time to see a great game of base ball between the Delanco A. A. and the strong, Hilton club from Philadelphia.

Rev. Chas. Flushingham, of Cramer Hill, had charge of the tent services last Sunday. He preached two grand sermons, he also spoke in the afternoon. Mr. Flushingham made himself right at home and made good many friends and said if he moved to Delanco he would bring his letter and join the M. E. Church. Mr. Flushingham is a business man and preacher nothing else.

Next Sunday will be a grand day in the M. E. Church, the occasion being the re-opening of the church. The last two weeks the carpenters, painters and paper hangers have been at work. The seats have been rearranged and the upholster has been at work and the Ladie's Aid will put the finishing touches by putting down new carpet. The services will begin at 6.30 A. M., with a Prayer Meeting, and at 10.30 the pastor will preach the opening sermon; at 2.30 P. M., the Sunday School will be in charge of Rev. Geo. Q. Hammell, the superintendent; from 7 to 8 a Song Service, after which the pastor will preach again. A glorious day is look for. Everybody is welcome.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for grading Spring Garden Street from Cinnaminson avenue to Garfield avenue, Henry street from Cinnaminson avenue to Parry, Vine street from Broad to Fifth.

The Township Committee of Palmyra request sealed proposal for grading Spring Garden street from Cinnaminson avenue to Garfield avenue, Henry street from Cinnaminson avenue to Parry avenue, Vine Street from Broad to Fifth. The dirt removed thereform to be deposited in such places as the Township Committee may designate.

Proposals to be directed to the Township Clerk endorsed "Proposals for grading" and to be filed on or before July 20th, 1897, 8 p. m. to be opened immediately thereafter at the regular place of meeting of the Committee at Society Hall, Palmyra, N. J.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Township Committee.

Attest:
FRANK W. SMITH,
Township Clerk.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, July 17th, 1897,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot No. 77 situate on the southeast corner of Cinnaminson avenue and Fourth streets, Palmyra, N. J., containing in front or breadth on Cinnaminson avenue 64 feet 6 inches and extending in length or depth eastward of that frontage 150 feet; containing thereon a 2½ story frame dwelling, with 13 rooms. House and grounds all in first-class order, with all modern improvements; fruit and shrubbery in abundance. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

F. BLACKBURN,
7-3-3t. Attorney for EMIL A. MEZGAR.

ELMER SHANE,
Movings to and from the City promptly attended to.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Care in hauling goods a specialty.
Residence—Horace Avenue near Fourth Palmyra. P. O. box 134.

CHARLES S. VOORHIS,
DENTIST,
Morgan Avenue and Fourth Street,
PALMYRA, N. J.

NOTICE.
We hold a meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the promotion of Scriptural Holiness and the Salvation of Souls. To which we kindly invite people of all denominations.
CARL A. PETERSON,
MRS. H. D. PETERSON,
223 Horace Avenue.

DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure.
Pleasant, Quick Results, Safe to take.

AT SEYBERT'S
BALLS, BATS, KITES, HOOPS, ETC., FOR THE BOYS.
DOLLS, JACKSTONES, ETC., ETC., FOR THE GIRLS.
AND CONFECTIONERY AND STATIONERY FOR ALL.
Also Afternoon and Story Papers, Magazines, Etc.
Umbrella Repairing.
7 West Broad Street
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ICE CREAM PARLOR
Opened for the Season
P. MUELLER
BROAD ST., BELOW LECONEY AVE
PALMYRA, N. J.
Fresh Bread and Cake constantly on hand.
Parties and Wedding Cakes made to order at the shortest possible notice and prompt delivery.

ICE CREAM.
All The Popular Flavors,
HAAS' ICE CREAM PARLORS,
Next to the Post Office.
Orders for Families a Specialty.
Also a fine line of Fancy Cakes.
C. A. HAAS
PALMYRA, NEW JERSEY.

Removed
I have removed my
MILK DEPOT
—TO—
LECONEY AVE., ABOVE FOURTH ST.,
where will be kept a supply of
- MILK AND CREAM, -
John Schroepfer.
N. B.—My wagon will make deliveries as usual.

CARL A. PETERSON, of 223 Horace Av.,
takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general that he is now in the
Merchant Tailoring Business
at the S. W. Cor. 11th and Sansom Streets, Phila., where he carries a full line of seasonable goods at most reasonable prices.
PETERSON & CO.,
TAILORS,
S. W. COR. 11th AND SANSOM STS.,
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Collars, Hames, Saddles, Robes, Horse Clothing and Stable Goods, at Philadelphia Prices.
SUMMER SHEETS and LAP DUSTERS.
Howard B. Neff, Harness Maker,
105 W. Broad St., Palmyra, N. J.
Repairing done neat and strong.

HOW TO HAVE
A HEALTHY GARDEN, A GREEN LAWN AND FREE BLOOMING FLOWERS,
by using
The J. E. Tygert Co's
SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.
They will be found surely useful wherever highest fertility is desired.
It combines the patent qualities of guano and with the permanency of Bone Phosphate and is a real root nourisher. Put up in bags of 10, 25 and 50 pounds each. For sale by
A. H. Thompson,
Palmyra, N. J.

WITH THANKS...
for past favors, and trusting that I will have a continuance of your patronage, I beg to announce that I am again prepared to furnish you with the finest of .....
FISH, CLAMS
and Green Produce.
West Palmyra. Wm. Cephas.

WHAT'S THE USE
of going to Philadelphia for
Dressmaking Trimmings, Hosiery Notions, Bric-A-Brac, Glassware, Etc.,
when you can buy them of us at STRICTLY PHILA. PRICES.
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TROTH & CO., Broad St., opp. Station, Palmyra.
Examine the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove—absolutely safe—burns head-light oil.

LOWEST PRICES.
LEMON AND ROOT BEER EXTRACTS.
SUGAR CURED HAMS.
FRESH EGGS. CREAM CHEESE
FINEST CREAMERY PRINT BUTTER.
WE DO NOT SELL TUB PRINT BUTTER.
BEST BRANDS FLOUR.
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Palmyra and Riverton, N. J.

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Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating, Tin Roofing and Spouting.
All kinds of Repairing in Heaters, Ranges and Oil Stoves, and Tinware promptly attended to at reasonable rates. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
P. O. Box 402. A. D. READ, 722 PARRY AVENUE. Shop, opp. P. R. R. Sta.

TAILORING
616 GARFIELD AVENUE, PALMYRA.
Suits from $12 up, Pants from $3 up, Bicycle Suits and Uniforms made to order from $7.50 up. Linen and Crash Suits made at low prices.
NOW is the time to get your new spring suit, and you cannot do better than to patronize your home tailor. I have all the latest styles and novelties for spring and summer.
ALFRED COLLIER, CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

MILK!
FOR PURE MILK AND CREAM
CALL AT
717 MORGAN AVENUE,
Where milk can be had at any time except Sunday, but delivered daily. A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. FRANK CLARK.

GET YOUR COAL FROM
THE PEOPLE'S COAL & ICE CO.,
PALMYRA, N. J.
Prices for Ice 1897, are as follows:

8	POUNDS	DAILY,	5	CENTS	OR	35	CENTS	PER WEEK.
12	"	"	6	"		45	"	"
16	"	"	8	"		55	"	"
20	"	"	10	"		63	"	"
25	"	"	13	"		70	"	"

40 to 100 Pounds, at rate of Forty Cents per hundred.
Also hauling of all kinds. Particular care and attention given to movings. Prices moderate.
HENRY KERSWILL, Prp.o

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THE WEEKLY NEWS.
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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN
PALMYRA AND RIVERTON.
AND IS A FIRST-CLASS
ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking today than ever before.

More and STILL MORE reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's
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The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

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1859—I. B. SEELEY—1894.

The only "SEELEY" ever known in the trade.

Original Promoter, Manufacturer and Introducer of Hard Rubber Trusses. Correct Adaptation—Skillful Adjustment—Reliable Dealings—Favorable Prices. Authentic Methods for the Successful Treatment of Hernia or Rupture. See Gross and Agnew's Surgery. Can be seen only at his New Establishment, 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Private Apartments for Ladies. CAUTION. Avoid S. E. G. imposters.

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32nd Year.

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Graduates are cheerfully assisted to positions.

Both Day and Night Sessions are now running. Students received at any time.

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All Brass, Nickel Plated and Burns Kerosene Oil.

The Pathlight

A beautiful, thoroughly made and finely finished Bicycle Lamp, jolt and cyclone proof.

Sent to any part of the country (express prepaid) on receipt of price, $1.50. (Maybe you can buy it of your local dealer for a little less; ask him.)

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such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Try to think of something to invent.

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WARM WEATHER HINTS.

I have generally found that the heat or the cold, the wet weather or the dry, the windy or the cloudy day, affect me very little if I went calmly on and made the best of it. One's work should occupy one's thoughts and hands so fully that one has no time to be troubled about surroundings of atmosphere. The busy girl is happier than the indolent girl for the reason that her mind is taken up with something worth while.

A little caution about fans. Don't fan so vigorously that you put yourself into a heat by the exertion. Never fan the back of your friend's neck if you are sitting behind her. Fan with a gentle steady motion, so that you don't send icy shivers down your neighbor's spine.

On a very sultry day nothing is gained by drinking a great deal of ice water. The more one drinks more thirsty one grows. A little water held in the mouth a moment and allowed to trickle slowly down the throat will relieve thirst more effectually than a goblet full hastily tossed off.

The question comes up every summer, how shall we best keep our homes cool during the sultry part of the day? Shall we close them and shut out the heat, or simply darken them and allow the air to come in?

My way has been to open every window, both at the top and the bottom, early in the morning, flooding the house with the sweet cool air. Then about nine o'clock or earlier close the windows, except for a few inches at the bottom, and fasten shutters and blinds so they will not fly open. Darken every room which you are not using until the sun goes down. But do not sit to read, sew or practice in the dark. Your eyes need plenty of light. When you go into the darkened rooms do so to rest, not to work.—*Harpers Round Table.*

What a Woman Can Do.—A woman, says a wise woman who knows, will broil a steak, see that the coffee does not boil over, watch the cat that she does not steal the remnant of the meat on the kitchen table, dress the youngest boy, set the table, see to the roast, stir the oatmeal and give the orders to the butcher, and she can do it all at once and not half try. Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning and made it pull street cars and light the great cities of the world. But he cannot find a spool of red thread in his wife's workbasket; he can't discover her pocket in a dress hanging in the closet; he can't hang out clothes and get them on the line right end up. He cannot hold clothespins in his mouth while he is doing it, either. He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He cannot sit in a rocking chair without banging the rockers into the base board. He cannot even put the tidy on the sofa pillow right side out.

A QUEER OLD ENGLISHMAN.

Thomas Laugher and His Curious Experiences, Physical and Otherwise.

Thomas Laugher, who is said to have died at the age of 112, has an amusing record that connects him with Holborn. He was a well educated man, for he had studied at Christchurch, Oxford, for 12 years. In early life he had been a wine merchant in Tower street and failed, owing to the failure of a very large house in the same trade, Neele, Fordyce & Co. It so affected Laugher that he became blind and speechless, and the skin peeled off from the whole of his body. Though a wine merchant, he never drank any fermented liquor for the first 50 years of his life. The old man's memory was prodigious. He well remembered, in 1705, seeing Queen Anne going to the house of peers, seated on a pillion behind the Lord Chancellor, and he talked about the death of William III. He had been a well made man, rather above the middle height. At 80 he had a severe fit of illness, and then a fresh head of hair came, and new nails on the fingers and toes. A contraction that took place in the fingers of each hand at this instant remained always after. Nothing is said about new teeth coming in his case, and he must soon have recovered sight and speech, which misfortune had deprived him of so abruptly.

He had a son, who died at the age of 80, and whom he always called "poor Tommy." This boy of fourscore looked very much older than his father, and the fact led to some curious mistakes on the part of strangers who saw them together. Once, when they were walking in Holborn, the son could scarcely keep pace with the father—in fact, with so great difficulty and distress did he do so that he attracted the attention of a gentleman, who went up to old Laugher to expostulate with him on his want of filial duty in not aiding more his venerable father. The old man told him of his mistake, but the stranger refused to give the least credit to his assertion until somebody passing at the time, who knew the Laughers well, certified to the perfect truth of the story.

All four turned laughers then; at their separation all Holborn beamed with smiles, and grew quite radiant for a moment, but the next second it relapsed into its bustling but somewhat melancholy quotidian business—cash hunting. One feels amused at this fussy moralist, who showed such prevailing anxiety and officiousness to direct others in the path of virtue, smiting, as the mote, unconscious of the beam.—Notes and Queries.

A Donkey Superstition.

The early Christians had a superstition that the black mark running down the back of a donkey, and cut at right angles by a similar mark across the shoulder, is the mark of the cross, and that it was miraculously placed upon the ass that Christ rode upon his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. This superstition is said to prevail at the present day in Spain and Italy.

Lighting Up In Parliament.

Every part of the house of commons is now lighted by electricity. In Cromwell's time the commons appear to have entertained strong objections to debates by artificial light. A Sir William Widdington brought in two candles against the direction of the house and was sent to the Tower next morning. An interruption to debate was sometimes caused by a motion that candles be brought in. A standing order was passed in 1717 empowering the sergeant-at-arms to bring in candles without any particular order. This order has been superseded by the instantaneous illumination of the house at the proper time, at first by gas and subsequently by electricity.—London Letter.

DEFENSE OF RED HAIR

IT COMES FROM THE ARTIST WITH A DREAMY, FARAWAY LOOK.

The Red Haired Girl Is a Lovable Darling When She Likes, but It's Different When She Dislikes You—How Some of the Poets Sing of Her.

We went to our favorite bench in Lincoln park, sitting so we could view the lake. I watched my artist friend who had asked me to take a quiet stroll with him. Between us there had been no great friendship—only a sincere responsiveness on my part to a most charming influence. He lazily puffed away at an excellent cigar. He was in a dreamy mood, and I was afraid he was going to be silent. He was a man of striking personal appearance—tall, dark, strong and sinewy. His eyes, though of fierce black, had kindly lines about them, softening the expression almost to tenderness.

I tried to open conversation by remarking:

"Come, now, let us play 'truth upon honor' for one-half hour."

"Very well. What shall the topic be?"

"Oh, anything from the Humphrey bills to the question, 'Why has red hair always been looked upon in all ages with aversion?'"

"Red hair!" exclaimed he. "There's no such thing. Don't let any one convince you that there is such a thing as real red hair. What people call red hair is a mixture of two or three shades of yellow and brown. Call it auburn or Titian."

I saw that my friend was getting a faraway look and would soon become reminiscent. He continued:

"I never knew a red haired girl to be stupid. She is always interesting, quick of action, quick of speech, quick to resent, quick to forgive and, above all, sympathetic. She makes many bright speeches and sometimes with the greatest naivete. For instance, I know a charming young lady on the North Side, a golden haired belle, who boasts a family crest over 300 years old, whose wit is equaled only by her love of fun. She is somewhat religiously inclined. To a young gentleman who earnestly entreated her to waltz the other evening she returned the startling negative, 'I'll be damned if I do.' Of course she meant it as a statement, not as an asseveration.

"Red hair brings with it great sensibility. When the owner has blue eyes and brown brows and lashes, she is of a sentimental turn of mind and always musical. Brown eyes and dark lashes are noted for their beauty and often develop great dramatic talent. Red hair always goes with strong emotions, and the red haired girl laughs and cries at the theater, while her dark haired sister loses half of life by being more dignified and less appreciative. Yes," sighed my friend meditatively. "She is a lovable darling when she likes you, but sharper than a two edged sword when she doesn't."

I looked at my artist friend in utter astonishment and wondered why my innocent remark had called for so much enthusiasm. However, I was rather pleased than otherwise, as my own hair barely escaped the suspicious color.

"I see there is no room for argument here," I ventured to remark.

"Well, no," he laughingly replied, "but I'll tell you something for your own consolation. When I was abroad last year, I came across a red haired club in Vienna, and to prevent fraudulent admissions every candidate was obliged to wash his hair in hot water before the committee."

"Your apology is accepted," I remarked.

"Oh," said my artist friend, "I am just freeing my mind."

I glanced sideways at the artist. He had not quite recovered from the far away look, and I felt that I had unwittingly probed his very heart and wrested the secret of his life. Surely his heart, as well as his mind, was engaged in the defense of the red head, and, smiling inwardly, I said to him:

"Who are our red headed women of fame?"

"Well, there was Helen of Troy. No one can deny that she played a prominent part in history. Then there were Elizabeth of England, Joan of Arc, the ex-Empress Eugenie. The famous actress, Adelaide Neilson, had red hair, you know, and even one of her severest critics spoke of her hair as 'burnished gold that floated round her royal head.'

"In the literary world red hair is intensely admired. Emerson loved it. James Whitcomb Riley has written many poems on it, and in one he calls it 'nut brown hair with a gold gleam.' Dante Gabriel Rossetti's wife, who died when very young, had hair of yellow red, long and curling. He buried all his poems with her, but the friends who had wished for his fame had them removed a few years after and found that the beautiful red hair had twined itself all about the manuscript."

"Well, this is all very eloquent," said I, "but it has aroused my curiosity. It makes me anxious to ask a question. As we are still playing at 'truth upon honor' I suppose I may dare, for old time's sake, er—er— Who is she? What is the name of your Titianesque beauty?"

But, with a little, low laugh, my friend of the brush said:

"The half hour is up. Au revoir."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Prince Boris.

Prince Boris, the future ruler of Bulgaria, is a pretty little boy, and he is fortunately too young to be at all aware of the bitter quarrels which raged over his cradle. He was still an infant in arms when he was "converted" to the Orthodox faith, to the great anger of his mother. Indeed, at the time she declared that nothing would induce her to continue taking care of her child, but maternal love conquered, and though Boris is taken in state each Sunday to an Orthodox, or Greek, church place of worship he is vigilantly guarded from those who might wish to do him harm.—Pearson's Weekly.

Discovery of Iron In America.

One historical authority states that the earliest discovery of iron within the present limits of the country was in the mountain range of western North Carolina, and the first effort to manufacture it into merchantable form was made in the state of Virginia in 1619. The foundry was destroyed by the Indians in 1632.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The New Tiara.

The return of the tiara seems to denote that the style of hairdressing is again in the ascendant. This ought to be good news to all except the divinely tall woman, to whom the loss of an inch or two by a coiffure dressed low in the neck was immaterial. To the average woman the Madonna style of headdress was certainly a handicap. It suggested a revival of the archaic scarcely more in keeping with the ordinary British profile than the professed appreciation of Botticelli is with the ordinary British character.—Pall Mall Budget.

NOISES OF LONDON.

THE WORST OF THEM AMOUNT TO ALMOST A PLAGUE.

No Electric Cars Buzz the Ear, but the Voices of Street Fakirs, Drunken Men and Women and Strolling Musicians Make More Trying Sounds.

London is the noisiest city in the world. Yet it has no electric cars buzzing and crashing and ding-donging through the streets. London's excesses in noise do not come from its street traffic. Its smooth wood pavement is the quietest thing yet devised for flooring a city, and rubber tires daily multiply. There are two classes of noisy vehicles, the omnibuses and the milk carts, but it is not the wagon wheel or the wagon load that makes London the noisiest city in the world—it's the human voice and the human lung.

Anybody is free to make as much noise in London streets as he likes. He may sing, bawl, cry his wares, tootle on trumpets, and no one can prevent him. To his vocal exercises he may add the shrill clatter of the piano organ and the doleful drum, and none shall say him nay.

At this moment a German band splits the air about my windows. The fat trumpeters planted themselves before the house ten minutes ago, and their ferocious brass squealings have driven me from the chapter on which I was fondly engaged and have banished forever the struggling thoughts that were trying to get themselves into some inky shape.

If the wretches would play well, some excuse could be found for their persistent energy, but they play vilely. All German street bands do.

An insolent ruffian with a fife is another terror in our street. You can hear him for half a mile. He will murder any tune he tries.

There is a varlet who comes at dinner time three nights a week to yell "Sweet Marie" and "The Jewel of Asia." I prophesy sudden death for this man.

Any metropolitan doctor will tell you that nervous diseases are becoming deplorably common. What are invalids to do when the blatant Teutons come bellowing under their bedrooms? You can go into the street and command the clamorous musicians to move on if there is illness in your house, and you can give the wretches in charge if they don't obey. But suppose they move a hundred yards. Their mighty blasts still roll along the street. They can go around the corner. They perambulate all the adjacent passages and keep within the law and your hearing at the same time. You are defenseless.

There's not a quiet hour from 9 in the morning till past midnight. The alleged musicians stop their odious performances before midnight. Whether it is law or exhaustion that compels them I have never discovered.

When they have passed, the inebriated coster and the roisterous apprentice go home roaring. They come almost invariably in fours and howling at the top of their voices. They stand on the street corners and howl unintelligible things. When a low class Londoner is filled with drink, he bursts into song and kicks his womankind. Law can touch him for the latter diversion, but not for the former, and yet the fellow's singing is as brutal as his kicking.

There is another terror beloved of a certain kind of cockney, and it is never, by any chance, rampant in the daytime. A young coster, having finished his labor and completed the joyous rite of "jumping on his mother," marches through the streets squeezing the air from a concertina. He is accompanied by a group of admiring friends, never less than six in number. They march heavily, these gallant Britons. You hear their boot heels keeping time to the shrill instrument. Now and then they whistle a chorus. More frequently they yell it. Where they march from and where they march to no man knoweth. I know only that their nightly processions torture my ears.

No policeman ever interferes with these revelers of the night. The bluecoat has no authority for repressing the ardent choristers, for the police may not "interfere with the liberty of the subject," and "the liberty of the subject" means that any fellow is permitted to make as much noise as he likes when quiet folk would be sleeping.

The singing beggars are the most odious of London's street nuisances. They are always greasy, shiny, whiny and out of tune. For the most part they sing hymns, but no pen can tell you how they sing them; no words can convey the utter hypocrisy of their sneaking manners. They are as bad a lot as you could find the world over. They trade chiefly on the sympathy of the stranger and the credulous townsman. They trade profitably, too, more's the pity. One of them died the other day and left $1,000 cash at his lodging.

Begging is forbidden by law. To stand in the street and ask for alms is a crime, but to shuffle along the street whining in sharps and flats is to become an industrious subject. It is the law that forces these repulsive impostors to make a noise. There is nothing more detestable than a pair of these ingrates, dragging their slow feet along the muddy roads, rolling their eyes and screeching, "Jesus, lover of my soul!"

As for the yelling venders of wares, there is no end to them. Morning and afternoon the milk boys yodel up and down the residential streets. Their din is as frightful as it is unnecessary. Chimney sweeps go along bawling; sooty men driving loads of coal in sacks cry till their throats crack; men who peddle flowers or vegetables or pork pies, kindling wood, fruit, cat's meat, evening papers, flycatchers, brooms, penny ices, or who buy old bottles, boots, rags, bags and pots and pans, keep up their shrieks from breakfast till dusk.—London Cor. Boston Herald.

As showing the force of maternal love among the lower animals there are few more pathetic incidents than the following, which comes from Australia:

During a severe drought the owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside his house when he was surprised to notice a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water pails, and, taking a young one from her pouch held it to the water to drink.

While her baby was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was but a few feet away from the balcony, where one of her great foes was sitting, watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace.

When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed.—Woman's Journal.

FEEDING IN AQUARIUMS.

Some Curious Methods Employed For the Greater Comfort of the Fishes.

All fishes, including even the dullest and commonest, are likely to be shy when first brought into captivity, as in aquariums, and they are very apt at first to refuse food. Sometimes fish refuse persistently week after week, taking none at all and growing thinner and thinner and weaker, until finally they die. Usually, however, the fishes, with proper care, come to feed, though many of them may need to be pampered and nursed along at first. Finally many of the fishes, as they become accustomed to captivity, get very tame, so that they will take food from the hand. Some of the fishes that will do this are fishes that might not be thought of as feeding in this manner. The codfish, for instance, will come to the surface after it has become used to captivity and take a strip of fish held down to it in the fingers, at the same time gulping in with it noisily a great mouthful of air and water.

While there is at first necessary for their welfare not only the greatest care, but such food only as they have been accustomed to in nature or as they like best, it is in most cases possible later to switch the fishes off to other things, with occasional return to their natural food. Some fishes, however, will eat only live food, and this must always be provided for them. Not infrequently the food, whatever it may be, must be fed in some special way to meet the requirements of individual fishes, and some of the methods employed are curious and interesting.

Fishes in captivity have fewer opportunities, oftener they have none whatever, of lying in ambush for their prey, and they have far less room for sweep and action in pursuit. Killies placed in a pool or tank as food for larger fishes evade pursuit if they can and seek the edges of the water, by the walls or the surface, whither they are less likely to be followed. Killies will live for days out of water in properly dampened moss or seaweed. When first put back into the water, they are sluggish in movement, but they soon recover their natural activity.

In feeding live killies it is not unusual to keep them out of water for a time, so that they may be more easily captured by the fishes they are to be fed to, which might otherwise be unable to capture them at all, or which might get them only at the risk of doing injury to themselves by running into the walls of the tank. Sometimes among the fishes brought to an aquarium there may be one that has lost an eye. Such a fish is particularly liable to injury in pursuit by running into walls on its blind side, and to such fishes there are always fed slow killies, and they are put into the water on the side on which the fish can see.

There is at the aquarium a hawksbill turtle from the Yowl islands, off the coast of New Guinea. The hawksbill eats clams cut up into pieces that it can handle. It likes killies, but it could not begin to catch a live killie in the quarters which it occupies, and at first it was difficult for it to pick up dead ones. So the killies were fed to it on the point of a stick. It is doubtful whether fishes suffer pain from any injury, but it would have seemed like cruelty to impale a live killie, and so the killies were killed by the very simple but effective method of throwing them upon the floor. The greater weight of the fish is toward the head. That end naturally reaches the floor first. The fish is most sensitive at the nose. The shock killed the killie, and the freshly killed food was then conveyed to the hawksbill's mouth by aid of the pointed stick, which was withdrawn when the turtle had set its beak in the food. Now the hawksbill has become more accustomed to its quarters, and it eats well and is able to pick up the killed killies out of the water.

Sometimes fish are cut into strips, which, floating down through the water, may be mistaken for live fish. Sometimes such strips are carried down into a tank upon the tip of a rod and moved about in the water to attract slow feeding fish by their semblance to live small fish. There are many fishes that can swallow a fish as big or nearly as big as themselves. The sculpin and the sea raven are such fishes. They have very large heads and proportionately large mouths. When they are feeling well, they will, like many other fishes, rise to the top to get the food as soon as it is dropped into the water. If one sees a sea raven or a sculpin rising straight up through the water in this manner, with its big mouth wide open, he can begin to understand how it could swallow a fish as big as itself, for it seems as if one could see inside of it clear to its tail.

There are some fishes that have a particular fancy for worms. For these, if there is not a supply at hand, fresh beef is cut into strips resembling worms.—New York Sun.

The Antiquity of Man.

Our geologists rarely use the term "quaternary." By European writers it is understood to mean the period which followed the tertiary and includes the present time. Archæologically it is divided into two epochs, the older including the preglacial, the glacial and the postglacial ages, all characterized by a chipped stone industry, the latter beginning with the neolithic culture and continuing till now.

Professor Gabriel de Mortillet, in Le Revue Mensuelle of the Paris School of Anthropology, succinctly explains these divisions and sets forth with his usual clearness the typical products and the fauna which characterize them. He has found no reason materially to modify the opinions he advanced in his earlier works and still maintains that a careful study of the geological data bearing on the question of the antiquity of man does not allow us to assign it a more recent date than 230,000 years ago.—Science.

Unfortunately Put.

"Uncle," said the impecunious nephew, "you ought to go and see the new play. You would just die laughing."

The old man merely glared. In a few moments later there could be heard the sound of a scratching pen as he altered his will for the forty-fourth time.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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AN ELEPHANT A DEFENDANT.

On Trial for Murdering a Man and Acquitted After a Legal Battle.

An elephant accused of murder has been exonerated by a Coroner's jury. The occasion was the inquest on the body of a man who had been killed by the animal. It took place in London and is probably the most remarkable event in natural history on record.

The elephant is of Asiatic birth, is known as Charley, and is the star performer in Sanger's Circus. He held that position before the tragedy in which he recently became involved, and will continue to do so, thanks to a jury of liberal-minded Englishmen.

Charley was eating his supper when he saw his old enemy. He immediately seized the man with his trunk, pushed him against the wall and crushed him to death.

Sanger, the owner of the circus, was the great witness in Charley's favor at the inquest. He said he was the kindest elephant ever known. He added:

"Elephants do not forget injuries or kindnesses. I remember several remarkable instances. On one occasion, when I had been separated from an elephant for two years, the elephant, on seeing me, seized me round the waist with his trunk and would not let me go until he had hugged and caressed me for a long time. Tears of pleasure ran down the brute's cheeks.

"Some years ago a nephew of mine, a child of three, was playing around Charley and climbing up his legs. Charley gently resented this, but the child continued. Charley then took the child up, shook him gently and put him down some yards away."

Others testified to the good character of Charley and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death without blaming the elephant.

The Independent Stage Driver.

Eastern tourists who base their ideas about stage drivers upon their knowledge of Eastern coachmen, are apt to meet with a rude shock.

There is an old driver at Monterey, who is determined that his patrons shall make no mistake concerning his exact status, and in a quiet way he checks all attempts to make a servant of him. A short time ago he was driving a party of tourists about, when one querulous old lady, who had annoyed him not a little by her airs of superiority, asked:

"My man, do you know the name of that wild flower?"

"Yep," he replied, and flicked one of his leaders with his whip.

She paused a moment for him to give the name, but he merely clucked to the wheelers.

"Driver, do you know the name of that flower?" she repeated, in an imperious tone.

"Yep. Get up there, Bally!"

Again she waited, and again demanded:

"Man, don't you know the name of that flower?"

"Yep. G'long there, Pete!"

"Then why don't you tell me?"

"Oh, you want to know, too, do you? That's a wild poppy."—Golden Days.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Mrs. Watts—Isn't it a good deal of annoyance to get your meals at such irregular hours?

Hungry Jiggins—The irregular hours ain't so bad as the irregular days.—Indianapolis Journal.

Doctor (to Irish patient): "Do you sleep with your mouth open?"

Irish Patient: "Shure, Oi don't know, doctor. Oi've never seen myself whin Oi've been asleep, but Oi'll have a look to-night!"—Tid-Bits.

Gwendolyn—In case of a war between France and England, which side would you be on?

Cholly—Aw—I really believe I should prefer to be on this side.—Brooklyn Life.

A teacher, observing one boy coming in late, said to him:

"Now, then, sir, what are you late for?"

"School, sir," answered the lad, quietly taking his seat among the remaining boys.

A Fine Arrangement—"See here, young man," said the stern father, "if you don't come home earlier after this, I'll know the reason why."

"Glad to hear it, governor; that will save all explanations on my part."—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher—You know, Johnny, if you cut an apple in two each part is called a half.

Johnny—Not if my brother Dick cuts it. The part I git ain't never more'n about a quarter of it, ma'am—Chicago Tribune.

Pat—I tell you the ould frinds are always the best, after all, and I can prove it.

Dennis—How?

Pat—Where'll you find a new frind that has shtood by you as long as the ould ones have?—Cleveland Leader.

Jagson: "I tried to pay the New Woman a compliment last night in my speech, but it didn't seem to be appreciated."

Bagson: "What did you say?"

Jagson: "I said that the New Woman would leave large footprints on the sands of time."—Tid-Bits.

Cyclist: "I always get nervous when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me."

Second Cyclist: "So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes, that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tyre."—Tid-Bits.

A wave of anti-expectoration ordinances is sweeping over the country. In most cases, however, the enforcement of the same is waived.

Illinois has two United States Senators, neither of whom can ride a bicycle. Yet Illinois is always vociferously declaring that she is keeping pace with the progress of the nation.

King Oscar has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the mention of his name in connection with the arbitration treaty has made him known to millions of people who never heard of him before.

Germany, by the last census, has 52,279,091 inhabitants, an increase in five years of 2,851,431. France's population has increased in the same time only 133,819, being now 38,228,969. Thirty-five years ago the population of the two countries was nearly equal.

Had Better Consider It.

It is well known, and sorrowfully admitted, by all intelligent persons, of candor, that the social and moral world is being shocked every day by the increasing number of high crimes against person and property, notably against personal and family rights and privileges.

Those dastardly acts of recklessness, butchery and suicide, of which Coroner's juries say that "there was no apparent cause," "no reason could be found," and kindred verdicts, are puzzling the minds of *very many* eminent moralists of the present day.

Undoubtedly one reason for this is that many pulpiteers and moralists study and preach more often upon "Olympic Games," "Base Ball," "The Bicycle," "Military Schools" "Politics," etc., than upon the subjects of "Angels," (good and bad) and the "Devil"—chief of the evil ones—which are among the most important subjects treated upon in the Bible. They are directly and indirectly mentioned 1,582 times!

The book, "Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," which is admitted to be a wonderful compendium of facts appertaining to the great system of "Spiritual Philosophy," does so treat upon the subject of angels—both good and evil—that their origin, nature, character and office are readily understood in a practical way, even by the common people. Hence, to read the work carefully, is to be forearmed, which is to be informed; insomuch that the otherwise unlearned may escape the calamities often consequent upon ignorance of Human and Demon Magnetism.

Human Magnetism, or Mesmerism, now scientifically called "Hypnotism," is a mental or psycological force which *often is*, and *always can be* a stepping-stone to Demon Magnetism, which is, simply, real "Spiritual Phenomena. *This fact is not now generally known*!

The work clearly shows that the *teachings* of the Bible withstand all criticisms, and, also, that ALL of their enemies quote from them when they wish to say anything *morally grand*, or to formulate any moral criterion for practical reference.

While this book does not mention any church or denomination, it *does prove*, incidentally, that the Almighty God of Bible account is a JUST, rather than an *unjust* Being; and that He is still on the giving hand, even to His worst enemies; and that they may, *if they will*, have eternal life as well as this day of probation.

It would interest more than a million of people in our own country to know that this work is *the first one of its size* to present clear-cut proof that *only* those who accept Christ as their Saviour have *any title* to immortality. The contrary view is the foundation on which Spiritualism rests.

The experience, close study and observations of the author for more than thirty years, and the introduction of 200 quotations, with book and page and paper and date given, makes it a valuable library for reference.

Attention is called to some of the commendations this book has received:—

REVIEW of REVIEWS; "He [the author] considers Spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religious and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy."

Rev. H. L. Hastings, editor of the *Christian*, "Mr. Dadmun's book contains a large number of facts and extracts which I am very glad to get hold of. I do not doubt the general correctness of his positions."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"Certainly the book is a valuable work of reference, if not for study, by those interested in the questions the author has striven to answer."

Our Hope and Life in Christ:—"It is a valuable book for all English reading families, and, also, for preachers, lectures, and debaters against Spiritualism."

Messiah's Advocate:—"The book will well repay the trouble to peruse it, in furnishing them with overwhelming evidence against the false claims of Spiritualism."

Camden Post:—"The greatest questions pertaining to Man, here and hereafter, are discussed with brevity, comprehensiveness and—if pointed evidences from many sources are considered—with considerable ability; thus making it worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman, or Divine forces, the evil as well as the good."

Rev. Miles Grant, the well-known writer, lecturer and debater:—"It is a work for the times. It is comprehensive, abounding in important facts, just such as are needed to form a correct conclusion as to the merit of Spiritualism."

Rev. G. F. Haines, Salem, Mass. said to the author:—"I have read every word in your book. It is a valuable work, especially for reference, and I use it as such."

Messiah's Herald:—"This work is intended to explain the mystery of Spiritualism. We have no doubt that the position by the author that it is a mixture of false and real phenomena is correct. As to the character of the supernatural element in its workings, we endorse the conclusions he reaches, that the agencies at work are the Devil and his angels. There is no doubt but the scathing denunciations of the false theology of Spiritualism are justified in the premises."

Review and Herald, Battle Creek, Mich.:—"The author occupies the true position in regard to conditional immorality, and hence holds the only true vantage ground from which the claims of Spiritualism can be successfully refuted.

The author shows that Spiritualism is not a humbug, as so many claim, and are thereby thrown off their guard; that it is not religion; that its claims are false; that its phenomena are beyond human power, and that its teachings are destructive to morality, and utterly blasphemous."

Dr. A. F. Randall, Port Huron, Mich.:—"I can conscientiously say it is a *grand* book—ought to be read by everybody; then philosophers would no longer go about like Diogenes with a lantern in broad daylight."

The News has already said that Spiritualism is one of the most important subjects of our time, and that this book treats it exhaustively, and refutes it completely. This work has been selected by the Mendota College as "specially adapted to the Bible Training School."

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This work shows that much of the social and moral evil which news journals say is terribly on the increase, is traceable to the TEACHINGS of Spiritualism. Indeed a large per cent. of mysterious suicides are but results of doctrines taught by evil angels who control persons under favorable conditions and make them *Destroying Mediums*.

It is worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman or divine forces, the evil well as the good.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In effect May 16th, 1897.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD.				
Philadelphia.	Delair	W. Pal'my'a	Pal'my'a	Riverton,	Riverton,	Pal'my'a	W. Pal'my'a	Delair	Philadelphia.
a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
6.10	7.33	8.37	8.39	8.42	8.50	3.52	3.54	5.38	7.00
7.00	7.21	7.37	7.39	7.42	8.44	5.47	5.49	6.55	7.70
					7.22	7.25		7.00	7.20
8.20	8.42	8.47	8.49	8.52	7.47	7.50	7.52	7.50	8.20
10.30	10.50	10.54	10.56	10.58	8.57	8.00			8.40
p. m	p. m	p. m	p. m	p. m	8.54	8.57	8.59	9.03	9.20
12.00	12.22	12.27	12.29	12.32	9.07				9.36
1.00	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30	10.26	10.29			10.50
1.40	2.01	2.05	2.12	2.15	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
2.10	2.30		2.55	2.58	12.02	12.04			12.30
3.30	3.52	3.55	4.00	4.03	12.10	12.13	12.02	12.49	12.40
4.00			4.22	4.25	3.13	3.14	1.37	1.40	2.00
4.20			4.50	4.52	3.30	3.33	3.25	3.19	3.40
5.00			5.22	5.25	3.50	3.53	3.51	3.49	4.00
5.30	5.50	5.42	5.44	5.47	4.43	4.51			4.10
5.30			5.53	5.56	5.18	5.21	5.23	5.28	5.50
5.40	6.15	6.23	6.25	6.28	6.16	6.18			7.40
6.30	6.57	7.09	7.04	7.07	6.31	6.34	6.36	7.00	7.20
7.30	7.51	7.55	7.57	8.00	8.11	8.14			8.35
9.00	9.21	9.27	9.29	9.32	9.51	9.54	9.56	10.00	10.20
10.30	10.51	10.55	10.57	11.00	10.54	10.56	10.58	11.00	11.20
11.45	12.05	12.09	12.11	12.14	12.21	12.24	12.25	12.29	12.50

SUNDAY TRAINS.

a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
8.44	9.09	9.45	9.47	9.50	5.26	5.29	5.31	6.17	9.05
9.35	9.52	9.45	9.47	9.50	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	12.51	12.54	12.56	1.00	1.20
1.30	1.52	1.57	1.59	2.02	5.16	5.19	5.21	5.27	5.50
5.45	6.07	6.11	6.13	6.16	7.28	7.31	7.33	7.40	8.01
10.00	10.21	10.26	10.28	10.31	10.15	10.18	10.20	10.25	10.50

*Saturday only.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Leave Palmyra as follows:

For Trenton, Newark and New York, 6.39, 7.29, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.51, 7.57 p. m., week-days; 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.14 p. m. Sundays.

For Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Park and Burlington, 6.39, 7.29, 8.49, 10.56 a. m., 12.29, 2.12, 2.55, 4.00, 4.50, 5.21, 5.51 5.51, 6.25, 7.01, 7.57, 9.29, p. m., and 12.11 night, week-days, 9.47 a. m., 1.59, 6.14, 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

For Bordentown, 6.91, 7.29, 8.49, 1.56, a. m. 12.29, 2.55, 4.01, 4.50, 5.22, 5.51, 6.25, 7.57, 9.29 p. m., and 12.11 night, week days, 9.47 a. m. 1.59, 6.14 9.17 and 10.28 p. m., Sundays.

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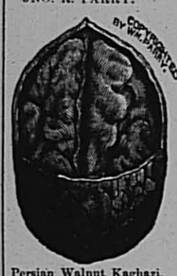

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A POET'S CONSTANCY.

Oh, praise is ever sweet to hear!
In simple candor I confess it,
And then, I own, 'tis doubly dear
When loving lips like yours express it.

And yet when calmly I reflect
How much is due to Cupid's blindness,
Forgive me, dear, if I suspect
Your praises only prove your kindness.

Whatever virtues I may boast
(And slight, indeed, is my profession),
The one you praise and prize the most
May be the least in my possession.

You call me "constant" and revere
A mind so steady and unswerving,
But never poet yet, I fear,
[illegible]

The poet's constancy at best
Is like the bee's—voluptuous rover—
Still constant to his honey quest,
Though found in apple bloom or clover.

And do I thus my faith impeach
As one untrue to love's vocation?
A moment's patience, I beseech,
And you shall hear my explanation.

Suppose the bee, so prone to stray
As fancy bids from bower to bower,
Should chance to find some lucky day
A wondrous honey bearing flower,

Which, though she sipped and came again
As often as the day was sunny,
Quite unexhausted should remain,
An overflowing fount of honey.

Such praise as she might fitly claim,
If ne'er again she proved a rover,
So much (the cases are the same)
Is due your fond and faithful lover.
—John G. Saxe in New York Ledger.

CONSCIENCE.

It was raining, not hard, but a soft, whispering downfall that blurred the outlines of the hills, crowned with glory of deodar and rhododendron, and hardly flecked the smooth surface of the lake that they held between them.

The only two Europeans out in the dreary afternoon were a young man and a girl, who had sheltered under a rock that overhung a hill path some 30 feet above the water. The girl sat with hands clasped round her knees, sailor hat tilted over her eyes and damp hair straggling about her forehead. She was looking across the lake at the hills above and beyond it, and the other, who, by his smooth young face, was hardly more than a boy, was looking at her. He had been playing polo. His white breeches and long boots were splashed and stained, and there was a glimpse of a jersey under the covert coat. He was thin and white, and his eyes were anxious.

"You are always right," he said, "and if you were not I should still believe in you. But—is the thing so impossible?"

"It is impossible," she said. "I dare not do it. I dare not take the best of you now, giving my base metal for your gold and say, 'This is my portion—only mine.' Do not mistake my meaning. I love you as well as I am able, but the mightiest love that I can produce is not fit to be weighed in the scale against yours. This is not my fault; it is my misfortune—the result, I think sometimes, of my upbringing. Thank God, I can see my limitations, and to tie you to me now would be to cripple you for life, and in the end to damn both of us. This is your first love, you say. It has been born too soon. It may not come to fruition. Neither shall it be poured out for me, who am unworthy. Driven back into your heart again, it will leave the power you now expend upon it to be used to better purpose."

"You and I differ in our estimates of you," he said. "You paint yourself all weakness, all hollowness, all contradiction, and yet here to my power, as you are pleased to call it, you oppose a will so strong and inflexible that nothing I can do will bend it."

"That is because I love you," she said. "It is the utmost I can do—my supreme effort. If I loved you a little less, if my eyes were not gifted for the time with this inner sight— But, there, let us put aside sentimental considerations for a moment and think of what it means from the worldly point of view. Aren't you penniless? Am I not thriftless and destitute of that femininity—I can't define it better—that most women get as their birthright? There's a superficial cleverness about me which you, in your honest heart, admire, but how far does it take me to getting 16 annas for my rupee or putting a tidy hem to a dishcloth? I can't worry over these things in the approved housewifely fashion. It's not in me. Trifles? No, those are the realities of life. And, even granting that love could teach me these things—which I doubt—still you could not do it. Wouldn't you have to leave the regiment and give up your place among your equals and lose your right to let men know you for what you are?"

"I can't put aside the consideration that I love you better than all these things," he said slowly. "It is the finest regiment on earth, I admit, but you are the only woman. Well, yes, it would mean poverty. That is why I am a madman to ask you to share it. But you are not afraid of that."

"Oh, yes, I am!" she said. "I am an arrant coward in addition to my other shortcomings. Only I could do with it because I have never known anything better. You don't know what it is, really. You have a bother to meet your bills sometimes, and that is bad, but they are paid somehow, and you don't have to do actually anything less than what the others do—men who have money and interest to set against your brains. Given time and no millstone round your neck, you will keep level, and then you will begin to forge ahead. It is hard for a man to rise by sheer worth, but it is possible, only he must have a free hand and no one to think of but himself.

"But married— The aspect would change at once. And even though you were still as good as other men, even perhaps a little better, I should know what you had missed, and why. Perhaps it is that I am too proud for you to give up the best of your life for me. That must be it. Yes, I am too proud."

"Why should we not wait?"

"Why, indeed? Well, since you must have it, I have pictured it often enough. I have seen you in the flush of your youth at the outset of your career—and I believe that career will be a high one—sat down to wait for a distant happiness. You don't see me. I am removed. I see you afraid to venture this move or that move—and you know there are always risks in the life game—because you are waiting. I see you dulled to what is going on around you, dulled to the present need and the present opportunity, because you are waiting. I see you waiting on without regret, and gradually, gradually, the spirit is sapped out of you, the ambition to be anything but as other men are. The fine temper that is in you now is numbed, and after that there remains mediocrity, which in you would be failure. And for the man you should be there will only be a somebody in the ruck, whereas you were made for the van."

"I don't understand."

"No, that is my part. And then again there is my side to look upon. I am to go away from you and to be without you for years and years. I shall never forget you; I shall not cease to love you; I shall always think of you tenderly and hungrily, because I am your love and you are mine. But, at the same time, I am only myself, a poor, patchy, inconsistent thing. Other people stronger than I will come by and influence me more because they are nearer than you at a distance—not because they can dim the love for you, understand."

"Can you do without me?" he said.

She wrenched herself away and burst into a wild fit of crying.

"Oh, my God, what a brute I am!" he said. "My darling—listen. Ah, stop crying. You make my heart bleed. I cannot assent to what you say of yourself, I cannot follow what you say of me. You are more sensitive than I; you catch sounds and signs where I neither hear nor see. But I have learned enough to know that I only torture you by my persistence, and that I do not move you one inch from your position. It is your wish that we should part, and so it must be, and perhaps some day I shall understand. I know that you are making a great sacrifice and that it is for me. You will forgive me if I cannot yet see clearly wherein is the urgent necessity. You stooped to me in your condescension, you made me your lover for always. I loved you—I worship you, and I hold it to my honor to have had your love."

He put his arm round her again and drew her head down to his shoulder, and her sobs shook him as they sat thus. Presently the sobs became fewer, and then came only at long intervals.

She spoke at last.

"It must be. I am not worth it—not worth your love. And you will be a better man—yes, and in the end a happier one. Believe in me if you will ,at least it can do no harm now that we are to be apart. Hold me close for a minute, since it is the end. Oh, where could the world show another such lover?"

And from the future that was closing down upon them she plucked the veil savagely.

"I am glad. Yes, I am glad to lose you."

"You're tired. Suppose we sit it out instead of dancing?"

"Yes, that will do," said the girl. "I am tired."

The music had begun before the man spoke, and two or three couples swept into the ballroom as he crossed it with the girl on his arm. It was a stuffy night, gemmed outside with the lights of the street and of carriages moving slowly before the entrance and crowded within by a London semifashionable throng, bent in a bored way upon amusement. The big hall, green with palms and dark with carved oak, was full of a kaleidoscopic mixture of bright dresses, expansive shirt fronts, babble of voices and laughter, and beyond there was a glimpse of the supper room, starred with lights and resounding with the jingle of plates and glasses. The girl and the man walked through together and down a corridor to a couple of chairs in the shelter of a Japanese screen. Opposite them a French window framed a patch of garden hung about with paper lanterns, and above that came dusky tree tops and the stars.

The girl, who was the girl of the hillside, leaned back in her chair and twisted a fan about with restless fingers. Certainly at the moment she looked tired. The man twirled his mustache up, first one side and then the other. It was touched with gray, and his hair was flecked, too, but his face was that of a man in his prime—masterful, square jawed and obstinate. There was a deep line from nostril to mouth corner, and his hands were strong and shapely. He crossed his legs, tilted his chair back until he could watch the girl's profile without being guilty of staring and spoke.

"I believe you wanted to speak to me?"

"People take it for granted that I am—am—going to marry you. It is intolerable."

"Ah!" He dropped his mustache and tilted the chair back a little more. "Why intolerable? I am told I am a most eligible person."

She twisted the fan nervously.

"I dare say. I do not want to discuss your eligibility. That is a matter which does not concern me. What does concern me is that I will not be made the subject of these rumors. You know how they come about and where the remedy lies."

"Said remedy being, of course, my extinction, self produced? I know a better one."

"No."

"Don't be in too much of a hurry with that negative. Consider a moment. Is it all due to my persistence and my constant presence? Doesn't some of it come from a casual interest that you take in me, and that shows itself, as those things will, to a too observant world?"

"I am not in the least in love with you, if that is what you mean."

"Oh, no; not at all. I am in love with you, and that suffices—for the present. But still, you take an interest, all the same."

"I suppose so. It is that you fascinate me somehow, and your obstinacy frightens me. I never met a man who was so little moved by my wishes and my words."

"Excuse me. I shall have the greatest pleasure in gratifying some of your wishes."

"Meaning, if I want a toy out of a shop window. My wish is that you take 'no' for an answer and go away."

"And that is what I will not do. No; I love you, and I am going to marry you. Let there be no mistake about it. My love may seem rather brutal—men's passions are brutal under some conditions—but it is a solid affair and it will give you something firm to lean upon and to stand by. You will find me a fairly easy husband when you have realized the futility of pouting at the inevitable. There is the tender side to my love that will give you much, be proud of you, cherish you and stick to you. I'm not a small minded person, and I am wonderfully easy to deal with when I have my own way. That will not be very difficult to give. It only wants—you."

"But why—why—why?" said the girl. "Why should I give myself to you? Just to please your passion? I am not much of a woman, but I have a soul of sorts."

"Well, partly, I suppose. You don't expect a man to make love violently to establish platonic friendship, do you? But I am not a brute, though I am a man. I have watched you since we met, and I have got your character off fairly well. You are undecided about most things; you are obstinate in a weak fashion; you have a supersensitive character that gives you a great deal of pain, and the weapons with which you essay to fight a rough world cut your own hands when you use them. Come to me. I will do the fighting. I will lead, and instead of falling back on your own judgment, too shifting to be reliable, you will have me always behind you to turn to. As to the love, that will come. I fascinate you, you say. You take a fearful pride in the thought that I am your lover, because I am a lover in whom a woman may well be proud. Yes, I don't care to sham becoming modesty just now. And that pride will father a love as strong as most women bear to their husbands. I don't disgust you; far from it. If you will remember, I kissed you once, and you"—

"That is brutal."

"No; it is only the truth, and this is the time for plain speaking."

The conversation paused for a little. The fan twirled on, and then said the girl:

"This is all very kind and disinterested of you, no doubt, but there are plenty of other indecisive women in the world sorely in need of backing. Go and help them."

"As I said before, I love you; hence the present situation. You don't see why I should, for you are not particularly beautiful; you are stiff necked; you are not at all domesticated. Well, I am so far in love that I can't consider why, except it be that there is a barrier of unapproachableness about you that I long to beat down. I want to stir you out of that cold blooded indifference that you affect. I do not believe in it either, for you are not likely to have come to your present age without there having been some other fellow."

She turned upon him.

"Well, that is true; there was another man. He loved me with an unselfish devotion beside which this love of yours is unspeakable. He left me because he would not tempt me against my conscience. You don't care a button whether I violate my own sense of decency or not."

"Extravagance again," he said. "I will uproot that peculiar standard of yours and set up one better fitted for wear and tear. He loved you unselfishly, did he? So much the less man he."

"I will not let you speak of him. He is dead to me, and holy for that reason if for no other."

"Forgive me," said the man, bending toward her. "God knows I would not hurt you for the world. If that man could love you as a man loves and yet conquer the mad longing that I have now to hold you in my arms, he must have been very noble and worthy whatsoever you gave him."

"He was more than worthy. He was too good for it."

"No man could be too good for that rare smile of yours or for your kiss. You would honor him beyond his deserts. Ah, my sweetheart, do you think I don't worship you too? You are the sweetest, the dearest, the snow purest of women, and you have all my homage, all my love, all my desire to shield you and help you. God knows I am no saint, but I am not afraid for this love of mine. I never loved another woman in this fashion. You want peace? Then find it in my arms."

He held them out and bent toward her. His eyes, that could be so hard and unrelenting, were soft and pleading now. They were alone in the dim light of the corridor. There was no one to see or care, and his face and attitude asked plainer than words. A strong man in his pride humbling himself to ask this thing from her! There passed through her mind the vision of life with him beside her—a life with some high ideals shattered, perhaps, but with many torturing doubts and difficulties ended. What did it matter, after all, the fantastic isolation she had striven for? It was not good to be alone, and, then, that passion might not stir her love, but it thrilled the fibers of her being as a woman. Into the holy of holies he might not penetrate—that was closed forevermore—but he could fill the outer room and absorb her storm tossed spirit into his, as the river absorbs the brook.

"No, no!" she said, pushing him away. But the resistance was faint, and in another second his lips were on hers, and in that contact, perforce, she gave the betrothal kiss. In the moment of defeat she found time to learn that there was pleasure in the surrender. He put his arms around her and held her to him strongly, sheltering her face with his own and letting her heart throb against his. Then he released her, and, in another faroff supreme moment, she burst into tears.

"My darling," he said tenderly. "Choke back the tears; this is not the time or place. I will leave you for a moment."

He walked away toward the end of the corridor, and she stood up, leaning against the window and letting the night air fan her burning face.

"And so it ends!" she said. "As I feared—as I knew. Oh, my love, my love, you did well to leave me! 'A little bitterness, a little longing when we are young, a little futile searching for work—and then we go with the drove.' A woman says that, and it is true. Who can fight such a one sided battle? Oh, that I had been born anything but a woman and any rather than in the present time! A hundred years back I should not have known; a hundred years hence perhaps there will be something better to safeguard us than a man's caprice. As it is—and as I am"—

The man came back. He took her hands in his and looked into her face.

"Poor child!" he said. "Never did any one torment you with kindlier intention. Don't be afraid; I am not going to touch you till you give me leave. Your face is still tear stained a little. Give me your handkerchief. I found your sister in the hall. She is just going, and you can slip away with her. I have your cloak on the chair yonder. Don't be afraid of what people may say; nobody will think or talk this time—I have managed that."

She stood quietly while he put her cloak round her, fastened it with deft fingers and put a lace wrap over her hair, knotting it below the chin. Then he looked at her wistfully.

"Perhaps you will give me a kiss of your own accord?"

And, for answer, she lifted her face to his like a child and kissed him submissively.—London Sketch.

Care of the Mouth When Ill.

When one is in good health, the mouth needs no special care beyond that of ordinary cleanliness. Indeed, the secretions of the various glands located in it act as disinfectants and keep it sweet. But few, however, are so healthy but they need to pay some attention to this organ, and when one is ill with any serious disease this becomes more and more necessary. One physician has found it advantageous to have patients suffering with fever chew occasionally some aromatic gum to stimulate the secretions of the mouth and wash out or destroy micro organisms or fermentation going on there. Another has accomplished the same end by having the patient chew some splinters of fresh pine wood. Dr. Rosenfield gives quite full directions for cleansing the mouth under such circumstances. He says that "in children and very old persons the less solid food taken the greater should be the care with the mouth. They should rinse it out several times a day with lukewarm water containing a little common salt, tincture of myrrh or eau de cologne added to stimulate secretion. When there is a tendency to bleeding of the gums or when the teeth are bad, a pinch of powdered oric acid may be twice daily rubbed in between the lips and gums. Patients with false teeth should remove them when they cannot take solid food.

"Patients with fever should have something to drink—cold water or weak lemonade—at least every hour. One must not wait till the patient asks for a drink. Besides preventing dryness, the fluid maintains the activity of the glands and the whole function of the mucous membrane. Many patients are prevented from drinking by a painful, dry and cracked condition of the lips, and therefore all feverish patients should, from the commencement of their illness, have their lips rubbed several times a day with vaseline. In protracted cases of fever the mouth may also be swabbed out with oil or greatly diluted glycerin.—New York Ledger.

Captured by Schoolgirls.

At Columbus, O., on one occasion Grant, after shaking hands with the crowd for three hours, was worn out, and the committee of arrangements retired him to some steps above the throng, says an exchange, and stationed General Wilcox and other officers along the line to say the general would not shake hands. They had just got to running on this programme when the girls of the high school came through, as bright a cluster of pretty faces and figures as any man ever looked on.

As they came within sight of the general a little miss in the lead began to take off her gloves. General Wilcox, with all the severity of military politeness, said, "No, you can't shake hands with the general," and so the word was passed along, the other officers each one saying to the girl, "You can't shake hands with the general." But just as she came to where the steps that she must take began to descend she held up her hand with an appealing look to Grant. He looked down at her face, into her eyes and said to the committee, "I can't stand that, I can't stand that." And he stepped down and shook hands with the girl, and in an instant was literally overwhelmed with a tornado of girls. They not only shook his hands, but jumped up to kiss him, kissed his hands and fondled his hair, and for five minutes all discipline was gone.

Fixing a Price.

"What's that job worth?" they asked the contractor.

"Well," he said slowly, "that depends a good deal upon circumstances. If it was ordered by an individual, I should think that $100 would be about the limit, but if done for the city or county I shouldn't think of charging a bit less than $850, with a clause in the contract permitting me to make an additional charge for extras."—Chicago Post.

Looked Like Reason.

A robin's nest and a kingbird's nest were situated in adjoining trees, each containing young birds. When the kingbirds saw the robin bringing a worm to feed its young, they would attack it and make it give up the food intended for the young robins. After being robbed a few times the robin appeared with a worm, accompanied by two other robins, and when the kingbird made his appearance the two extra robins pitched in and gave him a sound thrashing, while the one with the worm fed its young and seemed to be laughing all the while. The game was played until the kingbird gave it up.—Lewiston Journal.

Human Nature.

Passenger—Look, conductor, there's a crowd of people who want this car.

Conductor—Not one of them.

"Then why are they running at it so frantically?"

"They only want to cross in front of it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE COOK'S MISTAKE.

HOW A NICE POINT IN COWBOY ETIQUETTE WAS SETTLED.

Mike Tussler Exercised One of the Foreman's Prerogatives, and the Cook Objected—Only One Way to Settle the Matter, and That Way Was Employed.

We were all waiting for dinner, sitting about the camp on our boot heels, every man in his slicker, and the cook was angry. It had rained for four days. The camp was on the open plain, away from timber, and wet cow chips are mighty poor fuel; also the acrid smoke arising from them is an unequaled tear inducer. Under the wagon was a rawhide sling, in which the cook kept a store of dry brush for kindling fires. Damp chips gathered up about camp were piled on and soon made a smudge which was excellent and effective to keep away flies and mosquitoes, but which was several hundred per cent inferior to a modern range for cooking purposes.

Out of the column of smoke came the cook, with a pot of hot coffee in each hand and tears brimming in his eyes.

"This is the last hot meal you get until we move camp," he announced emphatically, setting down one coffeepot and wiping his eyes as he passed around filling our tin cups.

"Cookie is crying for the sins he's had no chance to commit," said Scotty confidentially and received a few drops of boiling coffee on the thumb which held his cup.

Scotty is not a philosopher, and he swore, but not at the cook. The cook is a philosopher and bears with equanimity whatever the fates bring him in the way of wood or weather, and he minds the guying of the men no more than he minds the odor of his slicker, which gets a fresh coat of fish oil after every heavy rain.

Yet the cook was wrathy. We could smell it in the smoke and taste it in the coffee, and—unfailing sign—he had removed his leather cartridge belt and holster. Cookie supported his trousers with an extra large belt, always full of ammunition. He had never been known to fire his gun, even at a jack rabbit, but occasionally would take it from the holster and ask the foreman to keep it for a day, saying, "I'm mad." When, therefore, it was seen that he had not only removed the pistol, but the cartridge belt also, trusting in Providence to hold up his trousers, we felt that a crisis had come.

A philosopher who is also a cook is such a valued adjunct to a cow outfit that we were all attention when, after we were served with coffee and sour dough bread, cookie said briefly, addressing himself to the foreman, "Me or Mike Tussler has got to quit."

"What's the matter, Bill?" asked the foreman.

"Well, it's this way," he replied, speaking slowly. "Mike knows as well as anybody that the b'ys can swear at each other, but they can't swear at the cook. That's the rule everywhere. Nobody but the foreman can swear at me. Well, this mornin when the horse band was driv' in, the b'ys put up the ropes to a wagon wheel to hold 'em, and I took one rope, like I always do. It was wet and slippery, and when everybody else had caught a hoss Mike went in to rope his buckskin, and they all surged my way ag'in the rope and pulled it through my hands, and Mike swore at me."

"Yes," added Mike, "and the whole bunch got out, so I had to ride an old lame plug all day."

"I guess you two can settle that little matter for yourselves," said the foreman.

"That's all right," said cookie. "I'm a-goin to lick him after dinner, but one of us has got to quit."

"Oh, well," said the foreman, "you are both good men. I won't choose between you. Just flip a copper." Mike sat back, an indifferent spectator, while the cook found a coin and tossed it up. "Best two in three," said he, and announced himself the loser. He asked for his wages and received an order on the company for the amount due him.

"If you got out of a job," said the foreman gravely, shaking hands with Bill, "come back to us."

"Oh, I ain't mad at you," said the cook, "and I hate to quit. But nobody but the foreman can swear at me. It ain't right."

"Now, Mike, are you ready?" he asked, taking off his slicker.

"You better be going before you fight," suggested Mike, who was filling his pipe. "You'll get farther."

"Hold on, boys; I want to make a book on this event," interposed Scotty, and the cook put on his slicker and waited while Scotty booked bets enough to bankrupt himself. Then Mike gave me his pipe to keep alight, and sailed in.

There was some vigorous infighting; the men clinched and went down together. They rolled over a few times in the lush, wet grass, and then one of them got up. It was Mike. He resumed his pipe, mounted his horse and went out to the herd. The other men went about their several duties. The foreman stayed in camp.

Presently the falling rain revived the fallen cook. He sat up, then rose slowly, and, going to the mess box, took out his belt and pistol and put them on. He then approached the foreman and asked:

"Do you want to hire a good cook, with all the nonsense knocked out of him?"

"I do," replied the foreman.

"I'm your man," said Bill. "I made a mistake."

A stew of brains and marrow was the cook's chef d'ouvre. It was served only when he was in a buoyant mood. We had it that night for supper.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The statement is made by a Boston newspaper that no policemen are ever stationed on Boston Common except on Sundays and holidays.

According to recently compiled statistics, the Bible is now printed in 381 languages, 52 versions having been added in the last five years. Forty-two of these versions are credited to English and Scotch societies, and 8 to American societies.

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Palmyra, N. J.

RESIDENCE.—Corner Fourth and Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Entered at the Palmyra Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Believe your beliefs, and doubt your doubts; but do not believe your doubts, and doubt your beliefs.

REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

It may yet become necessary to forbid the use of gasoline save by those who can furnish a certificate of ability to keep lighted matches away from it.

There are lots of advertising schemes of fake concerns these days. The safest business men are those who do a straight business without resorting to subterfuges and who tell you squarely in a local paper what they have for sale.

If the man or woman that is fretting about the ravages of the caterpillar will only keep quiet for a short time the caterpillar will disappear and then there will be a chance to growl about the cold weather. There is always something to kick about when people want to kick.

The Fresh Air Fund is a noble charity which deserves the heartiest support by well to-do citizens. Those who are able to send their families to the seashore or mountain, can spare a few dollars to give to the little children of the deserving poor an outing in the country. Send in your subscriptions.

The man who supports his home merchant, his home wheelwright, his home carpenter, blacksmith, painter, printer and every other home industry, is the citizen who can in return demand that all these men support his particular business. "Never go away from home for a workman or for goods when you can possibly avoid it," is a good motto and which strengthens a community as nothing else can do.

Now that the hot weather is upon us we should be especially careful to avoid all excess in diet and in what ever else that is calculated to disturb the free and unobstructed play of the functions of the body. Care should also be taken to remove decayed vegetation of every kind. The exposure of refuse to the sun should not be permitted, as poisonous gases are thus engendered and the public health threatened. The town authorities will be kept busy until after the dog days in looking after the health of the city, and they will kindly appreciate any assistance the citizens may render them. Keep the gutters clean, the drains free, and remember that "cleanliness is akin to godliness.

RIVERTON.

Jas. Cunningham will lay a brick pavement next week.

Rev. R B. Shepherd is entertaining his parents at the rectory.

Mrs. Briggs, from Philadelphia, is visiting her son A. J. Briggs.

The opening of the Home on Saturday will be quite a social event.

Mrs. Wm. L. James and Miss Margaret James are at Pottstown, Pa.

After an absence of several weeks Miss Fannie B. Fell is home again.

Mrs. Dr. Hall returned on Tuesday from spending a week at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Frishmouth and two daughters are sojourning at Tanghannock Falls, N. Y.

The rain of Sunday caused considerable disappointment among the wheelmen.

Mrs. Charles W. Davis has as a guest her neice, Miss Poey, of New York City.

Mrs. Conard Becher left on Friday for a few days visit with relatives in Jersey City.

Chas. Reinhard's little boy was bitten by their dog last Saturday, the wound was at once cauterized.

Mr and Mrs. James Cunningham entertained Mr. and Mrs. James Riddel, of Philadelphia, over Sunday.

The new street signs have arrived and will soon be put up. They are of blue porcelain finish with white letters.

A party from here chartered the launch "Minita" and went over to a dance at the Inn, on Saturday evening last.

A number of William P. Ellison's friends enjoyed his hospitality at the Gun Club last Friday afternoon and evening.

The Managers of the Children's Home will give a formal opening to the Contributors and Friends this (Saturday) evening.

Little Geo. Hepfner, of East Riverton, was taken to the hospital in Philadelphia on Tuesday for another operation on his foot.

A mill can't grind with the water that has passed, nor can a merchant depend on last year's advertising for this year's business.

The choir of the Episcopal church went to Ocean City on Monday on their annual camping trip. Owing to the rain they had a very wet time of it.

Fishing in Barnegat bay and outside is said to have never been better than now. Large catches of weak and blue fish are of almost daily occurence.

The new boat that is being built for George Vansciver, to carry passengers and freight between Hainsport and Philadelphia, was launched on Saturday.

Builder Joseph Bishop has completed the Children's Home and the furniture is being put in. Mr. Bishop has made a first class job and everybody is exceedingly well pleased with it.

Wild flowers were never more plentiful than they have been this year, the excess of moisture doubtless accounting for the great profusion of New Jerrey's always beautiful floral this summer.

Louis Decker, who was in the fracas last week, was discharaged by Dreers and has gone to Pennsylvania to work. He is under $100 bail to appear at Court but it is not thought the charge will be pressed

A new and dangerous counterfeit $5 silver certificate is in circulation. It is of the series of 1896, check letter B. The chief point relied upon for detection is blurred appearance of the note, and the seal being maroon red instead of carmine.

The annual yacht club picnic was to go to College Park on Thursday but the heavy rain prevented. Instead the picnicers celebrated the event at the Lawn House and had a dance in lyceum. Phillips' band, from Burlington, enlivened the occasion.

There appears to be a reflex action in the movement to widen the sidewalks on Lippincott avenue. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Grice have requested their names be withdrawn from the petition and Dr. Hall is out with a circular letter opposing it. He advocates fixing up the middle of the street, and, in fact, all the town, at the Borough's expense.

The new house erected by the Managers of the Children's Summer Home, will be opened for the inspection of the public this Saturday afternoon July 24th, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and tea will be served. On Tuesday, July 27th, it will open for guests, and donations of vegetables, fruit, groceries, and money will be greatfully received at any time during the season.

It looks as if the cement pavement and curbing on Main street would be defeated, if the will of the people is taken into consideration, as nearly 90 percent of the property owners have petitioned against it and two of the original ten signers Mr. Carter and Mr. Ellison, are now opposed to it. The principal objections are the cost, the damage to the fine trees and the hard times. The proposed curbing is thought to be too large 4x18 and expensive.

In order that Memorial Day shall not be given up to diversions, entirely foreign to what it was originally intended should mark this day, set apart by our Government to sacredly observe and keep green the memory of our dead heroes, it is being proposed by leading G. A. R. men to change the date from May 30th to the last Sunday in May. In taking into consideration the sacred object of observing one day in the year, on which to show our respect for those who died that their country might live for us to enjoy, it would, in our opinion, be better that Sunday should be the day. With the strong arm of the law which protects the sanctity of the American Sabbath, the temptations for carousal would be removed and the object of the day would be carried out.

A remedy for pear blight, and one that is very important if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, is given by a fruit grower of 30 years' experience. He states that he uses salt, according to the size of the tree from one quart to one bushel, evenly spread on the ground, extending beyond the range of the roots. It should be done in the spring, just as the frost is leaving the ground, so that the fibre roots will carry it to the sap. The salt destroys the germs of the desease. It should be done at least before the buds begin to swell, and the grower who gives the valuable information advises each grower to try the remedy with a single tree and the experiment will not be over ten cents. The remedy is so simple that any one can give it a test, and as the salt will destroy some of the insect enemies it will at least prove beneficial in that respect.

DELAIR.

Jos. Evanl has been indisposed for some time past.

Lawn tennis is the popular pastime town this season.

Charley Kellom is much pleased with his new bicycle.

Miss Maud Allen, is arranging a well earned vacation.

H. L. Bonsall is visiting relatives at Colorado Springs, Col.

Mrs. Sadie Price and son expects to go to Atlantic City next Wednesday.

Norris Hannum gets considerable pleasure riding behind his new trotter.

Mrs. Henry, mother of Mrs. Bryan Smith, is visiting her son at Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Ray Nichols and Mrs. Rebecca Beckenbach, we are glad to note, are improving.

Arnold Beckenbach will bring a strong picked nine to play the Delair club to-day.

Prof. Geo. Brown proposes continuing his literary entertainments in the early fall.

Charles Burke was thrown from his bicycle on Velde avenue on Monday evening last and received a sprained arm.

Mrs. K. Bennett started on Monday to visit her parents in northern New York; during her absence, Mr. Volney G. Bennett will stop with their son.

A CAUCUS.

The importance of a Republican or Democratic Caucus does not seem to manifest itself to the average voter or citizen who will either stay at home on election day or be continually finding fault with the occupants and aspirants of the various political offices, which they say are all in the hands of the professional politician. The writer admits that such is the case, but go a little further and ask the question, why is this? and if you have ever attended a caucus for the election of delegates to any of the County or State Conventions, you well know that it is often a matter of some difficulty to find enough voters there to make an election necessary, but you will always find the Leader, or so called Political Boss, on hand and besides himself he will usually appoint some one whom he knows or thinks will vote as he dictates, therefore it is very easily to understand how he secures his power. The only way to have better candidates, whom, if elected, will enact laws that are beneficial to the general public and not to the politicians is to take more interest in our caucuses and elect as delegates men who are not controlled by Political Bosses.

LENOX.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia.

Up The Hudson.

On August 5, 12, 19 and 26 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run its usual midsummer excursions to the "Upper Hudson," under personal escort. Special train will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 7.34 A. M., stopping at principal intermediate points between Philadelphia and Trenton.

A stop will be made at Cranstons Dock at West Point, giving those who disembark an hour and a half at that point, and enabling them to view the world-renowned United States Military Academy.

In order to insure an early return to Philadelphia, the stop at Newburgh will be omitted, although steamer will run to a point off Newburgh and there turn, this arrangement having proved very satisfactory last year.

Tickets will be sold at the following round-trip rates: From Philadelphia, Bristol, and intermediate stations, $2.50; Philadelphia (Market Street Wharf), Florence, and intermediate stations, $2.50, Bordentown, $2.25; Trenton, $2.00; Tulpehocken, Westmoreland, and intermediate stations, $2.50; Upsal, Carpenter, and Allen's Lane, $2.60; Wissahickon Heights, Highland, and Chestnut Hill, $2.70.

At Germantown Junction connection will be made with regular trains from Chestnut Hill Branch, and at Trenton with 6.10 A. M. train from Philadelphia (Market Street Wharf) via Camden. Connection will also be made at Frankford with 7.40 A. M. train from Kensington.

L. A. W. MEET, PHILADELPHIA.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia, August 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Philadelphia and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. No rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 3 and 4, and good to return until August 9, 1897, inclusive.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, August 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Buffalo and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 21 to 23, and good to return not earlier than August 24 nor later than August 31, 1897.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold dy Druggists, 75c.

We know the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are genuine because the people themselves write about them.

Eternal Vigilance.

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cures boils, pimples, humors and scrotula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder.* This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it on hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottle sale by G. T. William, Druggist.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19, 1897.

If any store is cool this must be—open all round—not blocked up on any side—no partitions, but full sweep for air—lots of fans—all the conveniences and comforts we can think of in resting rooms, toilet rooms and restaurant.

Visitors passing through very welcome, even though they have no thought of buying.

Great Linen Values FORTY thousand dollars' worth of housekeeping linens to be chosen from without even breaking into the cases that hold our usual great stock. It was a good investment for us and for Our Public to buy these linens just now, and housekeepers who most fully supply present needs, and best forestall prospective needs, will save most money.



TABLE LINEN—

At 50c a yard—Splendid quality half-bleached Table Linen from Ireland; made of sturdy yarns; full 2 yards wide. Would be good value at 60c.

At 50c a yard—Snow-white Damask from one of Ireland's leading makers. Many pretty patterns. Two yards wide and would be a lucky find at 75c.

At 80c a yard—Fine heavy bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide; at least 6 patterns. You'll soon be paying $1 for same quality.

At $1 a yard—Excellent quality full bleached Double Damask Table Linen. The biggest dollar's worth we know of. Two yards wide and three beautiful patterns.

At $1.25 a yard—Fine handsome bleached Flemish Double Damask. Two yards wide and several new and rich patterns. Soft and mellow finish. You may probably match it at $1.75.

At $1.35 a yard—Very fine bleached Double Satin Damask Table Linen. Worth $2. Two yards wide.

At $1.50 a yard—Handsome bleached Flemish Double Satin Damask Table Linen in several choice and exclusive patterns. Two yards wide. You save almost a dollar on every yard.

TRAY CLOTHS—

At 20c each—Pretty cream white Momie Tray Cloths, with sewn fringe and open-work center. 19x27 in.

At 25c. each—All-white Damask Tray Cloths, with sewn fringe. Several pretty patterns 20x30 in.

At 50c each—Fine all-white Double Damask Tray or Carving Cloths, with one row of drawn work. Hemmed ends. 23x31 in.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS—

At $3 each—2½ fine Scotch Double Damask Table Cloths, 72x96 in.: four pretty patterns. Napkins to match most of them, 22 in. square, at $2.75 a dozen.

NAPKINS—

At 65c a dozen—Hemmed German Napkins, 12 in. square and full bleached. For lunch room or cafe.

At $1 a dozen—Good, big, strong Napkins, 22 in. square. Not quite white, but a washing or two will bleach them.

At $1.50 a dozen—Fine snow-white Damask Napkins from Scotland, plump 20 in. square. Plenty of pretty patterns.

At $2 a dozen—Heavy, well-made bleached Double Damask Napkins from Belfast; 20 in. square.

At $2.15 a dozen—Large bleached Damask Napkins, with plenty of patterns that you will like. 24 in. square.

At $3 a dozen—Dinner Napkins from Ireland; full bleached and double damask. 23 in. square.

At $3 a dozen—Fine handsome bleached Irish Double Damask Dinner Napkins, such as you would expect to pay $3.50 for. 26 in. square.

TOWELS—

At $1 a dozen—Good substantial bleached Scotch Huck Towels, ready washed and hemmed. They should interest barbers and towel supply companies. 14x24.

At 10c each—Good every-day Huck Towels; 17x33 in. Cheaper than common crash.

At 12½c each—Scotch bleached Huck Towels, Barnsley weight. They will stand lots of wear. Hemmed. 18x33 in.

At 18c each—All-white first-rate quality Huck Towels, with hemstitched ends. 18x39 in. They have found willing takers at 20c.

At 20c each—Heavy Devon Huck Towels, all-white and with hemstitched ends. Good absorbers. 20x37 in.

At 25c each—Very fine all-white Huck Towels from Germany, with hemmed ends and pretty damask borders. 21x42 in. 40c would pay their actual worth.

At 35c each—Very fine handsome all-white damask Towels, with two rows of open-work across the hemstitched ends. 22x50 in. Our regular 50c kind.

Checked Silks WAIST or dress of checked silk has a cool, summery look—they're as fitted to the season as is the chatter of the birds.

65c—Blue-and-white Taffetas, checks an eighth to half an inch.

85c—22-inch Taffetas, blue-and-white.

85c—Glossy Taffetas—green, cerise, red, pink, heliotrope—each checked with white, and pink with reseda.

85c—Fancy checked Taffetas with canalas stripes running bayadere.

Very dainty, very good. You'll thank us for inviting you to see them.

India Silks BLACK SILKS—and good—with raised spots of self-color prettiness from pin dots to lozenges. Pre-eminently hot-weather silks, and sold with our broad guarantee of reasonable satisfaction. 85c. Some have sprays of satiny sheen—all black.

John Wanamaker.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?



Diamonds,
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver
Novelties.

RIGGS & BROTHER.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

310 Market St.,
22 Walnut St., *Philadelphia.*

Our years of experience in the repairs of Watches and Clocks enable us to solicit work requiring judgment and ability. 1-16ly.

A LIVING PARALLEL.

KANSAS:

Paid last year to the United States Internal Revenue Department, $233,927.

The sales of beer for 1896 were 6,039 barrels.

Topeka, Kansas, has 10,000 less population than Lincoln, and no saloons; yet the assessed valuation of her personal property is $1,401 295.

Topeka does not receive a cent of revenue from any saloon, joint, gambling den, or bawdy house; nevertheless her rate of taxation for city purposes only, is but 22 1-5 mills.

Topeka paid her teachers and instructors last year an average monthly salary of $69.98.

NEBRASKA:

With over 300,000 less population, last year paid to the United States Internal Revenue Department $544,173.

During the same period the sales of beer were 161,317 barrels.

Lincoln, Nebraska, receives $36,000 revenue from 36 licensed saloons, yet the assessed valuation of her personal property is only $596,500.

Notwithstanding the large revenue received from her 36 saloons, the citizens of Lincoln must pay taxes, for the city purposes only, at the rate of 35½ mills.

Lincoln paid their teachers and instructors last year an average monthly salary of $54.15.

Is The Saloon a Nuisance or a Curse? It is Both.

What Makes Hard Times?

The people of the United States pay annually $1,000,000,000 for drink, and as much more to take care of its awful consequences. They also pay $600,000,000 for tobacco, making for these two articles a draft upon labor of $2,600,000,000—a tax ten times as large as the income from the tariff, and five times the amount required to run the whole government.

That amount would buy millions of sacks of flour and millions of tons of meat and other articles in proportion for the hungry. It would also buy millions of tons of coal and cords of wood and millions of bales of cloth and millions of boots and shoes, and other necessary things for those who suffer with the cold.

And to produce all that would be consumed by the suffering subjects of intemperence, if they had the money to buy with, would keep farms, mines and manufactories booming, which would give employment to the idle, and enable them to supply their families with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. Therefore Intemperance, and not *high or low tariff*, is the cause of "*HARD TIMES.*" Why treat this subject with indifference?

The devil chuckles loudest when on election day, the Christian casts a vote that says, "The drunkard mill shall stay."—*Ram's Horn.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

BY EDWIN D. WHEELOCK.

Its relation to politics.

Why has the saloon more power in politics than the church? Will saloon keepers vote for any man who is opposed to their interests? How long would it require to secure clean politics and righteous government, if good men would take a similar stand?

Which class does most in running the caucus and primaries, the saloon keeper or the respectable citizen? Why?

Are the children of darkness wiser in their generation than the children of light?

Its relation to the coming Kingdom.

The saloon is the greatest enemy or Christ. It destroys the souls for which He died and constantly strives to thwart the work of His people. Is His prayer, "Thy kingeom come thy will be done on earth," to be answered? Can it be answered and the saloon remain? Is the church strong enough to destroy the saloon? If one-tenth of the Christian men in this country would unite in *uncompromising* opposition to the saloon, would it not "*go?*" Can the church ever exert its full power until its hands are clean of complicity with the saloon?

The most effective method of dealing with it.

It is ever right to compromise with evil? Is it right to license evil? Is it right to choose the less of two evils when it is possible to choose the good?

Can you imagine Christ sanctioning the saloon?

A Progressive Town.

The people of the little town of Lincoln, near Plainfield, are as progressive as their town is new. The town was founded about a year ago by Silas Drake, who at the first town elections was chosen mayor.

He proposed that half of the common council should be women, and that all women be allowed to vote. Twenty-seven women, therefore, cast their ballots and two women were elected members of the council, Miss Emma Egel and Mrs. Olivia Hazard. Miss Egel has since been elected president of the council. She is said to be an interesting young women of 21 years.

There is probably no law to prevent women from holding such an office, but the state constitution forbids any one but "male citizens" to vote for any office "elective by the people." The result of this action by the women of Lincoln will therefore, be watched with great interest alike by the friends and opponents of women suffrage.

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1 That the salaries to be paid the officials named below shall be as follows:

Collector,	$250.00	per annum
Assessor,	150.00	"
Marshal,	150.00	"
Marshal for Police duty,	250.00	"
Borough Clerk,	150.00	"
Commissioner of Streets,	25.00	"
Solicitor,	25.00	"

SEC. 2 That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication of same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8th, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, GOATS AND OTHER ANIMALS FROM RUNNING AT LARGE OR BEING TETHERED IN THE STREETS OR HIGHWAYS OF THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOUNDING AND SALE OF THE SAME, AND TO FIX THE FEES TO BE PAID TO THE PERSONS IMPOUNDING SUCH ANIMAL, AND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE SAME.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owner or owners, custodian or custodians of any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal, or any of them, to permit the same to run at large or be tethered in any of the streets or highways or upon any of the property of the said Borough; and any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal found so running at large or tethered in or upon any of said streets or highways, or upon any of said property, shall be liable to be impounded.

SECTION 2. That it shall be lawful for any person who shall find any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal running at large or tethered in or upon any of the streets, highways, or property of the said Borough, to take charge of and forthwith convey the same to the public pound, and deliver the same to the pound keeper, who shall keep the same until disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. That upon receiving any such animal as is mentioned in the last preceding section hereof, it shall be the duty of the pound keeper to forthwith notify the owner thereof, if known, of the impounding of such animal, that he, the same owner, may redeem the same, which he shall be permitted to do upon payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned together with such actual costs as may have been incurred by the pound keeper for the sustenance of such impounded animal.

SECTION 4. That if the owner of any animal impounded as aforesaid shall fail to redeem the same within twenty-four hours after being notified as aforesaid, or within forty-eight hours after such animal has been received by the pound keeper, if the owner is unknown to the pound keeper, it shall be lawful for such pound keeper to advertise and sell such animal at public vendue, first advertising such sale for five days, by setting up notices thereof in five or more public places in said Borough, and out of the proceeds arising therefrom, to deduct the actual costs of such sale, the sum expended by the said pound keeper in the sustenance of the said animal, and the fees hereinafter mentioned, and to pay the balance, if any, to the owner of such animal, if he be known, or if he be unknown, to the Collector of the said Borough, who shall keep the same in a special fund until it be lawfully disposed of.

SECTION 5. That the following fees shall be allowed and collected aforesaid: For the person conveying any such animal to the pound, twenty-five cents; to the pound keeper for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof the animal shall be impounded, fifty cents; for notifying the owner, twenty-five cents; for advertising the sale of the same, fifty cents; for selling, one dollar; and such sums as shall be actually expended by the pound keeper in sustaining the animal impounded.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 15th A. D., 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing Ordinance approved by me July 15th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF LICENSE ORDINANCES NO. 9 AND 18.

SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough that License Ordinance No. 9 entitled an ordinance concerning licenses of Butchers, Peddlers, Hucksters and Vendors, passed May 10, 1894 and approved May 11th, 1894. Be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted that license ordinance No. 18 entitled Ordinance to License and regulate Peddlers, Huckster, itinerant vendors of merchanise and remedies and medicines and the owners and drivers of vehicles used in connection with any business or occupation for the purpose of soliciting orders or delivering goods within the limits of the Borough of Riverton and to fix the license fees to be paid therefore. Passed June 11th and approved June 15, 1896. Be and the same is hereby repealed and that that ordinance shall take effect immediately after due publication of the same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE STREETS, HIGHWAYS, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON, AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1. That no person shall dump any ashes, garbage, or refuse dirt of any description, in or upon any of the streets, highways, or other property of the said Borough, or dig or remove any sod or dirt from any of said streets, highways or other property of said Borough, or injure, deface or destroy any building, lamp post, lamp, street marker, or other property of said Borough.

SEC. 2 That any person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, or any of such provisions, shall be liable to a fine of Five dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk,

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON,
Mayor.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

THE CINNAMINSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

OF RIVERTON, N. J.,

HOLDS ITS MEETINGS IN

THE RIVERTON LYCEUM,

Fourth Street near Main Street,

On the Second Monday Evening of Each Month.

At every meeting there is four to five thousand dollars to loan, in amounts from two hundred and upwards. The Tenth Series matured in June, 1897, at which meeting it was fully paid. Making ten years and nine months as the length of time the series had run; also making nine series this Association has matured and promptly paid.

It issues a new series—the Twentieth—the second Monday of October, 1897.

TREASURER. H. B. LIPPINCOTT.

PRESIDENT. JAMES HARTLEY.

SECRETARY. H. B. HALL, M. D.

DIRECTORS.

HEULINGS LIPPINCOTT, ISAAC EVAUL, S. R. COALE, JOSEPH H. SMITH, FRANK W. SMITH, EDWARD H. OGDEN, EZRA LIPPINCOTT, WM. D. LIPPINCOTT, SAMUEL SLIM.

CONVEYANCER. HOWARD PARRY.

NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR,

MAIN STREET, near the STATION.

Only the Best Cream and popular flavors. A fine line of

FANCY - CAKES - AND - CONFECTIONERY.

ORDERS DELIVERED.

R. K. Zisak,

RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES

Negligee Shirts, 25c, 45c, 75c and $1.00.
Working Shirts that will stand hard wear, and will not show the dirt—Cheap and Extra Quality.
Neckwear from 5c to 25 cents.
White Duck Tam O'Shantas, 15 cents.
Infant's Caps, 25 cents.
Ladies Collars, etc., etc. A full line of Hosiery and Underwear.

ALFRED SMITH, Broad St. opposite R. R. Station, Riverton.

THE FEATURES

OF OUR BUSINESS ARE PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY DELIVERY OF THE

BEST LEHIGH COAL,

"EXCLUSIVELY," AND

LUMBER, true to the grade.

THOMAS BROS.,

Opposite P. R R. Station, Riverton, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES,

- - AT - -

- - - CITY PRICES - - -

MAC DONALD'S

WEST END STORE.

A. W. SMITH,

(Successor to Harry Campion),

—DEALER IN—

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Agent for the celebrated

BIG ELK AND GOLDEN SWEET BUTTER,

STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

DELIVERIES.—PALMYRA, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. RIVERTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN D. STELLMANN,

Successor to

HEATH'S

RIVERTON AND PALMYRA EXPRESS,

P. O. BOX 32. PALMYRA, N. J

Phila. Office: 7 S. Delaware Avenue.

Goods called for and delivered promptly. — Messages and orders will receive special attention.

RESIDENCE: Highland Avenue.

LOTHROP'S

New Photographic Studio,

COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

RIVERTON, N. J.

Having one of the finest skylights in the State, we are now ready to take the very best and most pleasing photographs of every style and finish Only the very best work, will be allowed to go out from this Studio.

☞PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

Long or short notices inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word, each insertion, cash in advance.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—508 Garfield avenue, 50x150. 9 rooms. All convenients, also 3 lots for sale. Apply to R. L. Temple, Fifth and Garfield avenue. 7.24 4t.

For Rent.—One of Collier's houses, 620 Garfield avenue, all improvements. Apply 616 Garfield avenue. 6-26-tf.

CANCERS cured permanently without the knife, by Mrs. Dr. Lambert, daughter of the late Dr. Dover, 313 Lecony avenue, Palmyra.

For Rent—Cottages at $10, $20 and $30 per month. Furnished at $35 to $200 per month. D. H. Wright.

Wanted.—Washing, 316 West Broad street, West Palmyra, Mrs. Moore.

For Rent—Dwelling on Horace avenue opposite 4th street. Fruit, town water, etc. Reasonable rent. M. W. Wisham, 332 Horace avenue.

For Rent.—10 room house, corner Highland avenue and Spring Garden street. Modern improvements, rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Roberts' store, Palmyra. 4-24-tf.

For good family washing and laundry work give Owens a trial. P. O. Box, 181

Go to Saar's for a good shave or hair cut.

William Sawyer, Piano Maker and dealer in Pianos and Organs, 1928 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

If you want anything in the real estate line call on F. Blackburn, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, 331 West Broad street, Palmyra.

PALMYRA.

Lawn parties are in order.

W. F. Cline is on the sick list.

William Fryer was in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hires are at the seashore for ten days.

Miss Lizzie Ely, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents.

Now for the green apple, the small boy and the collywobs!

Wm. Ainsworth returned on Monday from a business trip.

Watermelon vines are growing rapidly this hot weather.

Miss Katie Bonsor returned on Wednesday from Baltimore.

Miss Olie Manson, of Germantown, is visiting Miss Anna Sleeper.

John Lee, of Fourth and Berkley, continues in very poor health.

Bannard Smith, of Philadelphia, is visiting at W. W. Rodderow's.

The scraping of the streets in the west end is a big improvement.

Mrs. Frank W. Smith received a new wheel on Tuesday evening.

C. H. Crowell has another new horse, making a handsome team.

Miss Bessie Clover has been spending the past week at Atlantic City.

John G. Horner and Geo. Wimer were at Reading, Pa., over Sunday.

Benjamin Stevens and family have gone to Wildwood until September.

Miss Ida Griffenburg, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. T. J. McGinley.

Mrs. Judson C. Wilson, who was sick last week, is very much improved.

The camping-out fever will soon attack young men who have nothing to do.

Gus. Gerkins' mother, from Germany, is spending the Summer with him.

Money spent on excursions and picnics is sometimes saved on doctors bills.

Aug. Weikman is making additions to his property, corner Broad and LeConey.

Taylor McBride, of LeConey avenue, has started his goods and gone to the mountains.

Mrs. C. H. Snyder returned on Monday from spending two weeks at Ocean City.

Louis Weikman expects to move to the Evaul property, next to Cox's butcher shop.

Mrs. Albert Wimer and child, of Philadelphia, have been visiting Mrs. W. E. Wimer.

Officer Tomes is learning to ride a wheel to catch scorchers when the ordinance passes.

July 29th there will be an eclipse of the sun visible throughout the United States.

Mrs. Levis and daughter have returned from spending a month with relatives in Penna.

W. S. Selby and family started on Wednesday for Petersburg, Pa., to spend several weeks.

Rev. I. D. Moore and family started on Tuesday for ten days' vacation in South Jersey.

John M. Davies and Chas. Atkinson are making plans for a camping party on Schooley mountain.

The Mezgar's property, corner of Fourth and Cinnaminson avenue, was not sold last Saturday.

John Stoer started to work on Tuesday at Neaffie and Levy's in Philadelphia, his old position.

Chas. Workman will move to John Saar's house, corner of Fourth and Delaware avenue, next week.

Tom. Wilkins Jr. fell in the creek near the railroad bridge, on Sunday, but was rescued by his parents.

Mrs. George W. Pierson and son, of Philadelphia, have been spending the week with Mrs. George N. Wimer.

H. Paul Smith and family and T. W. Barnes and family of Philadelphia, are spending the summer with E. R. Craig.

Mr. Lame, of Philadelphia, has bought the double houses on Third [illegible] above Race, and moved in on Monday.

Mrs. W. D. Walker and son have gone to Tuckerton for two weeks. Mr. Walker expects to spend Sunday with them.

Geo. W. Guest and Chas. Balto, of Philadelphia, former residents of Palmyra, visited friends here on Thursday.

Mrs. Kerper and Miss Lizzie Ware, of Pottstown, Pa., mother and neice of Mrs. Fremont Miller, are spending the week with her.

Dr. Charles Voorhis and George Clover are camping out with the Choir-Boys, of Christ Church, Riverton, at Ocean City.

William B. Cooper died at his home 619 Garfield avenue on Thursday afternoon. He has been sick with brain trouble for several months.

Improvements are being made to the Cramer property, corner of Parry avenue and Spring Garden street, occupied by Capt. John T. Smith.

Wedding trips are now being taken on bicycles. This is well, as the honeymoon is the exclusive season when a happy young couple can live on air.

The New Jersey Christian Endeavorers are expected to arrive home from San Francisco to-day. The convention next year will be held at Nashville, Tenn.

Myriads of lice have made their appearance in the tomato patches in this section of the country, and are destroying the vines. It is feared the result will be a short crop.

It is generally conceded that the days of high prices have passed and the business of the future must be done on a much smaller margin of profit than ten or fifteen years ago.

Owing to the continued trespassing and nude bathing at the boat houses, near the water works, it is reported arrests will be made and examples made of some of the insolent chappies.

The rumbling of the ice wagon is music to the housewife's ear when the butter has started on a running match and the other contents of the refrigerator are being overcome with the heat.

Look out for the bicycle theif. He toils not, neither does he spin; but if he gets astride your wheel while you are inside the house he will soon scorch out of sight.

Robt. Mc Dermott fell off the porch of the West End Hotel on Thursday afternoon, striking his head on the cement pavement and becoming unconscious. It was thought he had fractured his skull.

There seems to be no danger of a drouth this year such as the country suffered from during the past two or three years. The recent rains would seem to put the danger of a repetition of that experience this year out of the question.

Flour sifted on cabbage while the dew is on will put an end to destructive work to the cabbage worm. If they don't roll off they will be baked by the sun in the paste made by the flour fast to the leaves. So says an exchange.

W. T. Slocum, who was hit by the train last week is improving as rapidly as could be expected, considering the nature of his injury and the condition of the weather. He sits up considerably and walked about the room on Thursday.

Kill the caterpillars. One brood is more than sufficient to stock an entire farm, and ruin its fruit trees. A very good way to kill them and to destroy their nests is to blow them sky high with a gun in which powder is poured loosely without a wad.

Frederick Killien, father of Antone Killien, died on Wednesday afternoon, aged 80 years. He had been ailing for several years and has been bed-fast for nearly two years, with a complication of diseases. His funeral will be this Saturday, at 2 o'clock, at 506 Cinnaminson avenue. Interment at Morgan Cemetery. Undertaker Morton has charge.

The following were elected delegates to the Republican County Convention on Tuesday evening: Geo. N. Wimer, Robt. M. Gorrell, James J. Tomes, Frank W. Smith, Joel Horner, Jas. du Moulin, Jas E. Russell, Nathan Nixon. J. Franklin Cline was chairman of the meeting and Geo. F. Holbrook, secretary. There was very little interest taken in the meeting.

The Burlington Township Committee has granted the right away for the cycle path between Burlington and Florence, and several contributions have already been received toward the expenses. The work will be begun in a few days. It is proposed to make a path wide enough for two to pass and in bad places will be made of the best gravel, well rolled. This will be one of the prettiest rides out of Burlington. It will cost about $40 per mile to make a first-class path.

Turn the children loose to get acquainted with nature, and never mind tan, freckels, sunburn or roughened hands and feet. Live out doors as much as possible, read and eat and cultivate an acquaintance with yourself and see how you like the intimacy, whether you are really worth wasting your time on, and ten chances to one if you don't return home with a wider view of life and a much deeper sense of your obligations to the world of society in which you move.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Palmyra Township Board of Health met in Society Hall on Tuesday evening.

The violations of the Health Code by Job Wilkins was considered. The Inspector was instructed to confer with the Township Attorney in the matter.

Bills for supplies furnished Job Wilkins were passed.

Constable Grubb was given $25. for 108 hours quarantine of Job Wilkins' house.

$1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND LONG BRANCH.

Popular One-Day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad,

Commencing July 15 and every Thursday thereafter until August 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run an excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Long Branch, for which tickets will be sold at the extremely low rate of $1.50 for the round trip. Children between five and twelve years of age half price.

The tickets will be good only on special train in each direction on day of issue, leaving Palmyra at 7.23 A. M., returning, leaving Long Branch 6.10 P. M., and Ocean Grove 6.25 P. M.

WIMER APPOINTED POSTMASTER.

President McKinley sent the nomination of George N. Wimer to the Senate on Thursday, to be postmaster at Palmyra.

This is a surprise as Postmaster Haas has not served but about three years since the class of the office was raised, although he has served over four years altogether.

Mr. Wimer has not decided on the location of the office yet but it will be in a good business location, near the station.

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Township Committee was held in Society Hall on Tuesday evening.

A bid of $350. was received from Frank Haines for the grading on Henry, Spring Garden and Vine streets.

Bills were passed as follows:

Rachel Wood, repairing fence,	$ 5.00
J. J. Tomes, police duty,	50.00
Emma Moore, nursing Annie Smith,	2.50
Jas. Ryan, trimming trees,	7.50
J. Schroepfer, milk for Job Wilkins,	3.89
C. H. Seybert, repairing revolver,	1.00
Wilson and Davis, groceries for Mrs. Tallman,	5.00
Wilson and Davis, groceries, Mrs. Hannah Cooper,	2.50
M. J. McDonald groceries for Mrs. Tallman,	3.00
M. J. McDonald, groceries for Job Wilkins,	4.26
M. J. McDonald, groceries for Job Wilkins,	2.07
F. R. Grubb, police duty,	25.00
Jno. P. Saar, 6 months salary keeper of lockup,	12.50
W. R. S. Fluck, coal for Job Wilkins,	2.88

The Delinquent Tax Collector reported having collected $491.87 on account of taxes for 1895 and 1896. There is a dalance yet outstanding of $340. of this amount only $87. is uncollectable, on account of removals.

John P. Saar was re-appointed warder of the lock-up for one year, at a salary of $25. and 10 cents per meal for feeding prisoners.

The removing the dirt on Henry, Spring Garden and Vine streets was considered. Engineer Haines was requested to ascertain the number of cubic yards to be moved.

Adjourned to meet July 27.

BASE BALL.

The Palmyra B. B. C. opened the season at the West Palmyra grounds last Saturday with the Willow Athletic Club, of Philadelphia. The game was a "corker," and full of ginger from start to finish.

The visitors started off like winners. Mood and Roden, our home battery, for some reason, could not strike their combination, and in the first inning were somewhat "up in the air." The visitors in the meantime had scored four runs. Then everybody settled down and ourboys gave an exhibition of up hill ball playing that has seldom been equalled on the home grounds.

Mood was a puzzle to the visitors, nineteen of them striking out during the game. In two innings Mood retired the six batsmen on strikes, while men were on the bases.

The hits of Mood, Foster, Esrey and Hemphill were timely and came just when we needed them to win.

The visitors played well; the work of their battery was good. Heite struck out thirteen of Palmyra's batsmen.

Every person who saw the game agreed that it was one of the most exciting contests seen on the home grounds. Score:

Palmyra,	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	—6
Willow,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

FOUL TIPS.

Things looked blue in the first inning.

Fisher did not have a chance at short.

The company is a little too swift for Miller.

A number of ladies were in the grand stand and enjoyed the game.

Only eight hits were made, but they came at the right time.

The Stetson Institute Club will be here next Saturday, everybody should turn out and see this game.

Roden was half way to third when Hemphill made his single to left.

The visitors had none but kind words for Elias Morgan. His umpiring was splendid. Put him in next Saturday.

The small boys have nicknamed Mood, "Amos Rusie."

Some one whistled the dead march in the first inning, but they changed their tune in the second.

A gentleman from Riverton wagered ten dollars on Palmyra. He looked worried at first, but when we won in a hair raising finish he was all smiles.

Make no engagement for next Saturday afternoon. The Stetson is a good club and we will have to play to win. Come down and enjoy the game.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27 and August 17. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seat, meal *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad street Station, Philadelphia.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicines. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known," Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at G. T. William's drug store.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

July 19th, 1897.

Speaker Reed is getting much credit for the victory won by the House Conferees on the tariff bill, in compelling the Senate Conferees to abandon the Senate sugar schedule and accept what is practically that of the original Dingley bill. There is no question that some of the credit for this result belongs to Mr. Reed and his colleagues of the House, who declared early and often that the Senate sugar schedule was entirely too favorable to the trust, and would not be accepted by the House, even if the tariff bill failed or Congress was compelled to remain in session all summer. Their action was a factor—an important one—but a greater factor was working against the Senate sugar schedule. Public opinion, regardless of politics, was against it from the day its contents were known, and that was really what made the Senate conferees surrender. Many Senators caught the drift of popular sentiment and added their influence and advice in favor of abandoning the unpopular schedule.

Although a few dissatisfied Senators have said that they intended to delay action by the Senate on the tariff conference report, it is not thought that they will seriously attempt to do so, and the agreement to the report and the adjournment of Congress is looked for this week. It has been difficult, during the past week, to keep a quorum of the Senate on hand, and it is growing more so every day. The Hawiian annexation treaty has been favorably reported, but it is not expected that any attempt will be made at the present session, to get a vote upon it. Everybody is tired of Congress being in session, but the Senators and Representatives are the most tired of all, and they are going home very soon.

The reference to the fines imposed upon the Carnegie Steel Company, for furnishing the Government armor plates not up to the required standard made in the Senate debate on the amendment to the Deficiency bill limiting the price to be paid for armor plate, to $300 a ton, brought out a statement from ex-Secretary Herbert that surprised a great many people. It had been supposed that these fines were all remitted by ex-President Cleveland, but Mr. Herbert says they were paid; or at least that $144,000 was paid by the Carnegie company, which was the amount to which the original fines of $220,000 was reduced by Mr. Cleveland. As the House has agreed to the amendment limiting the cost of armor to $300 a ton, it looks as though the armor trust would either have to furnish it at the price or not at all.

The last River and Harbor bill had a provision directing the Secretary o War to have a preliminary examination made as to the possibility and cost of a ship canal from the great Lakes to the ocean. Major T. W. Symons, who was ordered to make the examination, has reported against the undertaking because of its great cost. The report says that the best route for such a canal would be by way of Niagara River, Lake Ontario, Oswego, Oneida lake and Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Major Symons expresses the opinion that the Erie canal, when enlarged as contemplated, would, if New York would remove restrictions as to its use, give commercial advantages practically equal to the ship canal that would cost about $200,000,000.

It is difficult for an outsider to keep tract of the routine business in either branch of Congress. The Senators and Representatives usually manage to do so, but not always. His colleagues are having a laugh at the expense of Senator Carter, of Montana, because of a little slip he made. Every day, just after the Chaplain finished his prayer—the other day there was no prayer because the minister who is Acting-Chaplain of the Senate, forgot to turn up—a clerk reads the journal of the day before. This is usually done in a sing-song monotonous tone, and before it is half finished, some Senator moves that its further reading be dispenced with, and it is a very rare occasion when anybody objects. The other day after this motion had been made and agreed to and a conference report was being read, Senator Carter got up and moved that "further reading of the journal be dispenced with," supposing the clerk to be still reading the journal of the preceding day.

That the combined navies of Japan and Spain could do much damage for a time, should the combination of those two countries against the United States turn out to be anything, but on the other hand, anyone who knows the resources of this country knows that the end would be just the same whether we fought the two countries combined or fought one of them—victory for Uncle Sam.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a series of ten-day excurcions to Niagara Falls, leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on July 22, August 5 and 19, and September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express train, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.20 from Wilkesbarre; $7.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

THEY DO THE WORK

BRONCHO

HOMŒOPATHIC Remedies 10c

Relieve and Cure

Head Troubles
Stomach Disorders
System Irregularities

87 formulas of noted physicians

"For every ill, a special pill."

If not at Drug Stores, write

BRONX CHEMICAL CO., YONKERS, N. Y.

Health Book Mailed Free.

RIVERSIDE.

G. M. Wilson and wife are spending the summer at Chemung, N. Y.

Rev. John W. Lynch has been presented with a new bicycle by his congregation.

David W. Barclay, the paper hanger, has been appointed a letter carrier in Philadelphia with a salary of $1100 per year.

J. S. Rogers has received the contract to build the power house of the electric light works. He began the work on Friday of last week.

The Lyric Glee Club has been re-organized and the following officers elected for the next six months: president, Lionel J. Kane; vice-president, Robert M. Bishop; secretary, James Hirsch; treasurer, George Nitsche; librarian, Harry Eldridge. The club has decided to discontinue rehersals until the first Thursday in September.

The case of Miss Caroline Meyers vs. John Smith, from whom she purchased the grocery store opposite the station and whom she charges with selling goods under false representations, came off before Squire Rhodes, on Tuesday, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the court allowing her $150. The case will be appealed.

George Dietrich, one of Riverside's sons, is cutting a figure in Philadelphia building. He at present has in course of errection a laboratory for the Midvale Steel Company, 50x120, an electric power house 50x100, and a four story hosiery mill, 50x130. He has just completed the handsome carousal building for the traction company at Woodside Park.

DELANCO.

Thomas Cole will commence the erection of a new house in the near future.

Mrs. Forkum, who resides on Burlington street, fell and broke her arm last week.

Thomas and Harry Kalterbacher, of Chicago, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Henry Burnick, have returned home.

The swinning races opposite Quinn's hotel, on Saturday afternoon, attracted a large crowd.

BRIDGEBOROUGH.

For an indefinite period the evening services of the M. E. Church will be compassed within sirty minutes.

Mrs. Fannie Toy, of Palmyra, has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Litle.

Last Thursday, while playing ball at the Sunday-School picnic at Sylvan Lake, near Burlington, Frederick Fenimore split open his right hand between the third and fourth fingers.

Some lover of the lacteal fluid has been milking cows that have been pasturing at Lovers' Run meadow.

BEVERLY.

William H. Huff spent Thursday o last week in Baltimore, on a busi[illegible] trip.

Edward Jones, Sr., has a broken thumb, the result of a fall from his bicycle.

Jacob Haufler, of Cooper street, is dangerously ill with cancer of the stomach.

Herbert Taylor is on a trip up in Maine. He went on a schooner to get a taste of sea life.

Theodore Brasington, of Laurel street, is home after a week's visit to Port Carbon, Pa.

Miss Lizzie and May Tanzer, of Camden, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Charles Van Kirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Morrell and daughter, are spending several weeks at Asbury Park.

Prof. J. F. D. Heineken, of Sayersville, who was visiting in Burlington, was in town on Saturday.

Capt. Oscar Sheldon, a former resident, but now of Pasadena, Cal., is visiting relatives and old friends here.

Mrs. Howard Fletcher and daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, of South Beverly.

Ralph Fish returned on Monday from his trip to California. He reported having had a very pleasant trip.

Mrs. Herman Van Winkle, and three children, of Brooklyn, are visiting her sister, Mrs. George Shanley, of Laurel street.

MARRIED.

PAUL—NECE.—July 8, at Manahawkin, by Rev. John Warthman, William R. Paul and Miss Anna Nece, both of Manahawkin.

REDDEN—WARD.—July 10, at Mt. Holly, by John D. Clevenger, Justice, Albert Redden and Miss Elsie Ward, both of Mount Holly.

TEST—CHAMBERS.—July 14, at Cookstown by Franklin B. Haines, Esq., George Test and Lillie Chambers, both of Sykesville.

DIED.

BROTHERTON.—July 13, at Burlington, Seth G. Brotherton, aged 64 years.

FINLEY.—Suddenly, on July 19, at Camden, Mary Eleanor (Nellie), only child of James and Mary E. Finley, aged 17 years and 4 months.

MCCLOSKEY.—At Beverly, July 19, Sadie Naomia, daughter of John and Lottie McCloskey, aged 5 months.

CHEW.—At Burlington, July 18, Harry W., son of Richard M. and Mary L. Chew, aged 5 years and 9 months.

HUNTER.—July 14, at Burlington, Bessie H., wife Harry Hunter, aged 40 years.

HUSTED.—July 13, at Florence, Mary L., daughter of Dennis and Hannah Husted, aged 13 years.

O'BRIEN.—July 15, at Mount Holly, Mary E., widow of John O'Brien, aged 67 years.

STEMMER.—July 13, at Rancocas, Catharine Stemmer, aged 65 years.

PRATT.—July 18, at Delanco, Arthur B. Pratt, of Philadelphia, in his 64th year.

ELMER SHANE,

Movings to and from the City promptly attended to,

PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ Care in hauling goods a specialty.

Residence—Horace Avenue near Fourth Palmyra. P. O. box 134.

CHARLES S. VOORHIS,

DENTIST,

Morgan Avenue and Fourth Street,

PALMYRA, N. J.

NOTICE.

We hold a meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the promotion of Scriptural Holiness and the Salvation of Souls. To which we kindly invite people of all denominations.

CARL A. PETERSON,
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LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE.

How Susan Reid Refused a Chance to Be the Wife of a President.

The woman who was Abraham Lincoln's first love and refused to marry him has been long a resident of Calistoga, Cal. Now she is Mrs. Susan Boyce, but when she was Lincoln's sweetheart she was Miss Susan Reid of New Salem, on the Sangamon river, in Illinois.

"My father was one of Lincoln's best friends," she said in speaking of her acquaintance with President Lincoln. "He was Lewis C. Reid, and it was he who took Lincoln to Springfield and introduced him to William E. Seward, from whom he borrowed the first lawbooks he ever read. Mr. Lincoln and my father belonged to the same political party, and they used to talk politics by the hour. I first met him in 1836 at the house of a neighbor named Able. There was quite a party of young people there, and I remember that he seemed very bashful. He soon began to pay me a good deal of attention, which pleased my father more than it did me, for my father liked him very much and had great faith in him. Mr. Lincoln often took me out horseback riding and to singing school and church. He was a spiritualist, and he believed in dreams. He often told me his dreams were prophetic. He also talked of the stars a great deal, and I remember I thought him a queer kind of fellow. Still he was very entertaining, and he studied hard all the time.

"He was not as ardent a lover as I've seen since, but he kept his case going pretty lively and pressed me hard for an answer. He told me I was the first woman he ever loved, and that he was sure he could never love any one else as he did me, and I relieve he meant what he said. I did not want to marry him because I didn't love him, and so I invented a story about being engaged to a young man back in Kentucky, where we had come from. That cooled his ardor for a little while, but he soon began coming to see me again, and finally he told my father that he would call on a certain day for my final answer. When the day came, I made it a point to be away from home, and Lincoln didn't get over the way I treated him. My father lectured me about it and told me I had made a dunce of myself, but my mother took my part and said that if I did not love him I ought not to marry him.

"While Lincoln was courting me we were one night at a little party where the young folks were trying their fortunes with a Bible and a door key. Mr. Lincoln was always very much interested in such things, and at once he wanted to know all about the game. It was explained to him that the key would be placed on a verse in the open Bible, and when questions were asked the key was supposed to turn by supernatural power. Lincoln asked, 'Will Susie marry a man whose name begins with L?' and the key did not move. Then he asked, 'Will she marry a man whose name begins with B?' and the key whirled. A young man named Brooks was then paying me some attention whenever Lincoln gave any opportunity, and he was the one referred to, for I did not then dream of Mr. Boyce, whom I afterward married.

"I never heard Mr. Lincoln make a speech, and I never saw him after 1837. My father scolded me so much for refusing his offer that I married rather sooner than I might otherwise have done in order to escape being lectured. My husband was a friend of Lincoln's, and they fought side by side in the Black Hawk war. I draw a pension now by reason of the injuries he received there.

"My husband and I went to Texas in 1849, where I knew Sam Houston well, and in 1852 we came to California."—New York Sun.

A Sure Thing.

He was making an evening call, and she was showing him some of her porcelain. It was beautiful porcelain, and she prized it like anything.

"Here is a Sevres plate," she said, "that mamma bought only yesterday for me. It is so pretty that I just want to use it and get the benefit of it. I'm not one of these persons who don't like to touch anything because it is valuable, and never get the value of it at all."

"Why don't you then?" asked the young man.

"Well, I'm so afraid of the kitchen girl. She's so careless, you know, and she's likely as not to break it all to smithereens."

"I'll fix that for you," said the young man. Taking the plate gently from her hand, he drew out his knife and pulled one of the blades out. Holding the knife by the tip of the blade, he gave it a smart rap against the beautiful and frail Sevres plate and nicked a small piece from the edge. The nick was barely perceptible, but the young woman started forward in horror.

"Heavens and earth," she cried, "what have you done? You broke my plate, you horrid wretch, on purpose. Leave the house instantly, I say."

She could barely contain herself.

But the young man remained calm and unruffled. He returned the knife to his pocket and handed the plate back to her.

"It will never be broken now," he murmured with a smile.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Don't you know," he replied, "that an article that has once been nicked or slightly damaged is never broken entirely from that time onward, but lasts a lifetime? Nobody will ever notice that slight defect, or it won't hurt if they do, but the plate is safe now for years and years."

And, lo, 'twas even so.—New York Journal.

Human Curiosity.

"Our landlady likes to have theatrical people come to stay with us."

"Why?"

"She says the rest of us stare at them so hard that we forget to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Prince Boris.

Prince Boris, the future ruler of Bulgaria, is a pretty little boy, and he is fortunately too young to be at all aware of the bitter quarrels which raged over his cradle. He was still an infant in arms when he was "converted" to the Orthodox faith, to the great anger of his mother. Indeed, at the time she declared that nothing would induce her to continue taking care of her child, but maternal love conquered, and though Boris is taken in state each Sunday to an Orthodox, or Greek, church place of worship he is vigilantly guarded from those who might wish to do him harm.—Pearson's Weekly.

Discovery of Iron In America.

One historical authority states that the earliest discovery of iron within the present limits of the country was in the mountain range of western North Carolina, and the first effort to manufacture it into merchantable form was made in the state of Virginia in 1619. The foundry was destroyed by the Indians in 1622.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VARIETIES.

The woof of life is dark, but it is shot with gold.

Much doing is not so important as well doing.

Inspiration, like death, always comes unexpectedly.

Many young men of to-day need guardians rather than wives.

He who can pay homage to the truly despicable is truly contemptible.

Troubles spring from idleness and grievous toils from needless cares.

It is very good for strength to know that somebody needs you to be strong.

Don't let difficulties discourage you; you can raise a kite only against the wind.

To demand nothing and to complain of one is an excellent recipe for happiness.

The shadow of a misfortune will generally frighten us more than the disaster itself.

"Is your town lighted by electricity now?" "Yes, but only when there's a thunder-storm."

Come to think of it, how can you expect the poor to be contented when the rich never are?

If we knew how much our enemies have suffered it would no doubt make us more forgiving.

"Whatever made them call it Wall Street, pa?" "So many pushed to the wall there, I suppose."

Generosity often follows the possession of riches, but riches are slow in coming to the generous.

Do not think it wasted time to submit to any influence which may bring upon you noble feeling.

One solitary philosopher may be great, virtuous and happy in the depth of poverty, but not a whole people.

The heart is a loom and it may weave whatever it pleases. It may make life a continual progress toward triumph.

What is easy ought to be entered upon as though it were difficult, and what is difficult as though it were easy.

When I caution you against becoming a miser, I do not therefore advise you to become a prodigal or a spendthrift.

To be a gentleman does not depend upon the tailor or the toilet. Good manners count for more than good clothes.

It is always best to avoid controversy with two kinds of people: those who cannot understand you and those who will not.

She—"How full of his subject our pastor was this morning!" He—"Yes, and how slow he was in emptying himself."

Fishing—"What is it to fish?" he repeated. "Oh, you just sit and sit all day long." "And then?" "And then you lie."

Mamma—"Don't you feel well enough to go to school?" Bobbie—"No, mamma; I just feel well enough to ride on my bicycle."

A NEW STORY OF AN OLD SONG.

The first time that the tender lyric, "Home Sweet Home," was sung in public was when an Indian, brooding over the death of his beloved squaw and papoose, committed suicide on the spot where they were buried.

It was a time when the boundary lines between Georgia and Tennessee were in dispute, and the half-breeds were constantly making trouble. In order to harmonize contending factions, our governments established a trading post there. John Howard Payne appeared on the scene, and on suspicion of inciting the Indians to insubordination, was arrested and carried to the council house.

With others he witnessed the burial of the heart-broken Indian, and began softly singing to himself the song which has since echoed through every land on earth. The sequel is told by the Atlanta *Constitution* in these words: General Bishop, who had kept a close scrutiny on his actions, heard the song and called Payne to him.

"Young man," said the stern old Indian fighter, "where did you learn that song?"

"I wrote that song myself," replied Payne.

"And where did you get the tune?"

"I composed that also."

"Would you let me have a copy of it?"

"Certainly I will."

"Well, a man who can sing and write like that is no incendiary. Appearances might be against you, but I am going to set you free. I shall write your discharge immediately, and a pass to carry you anywhere you choose through the nation."

Payne had been housed at the home of a family living near by, and on his return there he exhibited his pass and related the circumstances. That was the first time that "Home, Sweet Home" had ever been sung in public.—*Youth's Companion.*

Scholar Gypsies.

In former times gypsying was part of a scholar's life. He was compelled to journey over half of Europe, it might be to the college of his choice, in a time when journeying was not always pleasant and seldom safe. The laws against begging were relaxed in his favor. He had no baggage except a book or two, and with his staff in his hand he trudged merrily forward on his adventurous way. These men were the most cultured of their age. The head that was covered by that tatterdemalion bonnet might be debating grave points in the Aristotelian logic or with Plato framing immortal commonwealths.

A sun browned scholar was not apt to suffer from pedantry or unreal visions of things, while to sustain him on his way he had his love for learning and many rich eclectic stores to draw on for his entertainment. In days nearer our own some few members of the fraternity still survived. Goldsmith, fresh from his desultory college life, tramped through many countries with his flute in his pocket and gained that large kindliness which makes one of the best features of his work.—Macmillan's Magazine.

AN UNHAPPY DUCHESS.

Cecily of York and the Ravages of the War of the Roses.

The wars of the roses wiped out most of the nobility of England, though the plain people suffered little, and many well born mothers mourned husbands and sons slain in the wars. But few, if any of them, had such a succession of sorrows as one who might have seemed born only to enjoy the days of her life—Cecily, wife of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and leader of the White Rose.

Cecily Nevil was granddaughter of "Old John of Gaunt, time honored Lancaster," and so great-granddaughter of King Edward III; her father was Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, her mother Joan Beaufort, the Duke of Lancaster's daughter. Cecily Nevil married Richard Plantagenet when she was about 20 years old, in 1440, and they had four sons and two daughters, Edward, Edmund, George, Richard, Anne and Margaret. For 15 years no especial sorrows reached her; her sons were strong, her husband was the principal subject in the kingdom.

But in 1455 the wars of the roses began with the bloody battle at St. Albans, on May 23, and the Earl of Stafford, the nephew of Duchess Cecily, was killed there. At Northampton, on July 10, 1460, her brother-in-law, Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was killed and the terrible fight at Wakefield on Dec. 30, 1460, robbed her at once of two nephews, a brother, a son and a husband. In the battle fell Sir Thomas Nevil and Sir Edmund Bourchier, nephews, and her husband, Richard. Immediately after the battle her brother Ralph, earl of Salisbury, was executed, and her son Edmund, earl of Rutland, only 12 years old, was murdered by John, Lord Clifford, in cold blood, in revenge for the death of his father in battle.

When sorrows came to Duchess Cecily, they did not come alone. Another nephew, Sir John Nevil, fell at Towton, March 29, 1461. Then came a breathing spell, but in 1469 Sir Henry Nevil was executed, and at Barnet, April 14, 1471, fell still other nephews—John Nevil, marquis of Montague, and Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, famous as "the king maker." On May 4, 1471, the battle of Tewkesbury was fought, and immediately afterward Edward, prince of Wales, who, though a Lancastrian, had married the duchess' niece, the "king maker's" daughter Anne, was murdered by her sons, the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. They kept the killing in the family, but it was killing just the same.

Two years later, so that the duchess should not get unaccustomed to grief, her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, duke of Exeter, who had had to beg his bread in exile, was found dead on the seashore at Dover, and in 1478 her son, the Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey, his wife Cecily having been poisoned previously. Her son-in-law, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, had been killed in battle in 1477. Then there was a little respite for the poor duchess. In 1483 died her son, Edward IV, only 41 years old, the first one of her descendants to die a natural death since 1455—28 years. In the same year her two grandsons, Edward V and Richard, duke of York, were murdered by their uncle and her son, Richard, duke of Gloucester, who became king as Richard III, and in his turn was killed at Bosworth field on Aug. 22, 1485, when only 35 years old. Her son-in-law, Sir Thomas St. Leger, was executed in 1483, and a grandnephew, a second Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed in 1487.

Except for a few small deaths, such as two husbands of a niece, Catharine Nevil, and a grandson, John, earl of Lincoln, and a grandson, Edward, prince of Wales, the duchess lost no more relatives and died peacefully in 1495. All of these four but the Prince of Wales died by violence. Of her children, Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, was the only one who survived her. During the 40 years, 1455-95, she had seen 25 of her relatives die by violence and 3 by disease.

But she herself did not rest even after death. When Henry VIII destroyed the monasteries, the Collegiate church of Fotheringay was razed to the ground, and the bodies of Richard Plantagenet and Cecily Nevil, duke and duchess of York, were exposed to view in their graves. They lay so for several years, until Elizabeth, their great-great-granddaughter, queen of England in her own right, caused them to be reinterred, with the solemnities befitting the funeral of two such distinguished persons.

So Cecily Nevil, mother of two kings and grandmother of one king, having died, at last found rest.—New York Sun.

A Wonder of Coloring In Flowers.

The editor of "Notes For the Curious" recently read a wonderful (?) account of a bunch of roses kept in a New York herbarium, which still retain their original color, notwithstanding the fact that they were cut from the parent stalk three years and one month before the signing of our Declaration of Independence. The editor of the paper in which the notice appeared, he no doubt considering it the "eighth wonder of the world," asked if any reader could give information concerning a case in which roses or other flowers had retained their natural colors for so long a time.

We would state that we have seen well preserved wreaths and garlands of lotus, red and yellow poppies, and other unclassified flowers which were found on Egyptian mummies known to have been dead over 6,000 years. The red poppies were but a shade lighter than those dried and pressed but a month or a year before, and in the case of the yellow variety there was no distinguishable difference between those from the ancient tombs and specimens which had been dried but a week. If the editor who refers to the colonial roses as wonders will visit the Egyptian museum at Cairo, he will find dried colored flowers of sufficient antiquity to excite his wonder.—St. Louis Republic.

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Dashing Off Things.

A young lady lately read an essay descanting on the advantages the profession of journalism offered to women. Naturally the essay was read before a woman's club. The gifted young lady remarked in the course of her paper that the journalist could sit down and in a few minutes "dash off" an article for which an appreciative editor would pay her as much as the girl clerk or teacher could earn in a whole week.

Now, it may be that lady journalists are peculiarly gifted in the art of "dashing off" things. It may be, too, that we are rather slow in our notions of the work necessary to make a competent journalist. But we open our hearts here and now confess that in all our experience of newspaper people—and we modestly claim to have known some famous ones—we have never yet met the person of either sex who could "dash off" in a few minutes a column or so and get paid for it. The chances are a thousand to one, on the other hand, that the dashed off article will be incontinently dashed into the wastebasket by any editor who knows his business.

No brethren, likewise sisters, it cannot be done. The only newspaper writer who can prepare anything that anybody wants to read is he who takes every possible pains with it. He must in the beginning train himself to be infallible in spelling, punctuation and penmanship. The writing and paper must be neat, the penmanship as easily read as print. The only successful writer is the one who loves his work, who toils over it as the artist toils over a painting, with patience and enthusiasm. He will practice till he can say in six lines of pure, perfect English what the amateur would require half a page to say. This is polishing the gem.

And when he is not engaged in actual writing the successful journalist spends all the time he can spare from necessary rest and recreation in getting information to help him in his work, either out of books or by going to see something new. Real newspaper writing means all day work the year round.

A Happy Thought.

Whose idea it was we do not know, but the person who first thought of beautifying railway stations with grassy lawns and flower beds had a real inspiration. Railway travel is dusty, smoky and wearisome. The glimpses of bright flowers and grass that the tired passenger catches as he is whirled past a station are like the sight of a fountain in a desert.

The railway flower garden in a rustic region is often also an object lesson of immense value to the natives along the line—we mean in localities where it is the fashion to loaf in the railway station and expectorate on the stove. When the yard surrounding the station is no longer a dumping ground for ashes, waste paper, old boots and bottles, when it smiles and blossoms rainbow hued and emerald green, then the slouching boor who loafs in the waiting room will have to vanish along with the other repulsive objects. The beautifying impulse will strike home to many a person whose private dooryard also is a desert waste of weeds and garbage, and he will try to make it as attractive as the station yard.

On many of the leading roads there is now a regular corps of greenhouse men and gardeners who pass from station to station and take care of the railway lawns and flower beds.

The religion of Christian nations is apparently not more than skin deep. In Europe we have the disgraceful spectacle of nearly every Christian country sympathizing with pagan Turk against Christian Greek. The Turk shuts wounded Greeks in a Christian church and burns them alive. The Christian nations of Europe in return offer to lend Turkey five times as much money as they will lend to Greece and at half the interest. Go on roasting wounded Christians alive in Christian churches, they say. We will back you in it with our cash every time. Go on marching captured Christian women in the front rank of your armies, so that they may be fired on and killed by their own countrymen. We will still back you in it with our cash. Go on committing atrocities known only in barbaric warfare, says Germany to the Turk. Officers of the highest rank from my Christian army are with you directing you how most effectively to butcher their Christian brethren. I approve it and you shall have more of my help and my ships, too, if you want them. What is the explanation of this inhumanity and indecent hypocrisy? It is simply that the Christian nations of Europe believe the barbarous Turk has more money with which to pay the money he borrowed from them than the Christian Greek has. That is just how much the Christian nations of Europe will do for their religion.

The biggest day in the existence of New York, greater or smaller, was the Grant memorial day. A procession of 53,000, with 500,000 people looking on, is a pageant that not more than two other cities in the world, London and Paris, could produce.

Montrond.

Raikes asked Montrond once if it were true that Louis Philippe gave him a pension. He answered, "Yes, 20,000 francs a year for speaking well of him in the clubs and in England." Montrond before his death went through the form of a conversion and made his peace with the church. When the priest asked him, "You probably in old times uttered many pleasantries against religion?" "No," said he coldly, "I have been accused, and justly accused, in my lifetime of many vices. I have never been accused of being an imbecile."

Montrond was an inveterate gambler. One day he had a quarrel with some people he had been playing with at cards. He flew to Talleyrand in a state of great agitation. "Would you believe it," said he, "they threatened to throw me out of the window?" "I have always advised you," said Talleyrand very quietly, "never to play cards except on the ground floor."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Poet's Explanation.

Question—Why do women always write love poems in the masculine gender?

Answer—Because we know women too well to write in the feminine gender.—Lillie Barr Munro in New York Sun.

AN INFANT SANDOW.

When Only Nine Months Old Could Lift Twenty-five Pound Weight.

Henry Edward William Ward, the child of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ward, of Lewiston, Me., developed very fast, and at an early age began to show signs of remarkable strength for an infant.

Mr. Ward, who was something of an athlete in his younger days, thought he saw the foundation for a remarkably strong man in his son and when he was about three months old adopted a gentle system of exercise, through which he put Henry every day. He also put his little son on a diet that was muscle producing, and in a few weeks was delighted to notice a great improvement.

Then some light dumbbells were provided for the boy, and under the careful tuition of his father he soon manipulated them surprisingly well. Young Henry's weight was so great for a youth of his age that he did not develop much speed as a sprinter, and his main strength, brought about by his dumbbell and Indian club practice, is in his arms and chest. When only nine months old he was able to lift a dumbbell weighing 25 pounds clear of the floor.

The boy is not surprised at anything, and takes his training as a matter of course. He has learned to talk rapidly, and is as bright as a new dollar. Every muscle in the little fellow's body stands out prominently, and his flesh is as hard and firm as a professional boxer's. His biceps are developed in an astonishing manner and feel like iron.—New York World.

BRANDED WITH ICE.

A Student Imagined He Was Being Terribly Burned When Initiated.

At Harvard University some years ago a great row was made over the discovery that in one of the societies it was a custom to brand some of the new members with a hot iron by way of initiation. The Chicago University students have modified this Spartan treatment by using ice instead of the hot iron. Seven neophytes, candidates for Snell Hall, were blindfolded and put through a course of good-natured horse play peculiar to college boys. Then one of them, Cleveland by name, was called forward for the branding process.

Cleveland had been a candidate for the '96 eleven, and was anxious to wear a "C" on his foot ball sweater. He was now told that his desire for athletic fame was to be gratified; that is, he was to have the "C" branded on his chest. The young athlete was stripped, his hands and feet were tied, and then a hot mustard plaster was applied to his breast, so that he might become "accustomed to the heat." Meanwhile he could hear a hot iron sizzling close at hand. When the young man was just in the right condition of terror the branding was begun. His tormentors, taking a piece of ice, inscribed on his bare breast a large, frigid "C," while the poor fellow, with teeth set, writhed in agony. Six other boys were subjected to the same imaginary torture, and they all said that the sensation was painful enough to have been the real thing.—New York Journal.

The Tramp was Cheeky.

A benevolent lady in a Michigan village undertook to fill a hungry tramp who came begging to her door. The saucy fellow found fault with the victuals, laughed at the "patent leather pie," and ended up by remarking that he never expected to fully recover from the damaging effects of that meal. When the husband came home at night and heard the story he was mad clear through. "You cowardly chump," said the man to his son, "when you heard that critter talking that way to your mother, why didn't you come and tell me. I'd a walloped him."

"I heard him, pa, but I was in the back yard and thought it was you. He went on just the same as you when the grub don't suit. I didn't think anybody else would have the cheek to talk to mother that way."—Detroit Journal.

Epidemic of Paper Pillows.

The latest health fad, according to Good Housekeeping, is paper pillows. The paper is torn into very small pieces and then put into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. The pillows are very cooling in hot weather, and are said to be superior to feather ones. Newspapers are not nice to use, as they have a disagreeable odor of printer's ink, but brown or white paper and old letters and envelopes are best. The finer the paper is cut or torn the lighter it makes the pillow.

Relentless.

"Can't you make the front entrance wider?" asked one of the trustees, inspecting the plan of the proposed new church a little closer.

"Not unless you build on a wider lot," answered the architect, decidedly. "If the ladies are afraid of mussing their sleeves in a six-foot doorway they will have to go through edgewise."—Chicago Tribune.

About the Father of Waters.

De Soto, after discovering the Mississippi River, died on its banks May 21, 1542. The mighty river has been flowing ever since, but it was not until about twelve years ago that Capt. Glazier discovered its source. Its length is now stated to be 2,960 miles, although for all practical purposes it may be said to be 3,000.

A Woman Switch-Tender.

Aunt Sally Carroll, who died the other day at Macon, Ga., in her ninety-sixth year, was a railroad switch-tender for many years. During the war and until a few years ago she did the work alone, and, though there were 100 trains to pass each day, she never had a switch misplaced. She is said to have been the only woman in the United States to hold such a position.—New York Tribune.

Irish Reasoning.

A poor Irishman who was on his deathbed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good-natured friend with the commonplace reflection that we must all die once. "Why, my dear, now," rejoined the sick man, "that is the very thing that vexes me. If I could die half a dozen times, I should not mind it."

The situation in Crete is said to be hopeless. It usually is, when the Turks get hold of it.

President Eliot's request for $10,000,000 for Harvard is evidence that it costs much to make learning free.

Lady Henry Somerset has sent a woman physician and two trained nurses to care for the Armenian refugees in Bulgaria.

Had Better Consider It.

It is well known, and sorrowfully admitted, by all intelligent persons, of candor, that the social and moral world is being shocked every day by the increasing number of high crimes against person and property, notably against personal and family rights and privileges.

Those dastardly acts of recklessness, butchery and suicide, of which Coroner's juries say that "there was no apparent cause," "no reason could be found," and kindred verdicts, are puzzling the minds of *very many* eminent moralists of the present day.

Undoubtedly one reason for this is that many pulpiteers and moralists study and preach more often upon "Olympic Games," "Base Ball," "The Bicycle," "Military Schools" "Politics," etc., than upon the subjects of "Angels," (good and bad) and the "Devil"—chief of the evil ones—which are among the most important subjects treated upon in the Bible. They are directly and indirectly mentioned 1,582 times!

The book, "Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," which is admitted to be a wonderful compendium of facts appertaining to the great system of "Spiritual Philosophy," does so treat upon the subject of angels—both good and evil—that their origin, nature, character and office are readily understood in a practical way, even by the common people. Hence, to read the work carefully, is to be forearmed, which is to be informed; insomuch that the otherwise unlearned may escape the calamities often consequent upon ignorance of Human and Demon Magnetism.

Human Magnetism, or Mesmerism, now scientifically called "Hypnotism," is a mental or psycological force which *often is*, and *always can be* a stepping-stone to Demon Magnetism, which is, simply, real "Spiritual Phenomena. *This fact is not now generally known!*

The work clearly shows that the *teachings* of the Bible withstand all criticisms, and, also, that ALL of their enemies quote from them when they wish to say anything *morally grand*, or to formulate any moral criterion for practical reference.

While this book does not mention any church or denomination, it *does prove*, incidentally, that the Almighty God of Bible account is a JUST, rather than an *unjust* Being; and that He is still on the giving hand, even to His worst enemies; and that they may, *if they will*, have eternal life as well as this day of probation.

It would interest more than a million of people in our own country to know that this work is *the first one of its size* to present clear-cut proof that *only* those who accept Christ as their Saviour have *any title* to immortality. The contrary view is the foundation on which Spiritualism rests.

The experience, close study and observations of the author for more than thirty years, and the introduction of 200 quotations, with book and page and paper and date given, makes it a valuable library for reference.

Attention is called to some of the commendations this book has received:—

REVIEW OF REVIEWS; "He [the author] considers Spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religious and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy."

REV. H. L. HASTINGS, editor of the *Christian*, "Mr. Dadmun's book contains a large number of facts and extracts which I am very glad to get hold of. I do not doubt the general correctness of his positions."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"Certainly the book is a valuable work of reference, if not for study, by those interested in the questions the author has striven to answer."

OUR HOPE AND LIFE IN CHRIST:—"It is a valuable book for all English reading families, and, also, for preachers, lectures, and debaters against Spiritualism."

MESSIAH'S ADVOCATE:—"The book will well repay the trouble to peruse it, in furnishing them with overwhelming evidence against the false claims of Spiritualism."

CAMDEN POST:—"The greatest questions pertaining to Man, here and hereafter, are discussed with brevity, comprehensiveness and—if pointed evidences from many sources are considered—with considerable ability; thus making it worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman, or Divine forces, the evil as well as the good."

REV. MILES GRANT, the well-known writer, lecturer and debater:—"It is a work for the times. It is comprehensive, abounding in important facts, just such as are needed to form a correct conclusion as to the merit of Spiritualism."

REV. G. F. HAINES, Salem, Mass. said to the author:—"I have read every word in your book. It is a valuable work, especially for reference, and I use it as such."

MESSIAH'S HERALD:—"This work is intended to explain the mystery of Spiritualism. We have no doubt that the position by the author that it is a mixture of false and real phenomena is correct. As to the character of the supernatural element in its workings, we endorse the conclusions he reaches, that the agencies at work are the Devil and his angels. There is no doubt but the seathing denunciations of the false theology of Spiritualism are justified in the premises."

REVIEW and HERALD, Battle Creek, Mich.:—"The author occupies the true position in regard to conditional immorality, and hence holds the only true vantage ground from which the claims of Spiritualism can be successfully refuted.

The author shows that Spiritualism is not a humbug, as so many claim, and are thereby thrown off their guard; that it is not religion; that its claims are false; that its phenomena are beyond human power, and that its teachings are destructive to morality, and utterly blasphemous."

DR. A. F. RANDALL, Port Huron, Mich.:—"I can conscientiously say it is a *grand* book—ought to be read by everybody; then philosophers would no longer go about like Diogenes with a lantern in broad daylight."

The NEWS has already said that Spiritualism is one of the most important subjects of our time, and that this book treats it exhaustively, and refutes it completely. This work has been selected by the Mendota College as "specially adapted to the Bible Training School."

This is a regular $1.50 book but to more quickly spread its usefulness this edition has been reduced to $1.25 postpaid. To ministers and teachers $1.00.

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This work shows that much of the social and moral evil which news journals say is terribly on the increase, is traceable to the TEACHINGS of Spiritualism. Indeed a large per cent. of mysterious suicides are but results of doctrines taught by evil angels who control persons under favorable conditions and make them *Destroying Mediums.*

It is worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman or divine forces, the evil well as the good.

No church or denomination is mentioned, and nearly every quotation has its date and authority given, making the book valuable for reference.

It has received highest commendation.

The only book that *disproves* the claims of Modern Spiritualism.

468 pp., 8 vo., large type, on fine white paper, excellent portrait of the author, bound in cloth, with stamps and edges of gold. Price $1.25, post paid. To ministers and teachers, $1.00.

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THE WEEKLY NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.—No. 39. PALMYRA, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897. $1.00 per annum in advance.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOCAL TIME TABLE.
In effect May 16th, 1897.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD.				
Philadelphia.	Delaware Ave.	W. Palmyra	Palmyra	Riverton	Riverton	Palmyra	W. Palmyra	Delaware Ave.	Philadelphia.
a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
6 40	7 14	7 37	7 39	7 47	8 50	9 52	5 57	5 53	6 20
7 10	7 37	7 37	7 39	7 47	8 44	9 47	6 49	6 55	7 20
					7 22	7 25		7 26	7 50
8 40	8 42	8 42	8 44	8 52	7 47	7 50	7 54	7 56	8 20
10 20	10 50	10 54	10 56	10 58	8 17	8 20			8 40
p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	8 54	8 57	8 59	9 03	9 20
12 00	12 22	12 27	12 29	12 37	9 07				
*1 00	1 21	1 25	1 27	1 35	10 26	10 29			10 50
1 40	2 05	2 09	2 12	2 18	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m
3 50	4 14	4 18	4 20	4 28	12 00	12 03	12 04		12 30
4 50			5 20	5 28	12 10	12 13	12 02	12 14	12 40
5 00		5 50	5 52	6 00	1 11	1 14	1 16	1 20	1 50
6 00		6 41	6 43	6 51	2 10	2 13	2 15	2 19	2 50
7 00		7 41	7 43	7 51	3 00	3 03	3 05	3 09	3 40
8 00		8 41	8 43	8 51	4 10	4 13	4 15	4 19	4 50
9 00		9 41	9 43	9 51	5 18	5 21	5 23	5 28	5 50
10 00		10 41	10 43	10 51	6 15	6 18			6 40
11 30		12 11	12 13	12 21	7 30	7 34	7 36	7 40	8 05
12 30		1 11	1 13	1 21	8 30	8 34	8 36	8 40	9 05
1 30		2 11	2 13	2 21	9 30	9 34	9 36	9 40	10 05
2 30		3 11	3 13	3 21	10 30	10 34	10 36	10 40	11 00
3 30		4 11	4 13	4 21	11 30	11 34	11 36	11 40	12 05
4 30		5 11	5 13	5 21	12 30	12 34	12 36	12 40	1 05
5 30		6 11	6 13	6 21	1 30	1 34	1 36	1 40	2 05
6 30		7 11	7 13	7 21	2 30	2 34	2 36	2 40	3 05
7 30		8 11	8 13	8 21	3 30	3 34	3 36	3 40	4 05
8 30		9 11	9 13	9 21	4 30	4 34	4 36	4 40	5 05
9 30		10 11	10 13	10 21	5 30	5 34	5 36	5 40	6 05
10 30		11 11	11 13	11 21	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 40	7 05
11 45		12 26	12 28	12 36	7 45	7 49	7 51	7 55	8 20
12 45		1 26	1 28	1 36	8 45	8 49	8 51	8 55	9 20
1 45		2 26	2 28	2 36	9 45	9 49	9 51	9 55	10 20
2 45		3 26	3 28	3 36	10 45	10 49	10 51	10 55	11 20
3 45		4 26	4 28	4 36	11 45	11 49	11 51	11 55	12 20
4 45		5 26	5 28	5 36	12 45	12 49	12 51	12 55	1 20
5 45		6 26	6 28	6 36	1 45	1 49	1 51	1 55	2 20
6 45		7 26	7 28	7 36	2 45	2 49	2 51	2 55	3 20
7 45		8 26	8 28	8 36	3 45	3 49	3 51	3 55	4 20
8 45		9 26	9 28	9 36	4 45	4 49	4 51	4 55	5 20
9 45		10 26	10 28	10 36	5 45	5 49	5 51	5 55	6 20
10 45		11 26	11 28	11 36	6 45	6 49	6 51	6 55	7 20

THE WEEKLY NEWS
—AND—
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Palmyra, N. J.

RESIDENCE.—Corner Fourth and Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Entered at the Palmyra Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Paradises are not built out of stone; are not cut in sculpture; are not painted on walls; are not fashioned out of precious stones; do not spray the cheek with fountain; do not offer thrones of crown. Paradises are built out of natures uplifted and ennobled.
Talmage.

Business men every where are getting a little closer cash methods but complain about the difficulty of getting money.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is a vice so mean and low that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

Don't expect your advertising to do it all, and don't expect the ad you use, or the second, to sell you out. Be persistent and success will come, not in Alpine torrents, but like the growth of the sturdy oak, slowly, perhaps, but surely, and like the oak when it reaches maturity, it will stand the storms of ages.—*Business Magizine.*

However good city papers may become, and however cheap they may be sold, they can never supplant or destroy the local press. The demand for local news in each individual section of the country is as great as the demand for the world's news in big cities, and there will always be a local press to supply their demand. It is nonsense to talk of the papers of the large cities fulfilling the universal demand.—*Exchange.*

The Alaska gold fever is equal to if not greater now, than was the California gold fever of many years ago Reports state the find to be almost incredibly large, and men are on the way preparing to go to seek their fortunes in that far northern country in considerable numbers. Will the prospective increase of gold from that source tend to render it a cheap money? is a question now in the minds of many people.

Good roads are essential to a prosperous and enlightened community. They cannot be made of sand and chunks of sod. This has been tried repeatedly and every trial has been a failure and a waste of money. In order to have good roads there must be a solid foundation. You might just as well build a house without a foundation as to construct a road without first laying a good substantial bottom. Good roads save wagons, harness and horses. The best is always the cheapest.

RIVERTON.

Fine ice cream at Zisak's.

The Summer resorts are waiting for the August rush.

John C. Hinkle has been seen trying his agility on a wheel.

Fishing has been very good in the Delaware river the past week.

Messrs. Wright and Doughten are guests at the Lawn House.

Miss Francis Zisak expects to spend a few days in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Harris, of Edgewater Park, is visiting Miss Rosalie Zisak.

Letters from sojourners along shore say the mosquitos are simply awful.

Mrs. Howard Parry is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Haines, in Maryland.

Mrs. Jno. C. S. Davis has an interesting letter from London, in this issue.

Peter Hemer returned on Thursday from a trip to Baltimore and Washington.

A. J. Briggs and family expect to go to Ocean City to-day for a short season.

Councilman William M. Thomas and son, Robert, spent Sunday at Manahawkin.

Whoever will invent a bicycle with umbrella attachment will fill a long felt want.

Charles Atherton, a former resident, was in the Borough on business on Tuesday.

The yacht Nautilus returned to her quarters at Irving on, Va., on Thursday morning.

Howard Parry and Mr. and Mrs. William Parry were at Beach Haven over Sunday.

William J. Cooper moved from Lippincotts avenue to West Philadelphia on Thursday.

J. H. Bowers has booked his first order for a '98 Rambler light roadster from D. H. Wright.

Rev. C. P. Butler started on Thursday for Blairstown, N. J., to spend a month with his parents.

The Mt. Holly Fair Grounds is to be sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday, August 28th.

The Misses Tigar, of Lippincott avenue entertained friends from Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

Howard B. Hemphill and family, of Elm avenue, will spend the month of August at Sea Isle City.

Miss Helen Markowski and Michael Doyle, of Burlington, visited Miss Rosalie Zisak on Sunday.

It has been decided to postpone the contemplated State Editorial Association's excursion until next year.

L. Corner and William Wolfschmidt have put down nice brick walks and J. M. Roberts and other intend to.

C. C. Rianhard is circulating a petition to change the name of Riverton to Kickertown—not entirely inappropriate.

D. Henry Wright now has the Thornton mansion for sale or rent. We understand it can be rented for $50 per month.

Reductions of wages in some parts of the country make a gloomy, irreconcilable contrast with the enactment of the new tariff law.

The bicycle riders who have been offending against the ordinance have been warned by Marshal Faust and now he means business.

A hunting launch, built by Messrs. Showell and Wright, is the subject of nearly a page article in the Scientific American dated July 24th.

The meat men are now complaining that the enormous crop of berries are hurting their trade, but they will probably have to grin and bear it.

The harvesting of the hay and grain crops has lasted over five weeks, and the end is not yet in sight. The season the farmers say, has no precedent.

Sprinkle a palm leaf fan with the extract, or oil of pennyroyal, diluted a little and not a mosquito will come near you as you sit on the porch, so they say.

The twentieth annual convention of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will be held in the Masonic Hall in Trenton, on Wednesday, September 8th.

If you are afraid of your water, boil it thoroughly and bottle it keeping the bottles of drinking water cool and you will ward off any disease that may be feared from that source.

The Childrens' Summer home was opened on last Saturday with a large gathering, mostly ladies, who were received by Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Grice, Miss Campbell and the Misses Coale.

John Calmon was arrested by Marshal Faust on Tuesday for fast driving and drunkenness. Justice Coddington fined him $5 which was paid by Isaac Richmond, the farmer he works for.

Henry Smith, of Dreers', is still at the German Hospital, Phila., where he had an operation performed. He is getting along as well as can be expected.

A progressive euchre party was given in the lyceum, on Thursday evening, in aid of charity. Messrs. Chas. W. Davis and A. J. Briggs were the moving spirits.

The old Fell property, adjourning the rectory, on Main street, is advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale August 28th. It is to be hoped that some one will take hold of it and improve its dilapitated condition.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bowers were at Pemberton on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mr. William Seaman, uncle of Mrs. Bowers and father of Bert Seaman, our esteemed assistant station agent.

Miss Margaret James gave a large party on Wednesday evening which was much enjoyed by all present; among whom were Miss Alice Lippincot, A. M. Biddle, Mr. N. Earnshaw, Mr. B. Earnshaw, Miss Frazer, Mr. Bioren and Mr. McIlvane Biddle.

The annual parade and field day of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey will be held at South Amboy in September. F. E. DeGraw, grand marshal, has appointed George W. A. French, of Mount Holly, as one of his aids.

Several of our residents here will be at Newport R. I., this week to see the pageant there of the New York Yacht club and the North Atlantic Squadron, among whom will be Messrs John C. S. Davis, D. Henry Wright, William R. Ellison and J. Lawrence Miller.

The proposed cement pavement on Main street is practically "killed" as there are not now the required ten signers to the petition. It is reported that signers representing a majority of the lineal feet on Lippincott avenue have signed against the proposed curb.

A trotting matinee is being arranged to take place at the Mt. Holly Fair grounds on Wednesday afternoon, August 4. Some of the best horses in Burlington county have been entered and the managers will endeavor to have the horses in the different classes as evenly matched as possible. There are about twenty entries thus far.

The Republican convention held at the Court House on Saturday for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to revise the rules of the party was called to order by Amos Gibbs. Charles E. Merritt of Mount Holly was selected as chairman and Joel G. Horner of Palmyra was chosen secretary. The rules adopted are like the old ones. Six townships were not represented.

Mrs. James Cunningham tendered her husband a surprise on Wednesday evening, it being his birthday. To say "Jim" was surprised is putting it mild, when he was ushered into his home by a mutual friend where before him was spread two large tables which groaned under the weight of the eatables that go to make up a good supper, and which were beautifully decorated with flowers. A few minutes afterward, when about twenty of his gentlemen friends from Philadelphia arrived, he was simply amazed in fact, he could not eat so dumbfounded was he. The guests departed on the last train wishing Mr. Cunningham many happy returns and giving Mrs. Cunningham a vote of thanks for their enjoyment.

HOME FROM CAMP.

The Choir Boys returned from their camp at Ocean City on Tuesday morning with great tales to tell of adventures by land and sea.

Mrs. Faust and Mrs. Faunce presided over the culinary department and excellent fare was provided for all in plenty.

The camp was in charge of Choir Master Ralph Rettew, and despite the stormy weather and mosquitoes for two nights all voted it a great treat. The camp was practically drowned out on Monday night by the rain and high tide.

It is hoped that by next year the choir may own their own lot and erect a frame pavilion which can be enclosed in canvas during a storm, and a few tents of their own.

KILLED AT BURLINGTON.

A fast freight train instantly killed two men at East Burlington, early on Saturday morning. The men did not appear to be tramps, being well dressed, and each had some money in his pocket. It is thought from papers found in their clothing that their names were Stanislaus Koztoski and Stanislaus Wittkowski, and that they were Poles.

They had been riding in an east bound freight train, and it is thought when the train stopped on a sliding to allow the Jersey City fast freight to pass they attempted to cross the west-bound track just as the fast freight dashed past the siding, striking and killing them instantly.

One of the victims was about thirty-five years old. He had $5 in his shoe, and several foreign letters addressed to Stanislaus Koztoski were found in his pocket. The other victim, who was younger, was frightfully mutilated, the top of his head having been cut off. He had $3 and a silver watch in his pocket and a certificate showing that he had sailed on the steamship Persia in April. It is thought they were on their way from Baltimore to New York when they met their untimely death.

Coroner Fisher viewed the bodies and deemed an inquest was unnecessary, and they were buried in Potter's Field on Monday.

TENNIS AT WOODBURY.

Second Series in the Tournament of the Jersey Sporting League.

Representatives from the tennis clubs from Merchantville, Beverly, Moorestown, Haddonfield and Woodbury played the second game of the series at Woodbury Saturday afternoon. The courts were in a bad condition owing to the heavy rains. Camden did not send any representatives. The score.

Men's Doubles—J. Jessup and H. Twells (Woodbury) won from Moody and Spooner (Beverly) by score 6-4, 6-2.

H. Colby and J. Gunnison (Merchantville) won from W. W. Cassilbury and J. Mitchell (Haddonfield), 6-4, 8-6.

In the finals J. Jessup and H. Twells won from Moody and Spooner, 6-4, 7-5, 8-6 against 6-2, 8-6.

Ladies' Doubles—Misses Thorp (Woodbury) won from Misses B. W. Ball and M. E. Bockius (Merchantville), 7-5, 6-0.

Men's Singles—Hovey (Beverly) won from Borden (Moorestown) 6-2, 6-3.

In finals Hovey won from White (Woodbury), 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

Ladies Singles—Miss Crump (Merchantville) won from Miss S. Morgan (Woodbury) 6-0, 6-0.

In finals Miss Crump won from Miss Atkinson (Moorestown) 6-0, 6-2.

ORPHAN'S COURT BUSINESS.

The usual session of Orphan's Court was held at the Court House on Saturday morning before Judge Gaskill. The application of Mark R. Sooy to sell lands of the Angelina Still estate was granted as was that of George M. Bacon for an order to sell lands belonging to the Joseph Siegfried estate.

The accounts presented and allowed were: Isaac Fenimore, executor of Henry C. Deacon; John Crook, executor of Emeline McKim; John H. Vansciver, executor of Caroline D. Sayre; Girard Life and Trust Co., administrator of the estate of Alfred Earnshaw, executor and trustee under the will of Mary Louise Adele Strange.

Lawyer Israel Roberts' bond as administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Witcraft was approved.

Effects Were Soon Felt.

"Last summer I was feeling weak and tired. I had taken medicines without any benefit, and a friend called my attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken the second bottle I felt its good effects, and after taking the fourth bottle I was as healthy as ever." H. KETLER, 102 West 24 St., Wilmington, Del.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, August 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Buffalo and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 21 to 23, and good to return not earlier than August 24 nor later than August 31, 1897.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

July 26 h, 1897.

Speaker Reed would be more than human if he did not get a little bit swelled on account of the several open references made on the floor of the Senate to his power as exercised over the House, and the open acknowledgement on the part of Senators that he had succeeded in coercing the Senate, not only in pushing the tariff bill through, but in shaping the bill itself. These acknowledgements are among the most remarkable ever made in the Senate, which has heretofore prided itself on always having its own way in all matters pertaining to legislation. The Speaker of the House has always been the most powerful individual factor in the control of Congressional legislation, but, unless these Senators are badly mistaken, Speaker Reed has been more than a factor; he has been a dictator. I think his power in this case has been greatly exaggerated.

The extra session of Congress that met in March is now a part of the countries legislative history, and the tariff bill, upon which the continuation of the republican party in power depends, is now the law of the land. That portion of the administration that is wedded to the currency commission idea is not entirely satisfied with the work of the extra session, because no such commission was authorized, and those who wished Congress to go into general legislation are not at all pleased, but those who wished legislation confined to the tariff bill regard the session as having been entirely successful. What the people think of the session will not be known for sometime yet, and will depend upon their experience under the workings of the new tariff. The average citizen is not a bitter partisan, and is always ready to say a good word for the bridge that carries him safely over rough waters regardless of the builder. If the tariff helps him he will pronounce it good, if not, he will pronounce it bad and help to overthrow those responsible for it.

Senator Morgan added to his reputation as a man of common sense by the manner in which he announced the abandonment of the attempt to delay a vote on the conference report on the tariff bill until cotton ties and bagging were restored to the free list and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced from $2 to $1. He frankly stated that he would have been willing to have remained all summer and to have kept Congress in session had his support been sufficient to justify a hope of final success, but not having that, he did not care to have the batteries of the press concentrated upon him, and therefore willing to vote on the report.

One thing that was done while the new tariff law was before the conference committee is sure to be widely commended. That is the insertion of a clause prohibiting the manufacturers of tobacco or cigaretts offering any sort of a prize or premium with their goods. The only pity is that a similar law could not be made to apply to everything else for there is little doubt that the introduction of lottery methods into business, which has grown to a great evil, is demoralizing in its effects upon our people as a whole.

At least one office-seeker who has received an appointed is still disposed to be dissatisfied. He is a constituent of Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, to whom he wrote as follows after he was notified by the State department that he had been selected as Council of Trinidad: "If this government had any diplomatic relations with hell, I think I would have been selected for the Councilship there. I have talked people who have been there, and I have read all I can find in books about the place. It seems to have nothing but blazing skies above and boiling pitch beneath. It is the ante-room of hell." Perhaps Mr. Dolliver's constituent has heard of the troublesome office-seeker who carried a note from President Grant to the Secretary of State, asking that he be sent to a warm climate.

Oral testimony is now being taken in the disbarment case against John Wedderburn and Co. The Patent office claims to have ample proof of every charge of fraud it has made against John Wedderburn and Co. The hearings are attracting wide attention, and there is not room in the Patent Office to accomodate all the patent lawyers who wish to attend.

The minute the tariff bill was out of the way President McKinley's special currency commission was fired broadside at Congress. The Senate paid no attention to this request for legislation before adjourning, but the House, although Speaker Reed and other republican leaders were understood to be opposed to a currency commission, took up and passed the bill authorizing the appointment of such a commission. If the Senators return to Washington, next December, with the same ideas on this subject that they have now, it is extremely doubtful whether this bill will be passed by the Senate.

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Pathfinder.* This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it on hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottle sale by G T. William, Druggist.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 26, 1897.

All Summer and all Winter

Good storekeeping keeps up assortments all the year round—at least we make constant endeavor to have what is wanted these days when, through heat and wet, people come long distances, preferring to deal with us. We never tempt the public by advertising small under-priced lots of anything. Even large lots with us sell out often too quickly—in a morning, or in one day—when for some unexpected reasons we are able to offer special reductions.

Dress Goods A FEW items from many. Interesting news tersely told.



PRINTED DIMITIES, 8c—
ORGANDIE RAYE, 10c—
Goods that sold readily earlier in the season at 15c and 25c. Fine dainty cloth and delicate printing.

AMERICAN ORGANDIES, 12½c—
A bunch of new effects come from one of our foremost American printers. Blue grounds with white figures. Large stylish plaids. Stripes and all-over designs. The latest and choicest of thin summer dress stuffs.

Black Goods EVEN the staplest stuffs are crowned with beckoning prices.
50 in. serge at 50c.
45 in. black mohair at 50c.
And they are July fabrics—and in high favor.
All-silk plain Grenadine at 50c. Serviceable stuff and as staple as muslin.

Marseilles Bed Spreads FINE, handsome, full size Marseilles Spreads, fast back and perfectly made; ready hemmed. Several beautiful patterns. The round-up of a maker's season, and needing their room took a quick loss. Hence the price, $1.50. Would be cheap at $2.

Turkish Bath Towels DO YOU know that Philadelphia brains and energy produce the best Turkish Towels that are made in America? In fact, we can safely say that they beat the world on the grades that sell up to a quarter.
Good, heavy, well made bleached Towels, that would be fairly priced at 16c. are 12½c. 18x40 inches.

Music MONTHLY lists are issued of the Sheet Music we sell. Gladly sent to anyone who asks. As a rule, the music is sold at half the full price.
More than three thousand pieces of Sheet Music at 5c—a list of titles sent, for the asking.
Music folios—"Golden Gleanings of Music"—43 instrumental pieces for piano or organ in one folio. 12c.
"Beautiful Songs," 62 songs and ballads, in one folio. 12c.

John Wanamaker.

Farnum Preparatory School,

BEVERLY, N. J.

A CLASSICAL DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under the control of the State Board of Education.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS THE SAME AS THE MODEL SCHOOL.

TUITION PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

BOOKS FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

Pupils intending to teach are admitted into the High School Department free of tuition charges.

FALL TERM OPENS
Monday, September 13th, 1897.

For further information apply to
James B. Dilks, A. M.
Beverly, N. J.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?



Diamonds
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver
Novelties.

RIGGS & BROTHER.
ESTABLISHED 1818.
310 Market St; 221 Walnut St, Philadelphia.

Our years of experience in the repairs of Watches and Clocks enable us to solicit work requiring judgment and ability. 1-16ly.

L. A. W. MEET, PHILADELPHIA.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad,

For the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia, August 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Philadelphia and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. No rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 3 and 4, and good to return until August 9, 1897, inclusive.

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1 That the salaries to be paid the officials named below shall be as follows:

Collector,	$250.00	per annum
Assessor,	150.00	"
Marshal,	150.00	"
Marshal for Police duty,	250.00	"
Borough Clerk,	150.00	"
Commissioner of Streets,	25.00	"
Solicitor,	25.00	"

SEC. 2 That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication of same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8th, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, GOATS AND OTHER ANIMALS FROM RUNNING AT LARGE OR BEING TETHERED IN THE STREETS OR HIGHWAYS OF THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOUNDING AND SALE OF THE SAME, AND TO FIX THE FEES TO BE PAID TO THE PERSONS IMPOUNDING SUCH ANIMAL, AND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE SAME.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owner or owners, custodian or custodians of any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal, or any of them, to permit the same to run at large or be tethered in any of the streets or highways or upon any of the property of the said Borough; and any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal found so running at large or tethered in or upon any of said streets or highways, or upon any of said property, shall be liable to be impounded.

SECTION 2. That it shall be lawful for any person who shall find any horse, cattle, sheep, swine, goat, or other animal running at large or tethered in or upon any of the streets, highways, or property of the said Borough, to take charge of and forthwith convey the same to the public pound, and deliver the same to the pound keeper, who shall keep the same until disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. That upon receiving any such animal as is mentioned in the last preceding section hereof, it shall be the duty of the pound keeper to forthwith notify the owner thereof, if known, of the impounding of such animal, that he, the same owner, may redeem the same, which he shall be permitted to do upon payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned together with such actual costs as may have been incurred by the pound keeper for the sustenance of such impounded animal.

SECTION 4. That if the owner of any animal impounded as aforesaid shall fail to redeem the same within twenty-four hours after being notified as aforesaid, or within forty-eight hours after such animal has been received by the pound keeper, if the owner is unknown to the pound keeper, it shall be lawful for such pound keeper to advertise and sell such animal at public vendue, first advertising such sale for five days, by setting up notices thereof in five or more public places in said Borough, and out of the proceeds arising therefrom, to deduct the actual costs of such sale, the sum expended by the said pound keeper in the sustenance of the said animal, and the fees hereinafter mentioned, and to pay the balance, if any, to the owner of such animal, if he be known, or if he be unknown, to the Collector of the said Borough, who shall keep the same in a special fund until it be lawfully disposed of.

SECTION 5. That the following fees shall be allowed and collected aforesaid: For the person conveying any such animal to the pound, twenty-five cents; to the pound keeper for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof the animal shall be impounded, fifty cents; for notifying the owner, twenty-five cents; for advertising the sale of the same, fifty cents; for selling, one dollar; and such sums as shall be actually expended by the pound keeper in sustaining the animal impounded.

SECTION 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 15th A. D., 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing Ordinance approved by me July 15th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPEAL OF LICENSE ORDINANCES NO. 9 AND 18.

SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough that License Ordinance No. 9 entitled an ordinance concerning licenses of Butchers, Peddlers, Hucksters and Vendors, passed May 10, 1894 and approved May 11th, 1894. Be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted that license ordinance No. 18 entitled Ordinance to License and regulate Peddlers, Huckster, itinerant vendors of merchandise and remedies and medicines and the owners and drivers of vehicles used in connection with any business or occupation for the purpose of soliciting orders or delivering goods within the limits of the Borough of Riverton and to fix the license fees to be paid therefore. Passed June 11th and approved June 15, 1896. Be and the same is hereby repealed and that that ordinance shall take effect immediately after due publication of the same.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE STREETS, HIGHWAYS, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE BOROUGH OF RIVERTON, AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton:

SEC. 1. That no person shall dump any ashes, garbage, or refuse dirt of any description, in or upon any of the streets, highways, or other property of the said Borough, or dig or remove any sod or dirt from any of said streets, highways or other property of said Borough, or injure, deface or destroy any building, lamp post, lamp, street marker, or other property of said Borough.

SEC. 2 That any person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, or any of such provisions, shall be liable to a fine of Five dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon due publication thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Riverton at a meeting held at the regular meeting place of the said Mayor and Council in Riverton, N. J., July 8, A. D. 1897.

Attest:
CHARLES S. WALNUT,
Borough Clerk,

The foregoing ordinance approved by me July 8th, 1897. E. C. STOUGHTON, Mayor.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

THE CINNAMINSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

OF RIVERTON, N. J.,

HOLDS ITS MEETINGS IN

THE RIVERTON LYCEUM,

Fourth Street near Main Street,

On the Second Monday Evening of Each Month.

At every meeting there is four to five thousand dollars to loan, in amounts from two hundred and upwards. The Tenth Series matured in June, 1897, at which meeting it was fully paid. Making ten years and nine months as the length of time the series had run; also making nine series this Association has matured and promptly paid.

It issues a new series—the Twentieth—the second Monday of October, 1897.

PRESIDENT.
JAMES HARTLEY.

TREASURER. H. B. LIPPINCOTT.
SECRETARY. H. B. HALL, M. D.

DIRECTORS.

HEULINGS LIPPINCOTT, JOSEPH H. SMITH, EZRA LIPPINCOTT,
ISAAC EVAUL, FRANK W. SMITH, WM. D. LIPPINCOTT,
S. R. COALE, EDWARD H. OGDEN, SAMUEL SLIM.

CONVEYANCER.
HOWARD PARRY.

NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR,

MAIN STREET, near the STATION.

Only the Best Cream and popular flavors. A fine line of
FANCY - CAKES - AND - CONFECTIONERY.
ORDERS DELIVERED.

R. K. Zisak,

RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES, DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, STATIONERY ETC.

ALFRED SMITH,

Broad Street opposite R. R. Station, Riverton.

THE FEATURES
OF OUR BUSINESS ARE PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY DELIVERY OF THE

BEST LEHIGH COAL,

"EXCLUSIVELY," AND

LUMBER, true to the grade.

THOMAS BROS.,

Opposite P. R. R. Station. Riverton, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES,
- - AT - -
- - - CITY PRICES - - -
MAC DONALD'S
WEST END STORE.

A. W. SMITH,
(Successor to Harry Campion),
—DEALER IN—
BUTTER AND EGGS.

Agent for the celebrated
BIG ELK AND GOLDEN SWEET BUTTER,
STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.
DELIVERIES—PALMYRA, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
RIVERTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

JOHN D. STELLMANN,
Successor to
HEATH'S EXPRESS,
RIVERTON AND PALMYRA
P. O. BOX 32. PALMYRA, N. J
Phila. Office: 7 S. Delaware Avenue.
Goods called for and delivered promptly. — Messages and orders will receive special attention.
RESIDENCE: Highland Avenue.

LOTHROP'S
New Photographic Studio,
COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,
RIVERTON, N. J.

Having one of the finest skylights in the State, we are now ready to take the very best and most pleasing photographs of every style and finish Only the very best work, will be allowed to go out from this Studio.

☞PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

CENT-A-WORD COLUMN.

Long or short notices inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word, each insertion, cash in advance.

$3,000 to loan on first mortgage in sums of $1,000 each. R. L. Temple. Mortgages, Real Estate and Insurance.

Respectable man and wife with one child would like to rent one or two rooms in Palmyra. Address, C. W. Clark, 915 Garfield avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Building lot, Leconey avenue. Address W. WEEKLY NEWS.

FOR SALE.—Large building lot and stable. Main street, Riverton. Address W. WEEKLY NEWS.

Solid oak refrigerator for sale. $5.00, cost $13.00. L. A. Weikman.

Buy your celery plants of Frank Holbrook, 7-31 2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—508 Garfield avenue, 50x150. 9 rooms. All conveniences, also 3 lots for sale. Apply to R. L. Temple, Fifth and Garfield avenue. 7.24 4t.

For Rent.—One of Collier's houses, 620 Garfield avenue, all improvements. Apply 616 Garfield avenue. 6-26-tf.

CANCERS cured permanently without the knife, by Mrs. Dr. Lambert, daughter of the late Dr. Dover, 313 Leconey avenue, Palmyra.

For Rent—Cottages at $10, $20 and $30 per month. Furnished at $35 to $200 per month. D. H. Wright.

Wanted.—Washing, 316 West Broad street, West Palmyra, Mrs. Moore.

For Rent—Dwelling on Horace avenue opposite 4th street. Fruit, town water, etc. Reasonable rent. M. W. Wisham, 332 Horace avenue.

For Rent.—10 room house, corner Highland avenue and Spring Garden street, Modern improvements, rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Roberts' store, Palmyra. 4-24-tf.

For good family washing and laundry work give Owens a trial. P. O. Box, 181.

Go to Saar's for a good shave or hair cut.

William Sawyer, Piano Maker and dealer in Pianos and Organs, 1928 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

If you want anything in the real estate line call on F. Blackburn, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, 331 West Broad street, Palmyra.

PALMYRA.

Camp meeting time.

Chas. Way was in town on Thursday.

Old Humidity has been around the past week.

Hamilton Smith and mother are at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Jarvis Joslin, of Delaware avenue, is sick.

Everybody is glad to see the sun shine once more.

Dr. Sharp spent Sunday at Ocean City with his family.

Try Roberts' new blend of tea, "Cinnaminson", 37 cts. lb.

Jersey cantaloupes have made their appearance in market.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson will spend several weeks at Ocean Grove.

The Misses Ochs, of Allentown, Pa., are visiting at John Evaul's.

The schoolboy is bemoaning the fact that vacation is half over.

Mrs. W. S. Vaughn and Mrs. John E. Morton now have bicycles.

Mr. Shaw, of Garfield avenue, moved to Virginia on Friday.

The rain during the past week has sadly interfered with cyclists.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dye expect to go to Ocean Grove for some days.

Mrs. Hilliard and Mrs. McDonald went to Wildwood on Monday.

Mrs. W. S. Ayres and children are at Georgetown, Del., for a visit.

Miss. Marie Ely has gone to Penna. for the balance of the summer.

The trolley park owners have had the blues over the abundance of rain.

The merry-go round has been put up at Broad and Elm Avenue again.

Wm. Hampson and family are spending the week at Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. C. W. Joyce and two children have been spending the week at Wildwood.

The festive bicycle girl, between the rain and warm weather, has been in a sad plight.

The family of Carl A. Peterson will occupy their cottage at Pitman Grove for a season.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Brack, of Camden, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Faunce, of Horace avenue, returned from Ocean City on Thursday.

When the new fire alarm work is completed Palmyra will have a very satisfactory system.

Miss Emma Peacock, of Horace avenue, is spending some time at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Rev. I. D. Moore and family returned on Thursday. He will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

The K. G. E. had a district meeting on Wednesday evening. A watermelon feed closed the occasion.

Misses Vessie Clark and Dora Thomas, of Philadelphia spent Sunday with Mrs. Fremont Miller.

Louis Moore and family, of 403 Leconey avenue, has gone to Atlantic City for the rest of the season.

Fifth street should be paved with a suitable pavement. The travel along that thoroughfare warrants it.

Thomas Watson has rented the Jackson house, on Morgan avenue, and will occupy it in September.

Mrs. J. E. Gibson, of Morgan avenue, is spending several weeks at Mannerhill, Huntington Co., Pa.

Miss May Soast was to give a lawn party on Wednesday night but the rain very much interfered with it.

J. B. Douglas and family, of Philadelphia, are spending several weeks with Harry Douglas, of Horace avenue.

Mrs. S. F. Gaskill, of Fifth and Maple avenues, conducted the services in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ashmore, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives on Morgan avenue.

Considerable interesting business was done at the special meeting of the Township Committee on Tuesday evening.

Elmer E. Shane killed a good sized snake which had taken possession of the perch at his home one day this week.

Miss A. Kohlenberg, of Washington, D. C. is spending her vacation with Mrs. Carl A. Peterson, of Horace avenue.

Mrs. Annie Huston and daughter Annie, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mrs. John F. Cline, on Monday last.

All are glad to know that Mr. Slocum, who was hit by the engine, is improving so nicely. He was out on the porch on Thursday.

Rev. S. W. Lake, Presiding Elder, will preach in the Methodist church on Sunday morning and Rev. Furgus Slater in the evening.

The Independence Fire Co. will celebrate their 10th anniversary next Saturday, Aug., 7th by a hop and picnic at Wallaces pavilion.

Dr. E. H. Byers and Dr. Albert Cornog, of Philadelphia, rode up on their wheels last Sunday and visited friends on Garfield avenue.

The P. O. S. of A. Camp will meet on August 15th, at Morgan Hall; installation of officers. Every member should try and be present.

The Betsy Ross Home will give a lawn party in Society Hall Grove this Saturday evening. If not clear it will be held on Monday evening.

William Rowlings and family, who started for Anglesea on his cutter yacht Pearl, arrived there safely. He contemplates a trip through Long Island Sound.

The cost of the proposed curb on Market and Race streets will cost about 12 cts. per foot front put down. By this plan the grading is to be done by the Township.

John G. Woolley, the Prohibition orator, will lecture at The Temple, Broad and Berks, Philadelphia, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had of Chas. H. Stackhouse.

The funeral service of Wm. B. Cooper were held at his home, 621 Garfield avenue, on Monday. Rev. R. G. Hamilton conducted the services. Interment was in Mt. Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia. Undertaker Belton had charge.

George N. Wimer was confirmed by the Senate last Saturday and is now getting his bond ready. He expects to assume charge of the office August 15th and will keep it in its present location one month. The location after that has not been decided.

The Jersey mosquito has attacked Greater New York also little Delaware and up to date was having the best of the battle. These Jerseymen have become renowned for their puncturing qualities. Up at Yonkers, N. Y. they chased a lot of bicycle girls several miles.

Rev. J. B. Whitton, pastor of Bethel M. E. Church, preached two forcible sermons to good sized audiences in the Epworth M. E. Church last Sunday. A spirited after service was held in the evening conducted by M. W. Wisham under the auspices of the Epworth League.

John H. Mansfield, husband of Susie G., daughter of William T. Slocum, died on Sunday at his home in Germantown, of typhoid fever. He had been sick about ten days. Interment was at Ivy Hill Cemetery, on Wednesday. Mrs. Mansfield has the sympathy of many friends here, in her bereavement.

Mrs. Urff, the daughter of F. A. Lausch, a well known former resident of Palmyra, is visiting her parents in Medford, Mass. Her little son, a fine boy of 2½ years, has been named Paul and its the joy of the happy parents. He is the pet of his grandma and grandpa as well as his young aunt Frida Lausch, who is growing quite a young lady.

The Township Committee regret that the rainy weather has filled up some of the streets that have not been graded but they have entered on a general plan of grading the sidewalks, because there are so many more pedestrians than owners of wagons, and think it best first to make the sidewalks passable before fixing up the streets. It is necessary and would be very nice if the streets could be graded now but the great expense would be too great to be paid in one year.

Island Heights has developed a conscience-striken burglar who returned his plunder to its owners. On Monday, while the family of James Forrester, of Palmyra, were attending camp-meeting services, their river-front cottage was entered and a number of pieces of jewelry, railroad tickets and a revolver were taken. On Wednesday, while the family were at the camp-meeting services, a valise which had been stolen with the other things was found on the porch of Rev. J. B. Graw, D. D, next door to Mr. Forrester's cottage. It contained all the plunder except the revolver.

W. C. T. U.

New Jersey welcomed Mayor Hilton to work in the State April 1st. His itinerary continued until June 17th, with two meetings each day except Saturday. At all the meetings cards were passed for membership, 651 names were enrolled as members and 524 honorary members. The afternoon meetings were generally Bible readings, and were most excellent, ministers gave their support and their presence. He has helped to build up the faith of members, to create an interest among the indifferent, to lift up the W. C. T. U. to a higher standard in the community.

The W. C. T. U. meeting for next week will be the reading of the Treasurer's report, we hope every member will be present.

PRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

BASE BALL.

An audience numbering nearly two hundred, one half of whom were ladies, visited the ball grounds last Saturday and cheered the home team on to their second victory.

The visiting club were nots trangers to many of the audience, as they were here a few weeks ago and defeated the Spartan club by a score of 17 to 0.

That they intended to administer a second coat of whitewash was clearly shown by the confident manner in which they took the field. In figuring on their victory however, they overlooked a young man with a smooth face and a broad smile who has been pitching great ball for the home team lately.

The game had proceeded but two innings when the visitors realized that they were "up against it" in the strongest kind of a way.

Try as they would, they could do nothing with Mood's swift delivery when hits meant runs, and one little tally is all they secured during the nine innings.

By good base running and hits when they were needed our boys scored four runs and their second victory.

Whatever chance the visitors had of winning was spoiled by Klemm our center fielder, two men were on base with one out, when Klemm pulled down what seemed to be a safe two bagger, completing a double play by a beautiful throw to first and retiring the side. The score:

Palmyra	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0—4
Stetson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

FOUL TIPS.

Two games. Two victories.

The games was all over in an hour and forty minutes.

Someone should mark the score after each inning, on the score board in right field.

Beck's two base hit was a corker. He spoiled it by his own stupid base running when he was caught off second.

Roden received a painful bruise on the arm by being struck with a foul tip. Ouch!

Postmaster Geo. N. Wimer was an interested spectator. Instead of clapping his hands, he "stamped" his feet.

There should be a good audience next Saturday. Come down and help to make it three hundred.

Harry Douglass is a good hustling manager. He has a list of gentlemen in Palmyra whom he thinks will subscribe one dollar each for the support of the club. Ask him if your name is on that list.

Don't fail to see the game next Saturday. Palmyra vs Erie A. A., of Philadelphia. Palmyra will endeavor to make it three straight.

NEW OFFICERS.

The Epworth League is now holding its weekly prayer-meeting at the close of the regular Sunday evening service in the Methodist Church. The large attendance is encouraging and good singing, with short prayers and testimonies, make the meeting profitable and enjoyable to all present.

The newly elected officers of the League are president, Mark W. Wisham; First Vice President, W. H. Libe; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Judson Wilson; Third Vice-President, Mrs. William W. Dye; Fourth Vice-President, J. E. Baker; Secretary, Samuel H. Evaul; Treasurer, Miss Lottie Stowell.

RIVERSIDE.

Rev. J. W. Lynch had a vacation last week. He paid a visit to Ocean City.

C. H. Zeigler will erect a store and dwelling on the lot adjourning X. Walter's residence.

T. Zurbrugg, of the Watch Case Factory, is at Carlsbad, Austria.

Rev. J. W. Lynch, of the M. E. Church, is taking his vacation.

A siding is being laid from the main track into Haines Bros'. new flour mill.

B. H. Taylor has been elected president of the Building and Loan Association.

Miss Jennie Keebler has been confined to the house the past two weeks with quinzy.

A. C. Stecher, the newly appointed postmaster, will construct a building next to his store, to be used as a post-office.

A new platform is to be laid at the station. The timber to be used has been soaked in Hillyard Stokes new invention, "Woodaline."

Last week lightning struck near the centre of William Murphy's citron patch, out near Fairview. The electric fluid cleaned up everything within a radius of 20 feet, but did not tear up the ground in the least. Last year Mr. Murphy's house was struct by lightning.

At the meeting of the Riverside Building and Loan Association on Tuesday evening, Christian Dick was elected a director in the place of B. H. Taylor, who was vice bresident. Warren C. Pine was elected as a director to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Adolph Snow.

Mitch & Sons have secured the contract to furnish the lumber for the new electric light plant. Lew Holland has the contract for the mason work. The space to be occupied by the building is now being cleared, the woodman's are felling the majestic trees that formed the grove in the rear of the round house.

BRIDGEBOROUGH.

The recent rains have washed some very dangerous places along the stone road.

The W. C. T. U will hold a special session next Thursday evening at the parsonage.

Lumber has arrived for the much needed work on the old bridge over the Rancocas creek.

The Law and Order Society has announced its intention to meet next week for permanent organization.

Rev. J. H. Hutchinson, on Sunday morning delivered one of his most eloquent and powerful sermons.

John B. Knight led the Epworth League prayer meeting on Sunday night. The service was held in the main auditorium of the church.

On Friday the tail end of a very severe storm passed over here, accompanied with much wind and hail. Some of the stones were as large as hulled walnuts. Cornfields suffered by the force of the wind, while the hail stones battered away at the vine produce.

On Sunday night the good people who thought it too warm to attend religious services were startled by the crash of a large catawba tree that without warning or provocation just let go and fell to the earth across the stone road at Division street. There was no loss other than that occasioned to travel.

All telegrams are now written by typewriters so there will be less mistakes. It would be a good thing if some one would invent something whereby the telegrams could be delivered more punctual.

It looks as if the grape crop hereabouts would be a failure being attacked by the rot caused presumably by the wet weather.

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS.

A special meeting of the Township Committee was held on Tuesday evening, in Society Hall.

Jacob Thatcher was present and spoke against the merry-go-round, located at Broad and Elm.

The account school monies, of Collector Wm. B. Strong, were examined and found correct.

Albert Wallace refused to pay his stone road assessments of $18 giving the opinion of lawyer Israel Roberts that he was not liable for it. It was referred to Attorney Freuch for an opinion.

Complaint was made that trees along the sidewalk of Fifth street, near Market, interfered with pedestrains. The property owners were notified to trim the trees.

Mrs. Emma Bonsor was notified to remove the dangerous trees in front of her property on Cinnaminson avenue within ten days.

The question of the width of Delaware avenue was taken up. Mr. Temple stated that he had been imformed that there were deeds in existence calling for a street 50 feet wide and that it had been decided to stop work on the street until the matter was further investigated. Messrs. Jackson, Cooke Stowell were present and objected to the street being only 40 feet wide. Mr. Temple stated that the Township Committee had used every endeavor to have the street 50 feet wide but had failed owing to the opposition of property owners on the south side of the street. The engineer, Henry Haines, will further investigate the matter.

Twelve fire alarm boxes were ordered, located at Broad and Cinnaminson, Pear and Cinnaminson, Parry and Rowland, Wallace and Morgan, Morgan between 4th and 5th, Fourth and Cinnaminson, Fourth and Delaware, Third and Race, Fifth and Market, Broad and Arch, Firehouse, Waterworks. The "Novelty" style of alarm box was decided upon. A 20 cell battery was ordered purchased. The fire boxes will be located outside on poles, except at Broad and Race. Henry Haines was ordered paid $100 on account.

An ordinance was ordered drawn up to curb the following streets with 3x12 yellow pine plank: South Broad, between Morgan to Cinnaminson, Market street, East side, Broad to Jefferson, Market, West side, Broad to Fourth, Arch, East side, Broad to Third, West side, Broad to 2nd. The application of Harry Wilson to put up a merry-go-round at Broad and Elm was refused, as he refused to abide by the requirements of the Committee.

The Solicitor was ordered to draw up an ordinance licensing merry-go-rounds, circuses etc.

Bills of W. B. Strong $120.73 and J. O. Singer hauling ashes $3. were ordered paid.

Adjourned to meet August 3rd.

EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY NEWS.

Fortunately the people who traverse our streets have not had to submit to the sidewalk bicycle riding the past few days. I notice there have been no accidents to chronicle, this is no fault of some of these riders, but seems to be providental for those who don't ride and who are largely in the majority. It was supposed that the sidewalks were made for pedestrains and not for vehicles. Why is it that the people are subjected to this nuisance? I had occasion to be in the lower section of the town one afternoon recently, and one of the officials was not setting a very good example to other riders, after alighting from the train he passed over a good piece of roadway and became a deliberate sidewalk rider. Is it not time for the Township Committee to act in this matter or must we move and take our little children back to the city?

MOTHER.

CARD OF THANKS.

EDITOR NEWS.—Will you kindly put a card of thanks in your paper to those who assisted in my late bereavement.

Yours respectfully,
ADOLPH KILLIAN.

MARRIED.

CARNAC—MATTHEW.—July 20, in Mount Holly, by J. D. Clevenger, justice, Walter J. Carnac and Miss Ida M. Matthew, both of Springfield township.

JARRET—BURNS.—July 21, at Bordentown, by Rev. R. E. Campbell, Isreal A. Jarret, of Bordentown, and Anna E. Burns, of Fieldsboro.

MOORE—CARTER.—June 22, at Bordentown, by Rev. R. B. Stephenson, Edwin H. Moore and Nellie Carter, both of Bordentown.

PERKINS—WILMERTON.—July 22, at Beverly, by Rev. S. F. Gaskill, Harry D. Perkins and Miss Mary E. Wilmerton, both of Beverly.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—July 25, in Mount Holly, Benjamin R. Seaman.

CLAYTON.—July 21, at Burlington, Rachel A., daughter of William S. Clayton, in her 2d year.

COOPER.—July 22, at Palmyra, William Cooper, of Philadelphia, aged 35 years.

EISELE.—July 19, at Maple Shade, George B., infant son of Albert H. Eisele.

FIMPLE.—July 22, at Beverly, Martha E., widow of the late Richard R. Fimple.

KILLIAN.—July 21, in Camdem, Frederick Killian, aged 80 years. Interred at Palmyra.

MCCLOSKEY.—July 22, at Beverly, Palmer, infant son of James McCloskey.

MYERS.—July 22, in Mount Holly, Mary B., wife of John Myers, aged 25 years.

RYAN.—July 25, at Burlington, Frances H., daughter of James E. Ryan, aged 3 years.

STORY.—July 21, at Delanco, George W. Story, aged 82 years.

THEY DO THE WORK
BRONCHO
HOMŒOPATHIC Remedies 10c
Relieve and Cure
Head Troubles
Stomach Disorders
System Irregularities
27 formulas of noted physicians
"For every ill, a special pill."
If not at Drug Stores, write
BRONX CHEMICAL CO., YONKERS, N. Y.
Health Book Mailed Free.

LONDON, ENG.

MY DEAR MR. SLEEPER:—

I want to write you something of what is going on this side of the ocean, after parting with our steamer, the last link broken between us and our home, we passed into the chilly atmosphere of Liverpool, after getting fixed for the night I herrd the sweet voices of the great English salvation army under my window sing our sweet hymns and you were made to feel at once that though divided by the great ocean we were yet one people.

We proceeded at once to London by way of midland through Derbyshire to see the great oaks that had never been trimmeed, large enough to live in, entirely protected from the storms, with grounds underneath large enough for a garden. Much pleased with London, a great city, sewerage, lighting, drainage most complete, ambulances stationed all along at intervals in connection with the hospitals. We were most fortunate in being invited to lunch at the home of a friend near the entrance to Hyde Park to see the drilling of the guard after which they proceeded to the station to escort the Queen and her family in to the Palace, during the parades she sat next her daughter Beatrice, she is rather short and stout, wore a black silk dress, with a little white chiffon bonnet and sat in a little chair upon springs which made her appear to be bowing to everyone, but I am sorry to say when I saw her she was crying. So great was the rush there was a special order issued that no one should be disturbed sleeping on the streets that night. In Guy's Hospital alone they admitted 986 people injured during the illumination and parade.

The English gentlemen are fine but the ladies are almost insane on the subject of tea drinking, the effects of which you see in their faces and you do not find here that deep down devotion to royalty that one expects in this apparently well governed city which I suppose can be best explained when we are told there thousands go to bed each night hungry.

It is very pretty to watch from my window the different faces of the people which at this time represent almost every nation on the globe, the independent manner in which each one lives out his own life independent of the other, for instance if a person wishes to drown himself in the Thames he will lie there until seven in the evening or six in the morning when there will be a police boat sent out for the purpose of gathering up the bodies.

They have beautiful parks here among which I mention particularly Chew's Gardens at one time the home of Geoege the Third. Such roses, often reaching as high as the third story windows and I much admire the grass, instead of our constant cutting you have here nature undisturbed and all through the grass one sees the field flowers.

And now one word about the farm life, the picture-que stone house, the larger barn, the plain cooking, delicious stewed fruits, doing without deserts, cold meats and we can readily understand how the wife is able to mount this pretty little wagon and market the produce of their farm, no commission men here, the husband at home running the farm until they are rich enough to hire a farmer.

Fields rarely broken for vegetables, land farmed right up to the railroad tracks and should it incline too much it is sown in seed, turnip, mustard or buckwheat. Grass much richer and heavier than ours and I have noticed no blight on any fruit trees anywhere and yet I am told they do not spray.

Oh I wonder whether we exactly appreciate the advantages of our beloved country or what individually we could make it, both for ourselves and those that shall follow after us, by, watching more closely our beautiful water courses, by compelling our railroad companies to use the spark extinguisher that our car rides should pass through beautiful shade trees.

Thy friend,
I. E. DAVIS

$1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND LONG BRANCH.

Popular One-Day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad,

Commencing July 15 and every Thursday thereafter until August 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run an excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Long Branch, for which tickets will be sold at the extremely low rate of $1.50 for the round trip. Children between five and twelve years of age half price

The tickets will be good only on special train in each direction on day of issue, leaving Palmyra at 7.23 A. M., returning, leaving Loug Branch 6.10 P. M., and Ocean Grove 6.25 P. M.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicines. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at G. T. William's drug store.

ELMER SHANE,

Movings to and from the City promptly attended to.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Care in hauling goods a specialty.

Residence—Horace Avenue near Fourth Palmyra. P. O. box 134.

CHARLES S. VOORHIS,

DENTIST,

Morgan Avenue and Fourth Street,

PALMYRA, N. J.

NOTICE.

We hold a meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the promotion of Scriptural Holiness and the Salvation of Souls. To which we kindly invite people of all denominations.

CARL A. PETERSON,
MRS. H. D. PETERSON,
223 Horace Avenue.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of one hundred inventions wanted.

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BALLS, BATS, KITES, HOPS, ETC., FOR THE BOYS.

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AND CONFECTIONERY AND STATIONERY FOR ALL.

Also Afternoon and Story Papers, Magazines, Etc.

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BROAD ST., BELOW LECONEY AVE

PALMYRA, N. J.

Fresh Bread and Cake constantly on hand.

Parties and Wedding Cakes made to order at the shortest possible notice and prompt delivery.

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Orders for Families a Specialty.

Also a fine line of Fancy Cakes.

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PALMYRA, NEW JERSEY.

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I have removed my

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where will be kept a supply of

- MILK AND CREAM, -

John Schroepfer.

N. B.—My wagon will make deliveries as usual.

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takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general that he is now in the

Merchant Tailoring Business

at the S. W. Cor. 11th and Sansom Streets, Phila., where he carries a full line of seasonable goods at most reasonable prices.

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Collars, Hames, Saddles, Robes, Horse Clothing and Stable Goods, at Philadelphia Prices.

SUMMER SHEETS and LAP DUSTERS.

Howard B. Neff, Harness Maker.

105 W. Broad St., Palmyra, N. J.

Repairing done neat and strong.

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A HEALTHY GARDEN, A GREEN LAWN AND FREE BLOOMING FLOWERS,

by using

The J. E. Tygert Co's SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.

They will be found surely useful wherever highest fertility is desired.

It combines the patent qualities of guano and with the permanency of Bone Phosphate and is a real root nourisher. Put up in bags of 10, 25 and 50 pounds each. For sale by

A. H. Thompson,
Palmyra, N. J.

WITH THANKS...

for past favors, and trusting that I will have a continuance of your patronage, I beg to announce that I am again prepared to furnish you with the finest of . . . . . .

FISH, CLAMS and Green Produce.

West Palmyra. Wm. Cephas.

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Dressmaking Trimmings, Hosiery Notions, Bric-A-Brac, Glassware, Etc.,

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TROTH & CO., Broad St., opp. Station, Palmyra.

Examine the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove—absolutely safe—burns head-light oil.

SPECIAL!

SOMETHING EXTRA GOOD

CINNAMINSON BLEND TEA

is a Blend of Eight Different Teas

PRICE 37 CTS. A LB.

A trial will convince you of its superior quality over a plain tea even at the price of 60c a pound.

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NOW is the time to get your new spring suit, and you cannot do better than to patronize your home tailor. I have all the latest styles and novelties for spring and summer.

ALFRED COLLIER, CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

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Where milk can be had at any time except Sunday, but delivered daily. A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. FRANK CLARK.

GET YOUR COAL FROM THE PEOPLE'S COAL & ICE CO.,

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Prices for Ice 1897, are as follows:

8	POUNDS DAILY,		5	CENTS OR	35	CENTS PER WEEK.			
12	"	"	6	"	45	"	"	"	
16	"	"	8	"	55	"	"	"	
20	"	"	10	"	63	"	"	"	
25	"	"	13	"	70	"	"	"	

40 to 100 Pounds, at rate of Forty Cents per hundred.

Also hauling of all kinds. Particular care and attention given to movings. Prices moderate.

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lights the way and stays lighted. All brass, nickel-plated—no tin; outside oil-filler; cotton packed oil fount; double convex ground photo-lens; burns kerosene, throws a light 60 ft. and weighs but 12 ounces.

Three years a leader, and three years' improvements now added. Absolutely the handsomest and best bicycle lamp ever made. Sold by all leading dealers.

THE PLACE & TERRY MFG. CO., 247 Centre Street, New York.

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More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

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Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ills of humanity.

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A beautiful, thoroughly made and finely finished Bicycle Lamp, jolt and cyclone proof.

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GIVEN AWAY TO INVENTORS.

$150.00 every month given away to any one who applies through us for the most meritorious patent during the month preceding.

We secure the best patents for our clients, and the object of this offer is to encourage inventors to keep track of their bright ideas. At the same time we wish to impress upon the public the fact that

IT'S THE SIMPLE, TRIVIAL INVENTIONS THAT YIELD FORTUNES,

such as the "car-window" which can be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, "sauce-pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," and a thousand other little things that most any one can find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Try to think of something to invent.

IT IS NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

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COUNTING APPLE SEEDS.

Beside the hearth one winter night,
Made rosy by the great log's light,
That, flaming up the chimney dark,
Hit every cranny, every nook,
Upon the rug a little maid
Sat curled in pose demure and staid.

In pensive mood, with dreamy eyes,
She sits, while up the chimney flies
A thought with every fiery spark,
Glinting and flashing through the dark,
Till with a sigh profound and deep
She moves as one moves in her sleep.

A rosy apple in her hand
A weight of thought seems to demand.
She taps it with a finger light,
Then carefully she takes a bite,
Another bite, now one, now two.
The core is thus exposed to view.

Another sigh: What can it be,
My little maid, that aileth thee?
Ah! What is this? Some incantation,
Muttered with such reiteration?
Hark! As each seed her bright eyes see,
These are the words that come to me:

"One I love, two I love,
Three I love, I say!
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away."

Here a tear rolls brightly down.
What the secret she has won?
Who can say? But just behind
Sounds a voice so soft and kind:
"Look again! Thou must indeed
Find for me another seed!"

Rosier her bright cheeks grow
In the firelight's ruddy glow.
Sure enough, a culprit seed
Finds she in the core indeed.
"From thy lips I fain would hear
What the sixth one means, my dear."

"Six he loves," she murmured low.
And the firelight's flickering glow
Two happy faces now disclose,
With cheeks a-glowing like the rose.
But here we'll let the curtain fall,
For the end is best of all.

—Sacramento Union.

CUNNING OF THE LEFT HAND

Some of the Advantages That Are Possessed by the Ambidextrous.

Ambidextrous men and women, or those who can use either right or left hand with equal facility, are not nearly so frequently met with as might at first be supposed—in fact, they are quite rare. This double faculty is, however, much more frequently met with among butchers and sailors than in any other walks of life. Left handed butchers are numerous, as a walk through any of our large market houses will quickly demonstrate, but it is a very interesting study to watch one of them who will cut, chop, saw and handle his meat without once changing it from one side to the other on the block or changing his own position.

In view of the many advantages derived from the ability to use both hands equally well many people have often expressed surprise at the action of educational authorities in insisting on the use of only the right hand instead of trying to develop an equal skill in the other. They all stick to the right handed idea, however, and an old resident of Frankford, noted for his ambidextrousness, is still mourning the loss of a prize at school through the use of his left hand in writing, although he was equally skillful as a penman with his right.

The benefits derived from the use of both hands were excellently illustrated in the experience of two carpenters who lived in Frankford some years ago. Their names were Cross and Walton, and the former was right handed, the latter left handed. As one was also very tall and the other very short, they made a curious couple, but they always worked together laying floors and putting up joiners' work in buildings.

They could take jobs of this character cheaper than any other, because they could work from either end toward each other so handily. Cross would square a floor board at one end and Walton would "scribe" and cut it off to fit at the other end and then nail down, working together from opposite ends.

Left handed machinists are always at a disadvantage, as machinery is invariably adapted to people who work right handed, but the ambidextrous man or woman is always at home in whatever work is undertaken.—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT SHE NEGLECTED.

He Was a Student of Human Nature, and He Caught Her.

Albert Bloodgood gazed long and earnestly into his young wife's eyes. It was evident that serious doubts had taken possession of him. He had been married to Sylvia Bloodgood for three days and had thought that he was happy, but now, as she sat beside him in the saloon of the plunging steamer, a horrible thought suddenly forced itself upon him.

The sweet girl who had given her life into his keeping noticed that something was out of whack with him, and, looking up, more as an innocent child would look at a parent than as a wife contemplating the features of her husband, she asked:

"Doesn't 'oom love 'oor 'ittle darlie any more? Tell me, darling, what it is that troubles you. Don't try to conceal it from 'oor 'ittle lovey dovey. You know I'm so wise I can see everything. You told me so yesterday, when I guessed what you had in that pretty jewel box for me."

He sighed and said:

"Ah, sweetness, I don't know whether I ought to impart my thoughts to you or not. Perhaps I am borrowing trouble. But I have, as you know, always been of a studious disposition. I have studied men and women, and I have been wont to think that I knew human nature."

"Yes," she urged, becoming interested; "go on."

"Well, either my observations and deductions have been wrong or you don't love me as a wife should love her husband."

"Oh, Albert," the sweet girl cried, flinging her arms around his neck and sobbing pitifully, "what has caused you to form this cruel, cruel opinion? What has 'oor 'ittle darlie done to arouse such a suspicion?"

"It isn't what you have done," he replied, "but what you have not done, that worries me."

She drew back in wild fear and waited for him to proceed.

"Yes," he went on, "it is what you have neglected that has caused these doubts to take possession of me. Here we've been married for three days, and you have not yet asked me to solemnly declare that I never really loved until I came to know you."

With a guilty look she slunk away to her stateroom, for she knew that she had forever forfeited the right to claim his confidence.—Cleveland Leader.

... —This will never do, Jones. You write here of "a pen dipped in gall." We've given up gall. Make it "a pen charged with dangerous septicæmia."—Pick Me Up.

The man who tries to turn out to the left always goes home with an impression that the streets are filled by crowds of boorish persons.—Milwaukee Journal.

I have always thought that what was good was only what was beautiful put in action.—Rousseau.

STREET OF SPIDERS.

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES MADE IN A FLORIDA THICKET.

Immense Webs Woven by Yellow Spiders. A Mysterious Disappearance Explained. A Fruitlike Crab—Tricks of Nature Protect the Defenseless.

Once, in attempting to force my way through the thick bay cedar underbrush of one of the smaller and outer keys of the Florida reef I suddenly broke into an opening which had the appearance of a narrow street or trail. The brush was six or eight feet in height and remarkably thick, and the heat was intolerable. The branches and leaves which were interlaced formed a perfect network and gave shelter to innumerable crabs, which had taken possession of old birds' nests, while under foot the eggs and newly hatched terns almost covered the ground.

Once in the opening or street it was found to be about seven feet across, winding away out of sight, but my way was blocked by several curious obstacles—a succession of webs stretched vertically across the pathway at intervals of five or six feet. They were of extraordinary strength and were thrown out and poised in a marvelous manner. In the center of each of these silken barriers clung a huge yellow spider, so ugly and conspicuous that I stopped before the first doubting the evidence of my eyes, and as I looked the first yellow spider of the series disappeared. There was no doubt about it. At first so striking and gaudy, it slowly faded away, and through the web I could see other yellow spiders beyond, suggesting that it was no illusion.

While I stood wondering in the hot sun the spider solved the mystery by appearing again, first dimly, then like many spiders quivering in the strong light, finally resolving itself into one huge yellow fellow that moved like a pendulum to and fro and then stopped. I touched it gently with a switch I held, whereupon it deliberately began to swing its huge body, imparting to the entire web a vibratory motion which increased in rapidity until the body of the spider began to grow fainter, and in a few moments became invisible. It was all very simple when understood. The spider when alarmed began to swing, gradually increasing the motion until it disappeared or could not be followed by the eye. Thinking the case might be exceptional, I again touched the spider, and again it literally swung itself out of sight.

Crawling beneath the web, I confronted the next spider, which also was yellow or saffron in color, with black, velvetlike markings, hanging in the sun like a great topaz, its web dotted with the remains of many feasts—empty skeletons of insects, bits of pearly fish scales, perhaps dropped by some passing bird, a delicate feather and a motley array of flies and other insect folk. At first the spider paid me scant attention, then I saw a slight convulsive movement of its legs as it imparted the first long swing to its hammocklike web that put this wonderful life saving device, for this it was, in motion. It was the spider's defense and protection from enemies.

Certain birds undoubtedly preyed upon the spiders, and this faculty of mysteriously disappearing had on more than one occasion served it well. I could easily imagine the astonishment of the bird when darting down to seize the plump and showy spider to find that it had slipped away.

There was much in this street of yellow spiders to distract the mind from the intense heat that poured down from the almost vertical sun. In the middle of the path, beyond a turn, grew a clump of cactus, with here and there a ripe fruit rich in the purple of full maturity—a brilliant contrast to the green leaves. As I stood watching the hermit crabs dropping from the bushes and scurrying away over the sand I thought I saw a ripe fruit of the cactus move; then, to my amazement, it passed directly out of sight, not after the fashion of the spiders, but by slipping around one of the big leaves. I almost expected to see the others follow it, but nothing of the kind occurred. I walked along and placed myself in a position to see behind the broad, flat, pear shaped leaf. There was the purple object, now moving cautiously around with the evident intention of keeping itself out of sight, and then I saw that it was a crab, a crab with a purple back the exact tint of the fruit, while its general shape, when the legs were tucked up beneath the body, made the crab a mimic of the cactus fruit, a protective resemblance so perfect that the crab was safe from sharp eyed enemies, and I should have passed it by had it remained quiet, but the phenomenon of moving fruit attracted my attention and led to its discovery.

For some distance I followed this street of spiders, creeping beneath the webs when I could, and everywhere these tricks of nature to protect the defenseless were apparent. The eggs of the gulls simulated the sand in color; the little mantis, which clung to the big cedar, was the exact tint of the leaves and defied detection until accidentally brushed off. Over all life in the secluded spot nature had thrown her protecting mantle of mimicry.—New York Post.

Making It Easy.

Old John S—— was a rural postman in a west country district and in a rather rough fashion was also an amateur dentist. On his rounds one day he met a certain farmer about to start for a six mile ride to town for the purpose of getting an aching tooth drawn. On seeing old John, however, the farmer, distracted with pain, determined to test the old man's skill as a tooth puller. A pair of somewhat rusty pliers was produced, and after a few tugs the tooth was held up for the farmer to see, who exclaimed:

"Why, John, you've drawn the wrong tooth! That is a sound one!"

"I know that, maister," said John, "but now I can get at the other handier."—Pearson's Weekly.

Walter Besant's Tribute to America.

Sir Walter Besant, the eminent English novelist, said, when he went back to England after a visit here, that nothing he saw in America impressed him so deeply as the devotion of our young people to their flag; that nowhere except among British soldiers had he seen such affection and respect for a national emblem, and that a nation which as a whole felt as we seemed to feel about our colors from the time we left our mothers' knees, was one that could withstand the whole world in arms.—Charles Sydney Clark in St. Nicholas.

The London Spectator says 1,000 of the Irish constabulary with rifles would restore the worst mob of Constantinople to comparative sanity in ten minutes.

The intellect has only one failing, which, to be sure, is a very considerable one. It has no conscience.—Lowell.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

The Hotel Didn't Burn, but if It Had He Would Have Been Fixed.

"Do you believe that we are sometimes forewarned of great dangers?" asked the commercial traveler. "Did you ever have—what you call it?—premonitions? Well, I was premonished the other night. I had to put up at a junction hotel, and they sent me clear up to the top of the building into one of those rooms with a slanted ceiling. You know the kind. You pay for the room, and the roof occupies it.

"There was one window. I looked out of the window, and it seemed to be at least 60 feet down to the ground. It was a wooden building, and an old one, understand? While I was looking out of the window a freight train went by, and the engine threw out a million sparks.

"'Well,' I says to myself, 'I can see my finish right now. There'll be 40 trains going by on these two roads tonight, and it's a four to one shot that this hotel is going to catch fire.' I looked out again. There wasn't any fire escape, and they didn't have any rope in the room. You see, in a good many places like that they have a big coil of rope in one corner and a sign that says, 'In case of fire take hold of the rope and jump.' A man reads that sign and then he can't sleep all night.

"Well, I looked out of the window again, and a switch engine pulled past and shot out a lot of live cinders as big as your fist. That settled it. I went over to the bed and found it had two sheets. I took out my pencil and figured that I could tear each sheet into four strips, and, allowing for the knots, each sheet would make about 24 feet of fire escape, although, of course, there would be some waste where I would have to tie it to the bed. I figured that I could push the bed over to the window, fasten one end of my rope to the headboard and play out about 45 feet. I had it all fixed—some water all ready in the bowl, so as to dampen the knots and pull them hard. Of course I still had some distance to fall after I got to the end of my rope, but that was all right. You know, as soon as I had my rope fixed I was going to drop the mattress, so as to have something to fall on.

"I took my cardcase, watch, money and keys and tied them in a handkerchief, which I very carefully placed on the window sill, so that it would not be overlooked in the hurry of getting away. There didn't seem to be anything else that I could do until the alarm was given, so I turned in and fell asleep right away. I wasn't worrying, because I was ready, no matter what happened. I had been asleep about three minutes, it seemed to me, when somebody pounded at my door and told me to get up; that it was 7 o'clock. I got up and dressed, and you can imagine how badly I was disappointed. Oh, I was sore! But, say, suppose the hotel had caught fire. Wouldn't that have been a star story?"—Chicago Record.

SERPENT POISON.

The Venom of the Cobra Is Deadly Almost Beyond Belief.

It was in the autumn of 1891 that Calmette, while acting as director of the Bacteriological institute of Saigon, Cochin China, first commenced his experiments on the neutralization of serpent venom in the animal system. He had exceptional opportunities in the matter of serpent venom wherewith to carry out his investigations, inasmuch as a band of cobras had recently attacked a village in the vicinity of Bac-Lieu, and by order of the governor of the district no fewer than 90 specimens of the terrible Naja tripudians, or cobra de capello, were forwarded in a barrel to the institute.

Forty of these reptiles arrived alive, and several were at once sacrificed to secure their venom glands. Each gland, resembling both in size and shape a shelled almond, contains about 30 drops of venom, and in this transparent limpid liquid is embodied a toxine of extraordinary strength. As is well known, this cobra is the most dreaded of all serpents, and it is widely distributed over India, Burma, Sumatra, Java, Malacca and Cochin China. Until Calmette, however, set to work to systematically study the nature of this reptile's venom, but little precise or reliable information had been obtained as to its character. It was, of course, necessary in the first instance to ascertain, within as narrow a limit as possible, the exact degree of toxic power inherent in the venom, and to determine, if possible, the precise dose lethal in respect of each variety of animal experimented upon.

A correct calculation of the quantity of venom required in every case was, however, found to be quite impossible, for so virulent is the poison that a single drop of an emulsion produced by pounding up 8 glands in 300 grams of distilled water is sufficient, when introduced into the vein of a rabbit's ear, to kill it in five minutes. All the mammals to which Calmette administered this cobra venom, such as monkeys, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, succumbed more or less quickly, according to the size of the dose.—Longman's Magazine.

The Peacock at Home.

The real home of the peacock or peafowl is in India. There they were and are hunted, and their flesh is used for food. As the birds live in the same region as the tiger, peacock hunting is a very dangerous sport. The long train of the peacock is not its tail, as many suppose, but is composed of feathers which grow out just above the tail and are called the tail coverts. Peacocks have been known for many hundred years. They are mentioned in the Bible. Job mentions them, and they are mentioned, too, in I Kings x. Hundreds of years ago in Rome many thousand peacocks were killed for the great feasts which the emperors made. The brains of the peacock were considered a great treat and many had to be killed for a single feast.—St. Nicholas.

According to the computation of the Russian chronologists the creation took place B. C. 5508.

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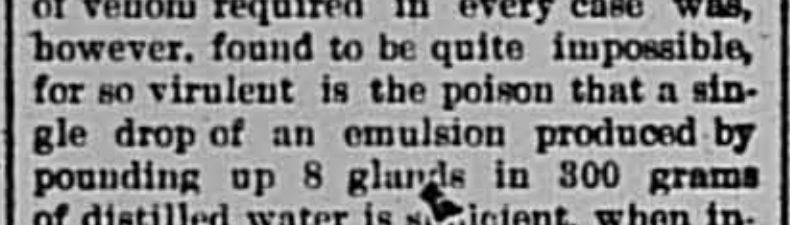

A LUCKY FIND.

Tale of a Valuable Watch That Was Lost on an Elevated Railroad.

"This watch in itself is a valuable one," said a New York business man as he took the timepiece from the peculiar looking fob in which he carries it, "but it had an adventure last week that gives it a still greater value to me. The fob is an heirloom, and, as you may see, would be apt to attract attention anywhere.

"One afternoon last week I was going up town on a crowded train on the Sixth avenue elevated. The train was so crowded that I was compelled to stand on a car platform close to the brake wheel. As the train was rounding the curve out of West Third street I took my watch from my pocket, removed it from the fob, and, after noting the time, shoved it back into the fob and returned it, as I thought, to the pocket. Instead of getting it into the pocket, however, it was on the outside, and as I let it go it fell. The guard saw it as it fell and reached out his foot to save it from going between the platforms, but failed, and down it went.

"I got off the train at Eighth street and ran back as fast as I could to the spot where the watch had dropped, having, I may of course say, not the slightest hope that the watch would be anywhere to be seen. When I reached the place, my heart almost jumped out of my throat, for there in the street, conspicuous among its surroundings, lay the fob. I picked it up. It was empty. No watch could I find anywhere.

"'Some one has found it,' was naturally my conclusion, and that was the last I ever expected to hear or see of it.

"But as I walked back toward the Eighth street station I got to thinking about the matter differently. If any one had found the watch, why should he have left the fob? The more I thought of it the more I made up my mind that the watch hadn't been found. I boarded a train at Eighth street and went up town to the railroad headquarters. There I told of the singular thing that had happened to my watch, and the officer in charge told me that after the commission hours were over for the day the track walkers would start from Fifty-ninth street down the line, making their regular inspection of the rails and roadway, and he would instruct them to keep an eye out for the lost watch.

"'But,' said he, smiling, 'I guess you will have to come to the conclusion, after all, that some one else will tell the time by it hereafter if it hasn't been smashed to pieces by the fall.'

"Next day I went to the office. My watch was there. A track walker had discovered it by the light of his torch at midnight lying snugly on one of the girders or braces of the iron roadway beneath the track. The ring was sprung out of its fastening in the stem, and the watch was open. There was a dent on the case at the hinge. In falling the watch had struck in some mysterious way so that it had been forced from the fob, which went on down to the street. Beyond the trifling damage I mentioned the watch was not injured in the slightest. If there ever was a luckier find than that, I never heard of it."—New York Sun.

THE SACRIFICE.

It Made Mamma Sad, but the Baby Gloated and Was Glad.

She was a sweet little woman, with big brown eyes and a pretty air of determination and hardly summoned fortitude, as she led a 4-year-old boy into an up town barber shop. She took off his hat and dallied lovingly for a moment with his long yellow curls. Then she spoke to the man in the first chair, but her voice faltered and fell, and no one else could hear what she said.

In a minute the little chap was perched atop of a hassock placed in the chair, a big apron was around his neck, and the barber with comb and shears in hand was preparing to begin his work.

The little woman seated herself resolutely with her face to the street and gazed straight out at the stream of teams and bicycles that fills Woodward avenue just before noon, but she didn't seem to see anything of the long procession.

"Snip, snip, snip," went the shears, and still she looked straight ahead before her. Then her head began to turn slowly, but before the fatal chair came in view she had recovered her nerve and straightened herself with a little shiver, fixing her gaze once more on the opposite side of the street.

But that couldn't last long. Her hands were beating nervously on the arms of the chair, and the toe of a dainty boot made a rat-a-tat-tat on the tiling. She shifted uneasily in her seat, and pretty soon her head turned again, very slowly this time, until she could see the devastation the shears had wrought.

One side of the little chap's head was already shorn of its long locks, and the unfeeling tonsorial artist held another curl at full length. "Snip" went the shears. The little woman gasped, and a big tear rolled down her cheek. She flicked it off, but another followed it. She didn't look away again, but the barber's task was nearly finished before she trusted herself to speak.

Then she swallowed hard, tried to smile and said in a strained, wabbly voice:

"They're almost gone now, baby."

"Yes," responded the youngster, with an approving glance at his reflection in the mirror. "I guess Dick won't call me a little girl any more."—Detroit News.

A young English girl, at a reception given to a number of literary lions, remarked to one of them, after a survey of the collection, "How very odd that the better they write the uglier they are!"

Life of the Sultan.

Richard Davey, in his book, "The Sultan and His Subjects," says:

"As to the sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at 6 and works with his secretaries until noon, when he breakfasts. After that he takes a drive or a row on the lake, within his vast park. When he returns, he gives audience to the grand vizier, the sheik-ul-islam, and other officials. At 8 o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not infrequently in company with one of the embassadors. Occasionally his majesty entertains the wives and daughters of the embassadors and other Pera notabilities at dinner. The meal, usually a very silent one, is served in gorgeous style, a la Francaise, on the finest of plate and the most exquisite of porcelain. The treasures of silver and the Sevres at Yildiz are hors de ligne, both in quantity and quality. Very often in the evening Abdul Hamid plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of 'La Fille de Mme. Angot.' He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which, on great occasions, is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations."

COSTLY ECCENTRICITY.

He Burned the Second Copy In Order to Possess the Only One In Existence.

A certain servant, noted for his eccentricities, had a mania for collecting rare and curious old books, which absorbed the greater part of his not inconsiderable fortune.

Among other rarities he possessed a volume which he prized most highly, as he believed it to be the only one extant. Learning one day that there existed in Paris another copy of the same work, he stuffed his pockets full of bank-notes, and set out for the French capital, where he drove straight to the address of his "rival."

After the usual preliminaries, the following conversation took place:

"Sir, you possess a copy of such and such a work?"

"Quite right. The book is in my library. You wish to look at it, here it is."

"Very good. I'll give you 1,000 fr. for it."

"Sir, I am not a dealer in books."

"Five thousand francs?"

"I repeat——"

"Ten thousand francs?"

"Really, sir, I am not justified in refusing such an offer. Here, the book is yours."

Our savant paid down the money and received the volume. The scene of the interview was a large library, where a blazing fire was burning. Having attentively examined his newly acquired treasure, our savant suddenly threw it into the fire with a satisfaction which he made no attempt to conceal. The Frenchman, in the belief that he had to deal with a madman, tried to snatch the book out of the flames, but was stopped by his visitor, who calmly observed:

"Sir, I also possess a copy of this work. It is now the only one that exists in the world. I wish you a very good morning."—Tid-Bits.

USES OF OLD SHOES.

The Manner in Which They are Treated in This Country and in France.

Old shoes are not lost by any means. In this country they are dissected and subjected to a course of manipulations by which they are converted into a kind of artificial leather, which is made to look very fine, and may be elegantly ornamented. In France they go through a less elaborate transformation. At the military prison in Montpellier the shoes, the majority of which come from Spain, are ripped apart and the nails are drawn out. The parts are softened in water, and are then cut up by a machine into vamps for children's or little girls' shoes. The soles are likewise utilized. The smallest pieces are used to make the Louis XIV. toes which were in fashion a few years ago. Pieces a little larger and thinner are made into the soles of babies' shoes. The nails of iron are separated by means of a magnet from copper nails, and the latter are sold for a higher price than the others. The manager of the prison represents that the returns from this manufacture nearly equal the cost of the old shoes.—Twinkles.

A Railroad Without Cars.

"There is a railroad out in Oregon which has no cars," said J. W. Cooper, Jr., the railway man. "This does not mean that the railway is deserted, for it does a very good business. The railroad of which I speak is in the forest of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, near The Dalles. The trains in use by the railway consist of an ordinary locomotive, such as is in common use on logging railways, and a string of logs, each log being as large in diameter or larger than the boiler of the engine. The sleepers between the rails have boards nailed to them, and on these boards the logs slide. The boards are greased except on descending grades, and the train moves at a pretty fast rate of speed.

"When the end of the road is reached the logs are run into a flume and carried two miles to the mill, where they are manufactured into boards, which are shipped by another flume two miles further to the planing mill."—Chicago Times-Herald.

McKinley Garten School.

Up in the North Carolina mountains an old man has a cabin which is a resort for hunters. He has a grandchild of whom he is very proud. She is a pretty, golden-haired girl and a pet of the hunters, who warm the cockles of the old man's heart by singing her praises.

On a recent trip one of the hunters, after a little skirmish with the child, went out to the old man, who was doing some work about the cabin, and said:

"I say, grandpop, Nellie is smarter than ever."

"Yes," responded the old man, proudly. "When she was in the city a visitin' of her aunt she went to one of those McKinley garten schools and learned a heap."—Washington Star.

Time for Action.

"I see that there has been an oatmeal trust formed," said the shoe-clerk boarder.

"That settles it," said the Cheerful Idiot. As long as the trusts were content to lay their clammy fangs on the homes of the country it was none of our business, but when they attack the boarding houses it is time for action. —Indianapolis Journal.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the Cheerful Idiot, pausing in the sawing of his chop.

"Why?" kindly asked the shoe clerk boarder.

"He must have hesitated three of four years before striking the fatal blow."—Indianapolis Journal.

WHAT AILS THE BARON?

Lord Tweedmouth Snaps at Postmaster Dayton.

A recent cable from London tells of an inquiry by Lord Tweedmouth into alleged Postoffice abuses. One of the witnesses wanted to put in a statement by Postmaster Dayton of New York, whereupon his Lordship said:

"You need not make this committee the means of answering Postmaster Dayton. We do not care about his views."

The witness mildly replied that he was working out a comparison.

"Leave Postmaster Dayton out of the question" retorted his Lordship. "I do not care a snap for him."

Why Baron Tweedmouth was so snappish when the American official was mentioned is not explained; but it is supposed that allowances ought to be made for his Lordship, however, for he had just drawn a check for $25,000, the agreed damages payable by his son to Birdie Sutherland for breach of promise of marriage.

Had Better Consider It.

It is well known, and sorrowfully admitted, by all intelligent persons, of candor, that the social and moral world is being shocked every day by the increasing number of high crimes against person and property, notably against personal and family rights and privileges.

Those dastardly acts of recklessness, butchery and suicide, of which Coroner's juries say that "there was no apparent cause," "no reason could be found," and kindred verdicts, are puzzling the minds of *very many* eminent moralists of the present day.

Undoubtedly one reason for this is that many pulpiteers and moralists study and preach more often upon "Olympic Games," "Base Ball," "The Bicycle," "Military Schools" "Politics," etc., than upon the subjects of "Angels," (good and bad) and the "Devil"—chief of the evil ones—which are among the most important subjects treated upon in the Bible. They are directly and indirectly mentioned 1,582 times!

The book, "Spiritualism Examined and Refuted," which is admitted to be a wonderful compendium of facts appertaining to the great system of "Spiritual Philosophy," does so treat upon the subject of angels—both good and evil—that their origin, nature, character and office are readily understood in a practical way, even by the common people. Hence, to read the work carefully, is to be forearmed, which is to be informed; insomuch that the otherwise unlearned may escape the calamities often consequent upon ignorance of Human and Demon Magnetism.

Human Magnetism, or Mesmerism, now scientifically called "Hypnotism," is a mental or psycological force which *often is*, and *always can be* a stepping-stone to Demon Magnetism, which is, simply, real "Spiritual Phenomena. *This fact is not now generally known!*

The work clearly shows that the *teachings* of the Bible withstand all criticisms, and, also, that ALL of their enemies quote from them when they wish to say anything *morally grand*, or to formulate any moral criterion for practical reference.

While this book does not mention any church or denomination, it *does prove*, incidentally, that the Almighty God of Bible account is a JUST, rather than an *unjust* Being; and that He is still on the giving hand, even to His worst enemies; and that they may, *if they will*, have eternal life as well as this day of probation.

It would interest more than a million of people in our own country to know that this work is *the first one of its size* to present clear-cut proof that *only* those who accept Christ as their Saviour have *any title* to immortality. The contrary view is the foundation on which Spiritualism rests.

The experience, close study and observations of the author for more than thirty years, and the introduction of 200 quotations, with book and page and paper and date given, makes it a valuable library for reference.

Attention is called to some of the commendations this book has received:—

REVIEW OF REVIEWS; "He [the author] considers Spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religious and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy."

REV. H. L. HASTINGS, editor of the *Christian*, "Mr. Dadmun's book contains a large number of facts and extracts which I am very glad to get hold of. I do not doubt the general correctness of his positions."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"Certainly the book is a valuable work of reference, if not for study, by those interested in the questions the author has striven to answer."

OUR HOPE AND LIFE IN CHRIST:—"It is a valuable book for all English reading families, and, also, for preachers, lectures, and debaters against Spiritualism."

MESSIAH'S ADVOCATE:—"The book will well repay the trouble to peruse it, in furnishing them with overwhelming evidence against the false claims of Spiritualism."

CAMDEN POST:—"The greatest questions pertaining to Man, here and hereafter, are discussed with brevity, comprehensiveness and—if pointed evidences from many sources are considered—with considerable ability; thus making it worthy of study by any student of human, superhuman, or Divine forces, the evil as well as the good."

REV. MILES GRANT, the well-known writer, lecturer and debater:—"It is a work for the times. It is comprehensive, abounding in important facts, just such as are needed to form a correct conclusion as to the merit of Spiritualism."

REV. G. F. HAINES, Salem, Mass. said to the author:—"I have read every word in your book. It is a valuable work, especially for reference, and I use it as such."

MESSIAH'S HERALD:—"This work is intended to explain the mystery of Spiritualism. We have no doubt that the position by the author that it is a mixture of false and real phenomena is correct. As to the character of the supernatural element in its workings, we endorse the conclusions he reaches, that the agencies at work are the Devil and his angels. There is no doubt but the scathing denunciations of the false theology of Spiritualism are justified in the premises."

REVIEW and HERALD, Battle Creek, Mich.:—"The author occupies the true position in regard to conditional immorality, and hence holds the only true vantage ground from which the claims of Spiritualism can be successfully refuted.

The author shows that Spiritualism is not a humbug, as so many claim, and are thereby thrown off their guard; that it is not religion; that its claims are false; that its phenomena are beyond human power, and that its teachings are destructive to morality, and utterly blasphemous."

DR. A. F. RANDALL, Port Huron, Mich.:—"I can conscientiously say it is a *grand* book—ought to be read by everybody; then philosophers would no longer go about like Diogenes with a lantern in broad daylight."

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