HEADQUARTERS FOR BICYCLE GOODS

Star Clothing Manufacturing Co.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

Bicycle Suits. Sweaters.
Bicycle Stockings. Racing Suits.
Bicycle Belts. Full length Tights
Bicycle Caps Knee Tights.
Combination Pants

Lowest Prices. Best Goods.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICED CLOTHIERS.

Star Clothing Manufacturing Co.

330 CENTER-STREET, DUNKIRK, N. Y.

☞ We pay your Railroad Fare on all purchases as before.

The Two Theories.

There are two fundamentally antagonistic views of the relation of government to this inherent tendency. One theory is that the opportunity of the rich must not be restrained. Its leading idea is that a man must be allowed to do what he chooses with his own wealth and power, no matter who may suffer from the indulgence of his inclinations. The other is that the power of the rich must not be exercised so as to destroy the opportunity of the poor.

It is between these two diametrically opposite theories that all economic battles are fought. The claim of the one is always that the right of the rich to use the power they have derived from successful ventures, from inheritance, or from combinations of power and avoidance of risk and liability, shall not be restricted; the contention of the other is always that some restriction upon the opportunity of the weak shall be removed.

Free trade is the broadest, the fullest, and most pronounced exponent of the first of these theories. Its claim is that, however much the poor may suffer, the opportunity of the rich to buy for the least money and sell for the largest profit must not be interfered with. Money is the only measure of prosperity; men must take care of themselves. If the poor grow poorer it is merely because they are not strong enough to stand competition. It means absolute freedom for the strong to prey upon the weak; it is free in the sense only that it means unrestricted exercise of the power of accumulated capital and the increased dependence of those who have only the wealth of labor.—Tourgee.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

Mr. F. G. Stone of this city has shown us copies of the Fredonia, N. Y. Censor of May 14th, '34 and July 16th, '62. The Censor by the way, edited by the veteran Willard McKinstry, who is still in the business, is one of the very ablest as it is one of the best weekly papers in the State. Both these old copies before us are unusually interesting. The one of May, 1834, has a local flavor in that under the legislative proceedings we find a bill to incorporate the Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad. The same issue contains President Andrew Jackson's famous United States Bank message; also a great many other things of ancient interest. The issue for 1862 is filled with war news. Altogether in these two newspaper copies Mr. Stone has something worth keeping.—Lockport Journal.

Examinations for all Chronic Diseases Free.

DR. LISTON is the best known SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIST in the State, with an experience of nearly forty years, and a phenomenal success in curing all chronic diseases when every other treatment has failed.

Statistics show that his system of treatment is more certain, more rapid and less expensive than any other known method.

Dr. Liston has placed thorough scientific treatment for all chronic diseases within the reach of all by a system of free consultation, low and uniform charges and visits at regular intervals.

Now is your opportunity to be cured. It cannot occur again for months.

Consult Dr. Liston at the Hotel Gratiot in DUNKIRK, June 9 and 10, or at Hotel Columbia in FREDONIA, June 11.

"General" Kelley proposes to make a greater show at the capitol at Washington than the illustrious Coxey himself. The great chief of commonwealers committed the mistake of treading on the verdure and is now enduring twenty days incarceration in jail. "General" Kelley will not repeat this blunder. He has hired a balloon and proclaims that by its aid he is able to defy the mandate "keep off the grass." He will ensconce himself in the car, navigate his air ship to the capitol steps, and there, between heaven and earth, will address the multitude he has reason to expect will be on hand.

Have You Got Catarrh?

DO YOU BLOW, HAWK OR COUGH? DOES YOUR BREATH SMELL?

Your nose run or is stopped up, if matter sticks in your throat and you hawk or blow, or cough, get Dr. Liston to cure you. Dr. Liston cures every case of Catarrh, no matter how bad it is. He will be in FREDONIA June 11 or in DUNKIRK June 9 and 10. He will cure you and if you or your wife or children have catarrh go to him, he will cure them. Don't put off treatment. Don't tempt Providence and risk deafness or throat disease or consumption and death.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis.

LOSS OF VOICE—DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING—COUGH—DISEASED THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS CURED BY DR. LISTON AT Hotel Columbia in FREDONIA June 11, or in DUNKIRK at Hotel Gratiot June 9 and 10.

Obituary.

Brother Benoni Shaw, son of Job and Lucy Shaw, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 31, 1809, and died at the residence of his son, V. B. Shaw, in Pultneyville, N. Y., May 20, 1894.

His mother died when he was four years old, and his father died when he was eleven. He was then taken and brought up in a family by the name of Fox.

When about thirty years old he married Mrs. Angeline Ellis at Victor, who died about 14 years ago.

They had three children two of whom survive them, Francis Jane Woodworth and VanBuren Shaw, and also six grandchildren who were very dear to him. He was converted when about 47 years of age and joined the Methodist church of which he ever remained an estimable and helpful member.

In his Christian life he was marked by great love for the church and all its ordinances with an intelligent interest, not only in the local work but in all the church benevolences.

He was very faithful to the means of grace, his prayers and testimonies were an inspiration to his brethren. Such a life is indeed a blessing, and sorrowing ones are now comforted in the thought of what he was.

He is missed in the community, he is missed in the church; he is missed in the home. Earth is poorer, Heaven is richer; having lived well he could but die well. We will meet him again when the preparation is finished.

The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church at Mendon, N. Y., the Rev. B. D. Showers of Pultneyville officiating.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions 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 inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The North American Review for June opens with an able article by the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, entitled "Protection and the Proletariat." The "industrial army" movement forms the subject of three valuable papers, which are bracketed together under the caption of "The Menace of Coxeyism." The first, by Major General O. O. Howard, deals with the "Significance and Aims of the Movement;" the second, by Supt. Byrnes, of the New York Police Department, treats of the "Character and Methods of the Men;" and the third by Dr. A. H. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, considers "The Danger to the Public Health." Two articles on "Woman Suffrage in Practice," written respectively by the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska, possess a special value at the present time. "The Political Outlook in England" is dealt with from the Conservative point of view by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett; M. P. Bishop Doane, of Albany, writes on "The New York State University; and W. H. Mallock discusses "Fashion and Intellect" in a most entertaining manner. "What Should a Doctor be Paid?" is a question which is answered in a most suggestive paper by Dr. W. A. Hammond. Prince Agustin de Iturbide contributes a vigorous arraignment of the present Mexican government in an article entitled "Mexico Under President Diaz," and Sarah Grand furnishes another trenchant paper, on "The Modern Girl." Under the caption of "Our Family Skeleton," John F. Hume deals with the repudiated or neglected debts of the Southern States. Other topics treated are "Bishop Doane and American Roman Catholics," by Prof. M. F. Egan; "The Problem of the Racing Yacht," by George A. Stewart; "Continental Finances," by M. G. Mulhall; "How to Relieve Congress," by Edward Stanwood; "The Cry of the Women," by Elizabeth Bisland; and "A Tale of Two Capitals," by H. J. Broune.

Cross Eyes

straightened in a moment by Dr. Liston at the Hotel Columbia June 11, or at the Gratiot Hotel June 9 and 10.

The editors of the Hornellsville Press have been served with a Supreme Court summons to answer to the (alleged) charge of libel. The Press very properly exposed a case of inhuman treatment towards a horse, which was allowed to stand out in the rain all night with a broken leg. If there is a court in the land that can make out a case against the Press it must be woefully corrupt. When it comes to telling the truth and setting wrong right, the newspapers of to day cannot be monkeyed with. Here's success to the Press.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The constitutional convention opened at Albany on Tuesday, and while many important reforms will come before that body, of vital interest to the State, from the blowing of trumpets and the beating of drums it would seem as if the question of woman's suffrage overtops and engrosses all others. Since I can remember, the well known advocates of female suffrage might be counted on the fingers of a single hand, and twenty years of the severest fighting had passed away before the number had been doubled.

Of the women who were prominent forty years ago as advocates of female suffrage, Susan B. Anthony, now in her seventy-fourth year, is all that remains of the brave little band that inaugurated the woman's suffrage crusade.

Things have altered in the past fifty years; and altered for the better; the American hoodlum is no longer taught by his mother to pelt mud and hoot at the advocates of woman's rights, or Abolitionists, when he meets them in the streets, and Susan B. Anthony is safer from insult to-day in the streets of New York and Brooklyn than she would have been in the city of Boston fifty years ago.

For many days the town has been like a seething cauldron with the advocates of suffrage and anti-suffrage; women, who I never knew before to take the slightest interest in politics, have gone into the suffrage question with an earnestness that I have seldom seen equalled. What astonishes me most is the perfect organization of the anti-suffrage forces. I supposed that their opposition would end with their refusal to aid the suffrage movement, but it did nothing of the sort; they appear to be more actively aggressive than the most earnest advocates of suffrage themselves. But it must not be supposed that the advocates of suffrage have been quiet. They have been found everywhere urging their friends to sign their petitions, as if their lives depended on it. It does seem hard, after long years of unrequited toil and bitter disappointment, just as victory appears almost certain, to find the most unrelenting and vindictive of their opponents of their own sex.

If the freeman's ballot is the most powerful and valuable gift that the government has to bestow, it does seem strange that we should be willing to place it in the hands of ignorant foreigners who can not read the ballot which they deposit in the box, and who cannot speak a word of our language, and that we should deny this inestimable privilege to American women, born and raised upon the soil. The present state of our franchise is a burning disgrace, and whether it is changed by women being admitted to its exercise, any change must be for the better.

The Lexow Committee has begun its work of investigation, notwithstanding the fact that the Governor vetoed the bill which allowed the committee twenty-five thousand dollars to pay its expenses. The Governor thought, if he cut off the supplies that it would stop the investigation, but it didn't. Senator Lexow had trust in Him who feeds the hungry ravens; so on Monday he locked horns with the police department and summoned Police Commissioner McClave. That Senator Lexow did not trust Providence in vain for the wherewithal to carry on the investigation, was proven by the result. Shortly after the Governor's veto, was when the Chamber of Commerce issued a circular asking subscriptions from some of our wealthiest citizens to pay the expenses of the Commission, and there is no doubt that all the money necessary will be raised.

For years it has been rumored that places on the police were only to be had by the payment of money; the price of a common patrolman being anywhere from two hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars; promotions to be roundsman or captain some times up among the thousands. It was rumored that this golden stream flowed directly toward the Police Commission, which was the source of all honor and all power.

One thing was very noticeable in this connection, and that was that shortly after a man was appointed a Commissioner, his style of living was altered; he moved into an aristocratic neighborhood, got a coach and a coachman, had a retinue of servants, and altogether became a howling swell. The question naturally arose, how all this was done. The liquor saloons were under tribute, so much every month, and woe betide the unlucky saloonkeeper who kicked; he was speedily hunted down to ruin. Harry Hill, the most popular tough saloonkeeker tried it, and that ended him. Then there were gambling houses all over the city every one of them contributors to the general fund, and lastly, houses of questionable repute, which had to pay heavy blackmail. In one of the late police trials, a woman swore that in less than a month she paid three thousand dollars.

The Lexow Commission selected as its first victim Police Commissioner McClave. Mr. McClave was in the lumber business before he was appointed Police Commissioner, and under oath testified that for ten years past he had made clear of his living, fifty thousand dollars a year. Mr. McClave had a son-in-law by the name of Granger, and Granger was a witness for the prosecution. In the course of examination he made a great many very damaging accusations against his father-in-law, who got nearly wild as he sat and listened to him, till unable to contain himself any longer, jumped up and denounced him as a liar, a forger, a perjurer, and a thief. It appears that Granger had frequently forged the Commissioner's name to notes amouning to thousands of dollars; these Mr. McClave paid rather than send his daughter's husband to States prison.

Notwithstanding the fact that McClave knew that Granger was a forger and a thief, he got him a place in the Post office, and he had only been there a few days when he was detected stealing money from letters, and instead of going to States prison, he had a pull in his father-in-law, and was simply discharged. Every position this hopeful son-in-law was put in he stole everything he could lay his hands on, and yet Commissioner McClave sheltered him in his house for eleven years, and as far as known never denounced him till he appeared as a witness on the trial. Granger after doing all the mischief he could disappeared, and all the detective force of the city was turned out to hunt him up. What will be the result of the investigation no one at present can tell. Perhaps the Committee may call up Richard Croker to find out how he got all his wealth. What the drag-net may bring in no man can tell; but there is no doubt there will be many lame ducks before the investigation is ended.

A week ago last Sunday a young German girl was found murdered among the rocks on the outskirts of Jersey City. It did not take long to identify her as a servant who had been employed in a hotel in Utica, and at the same time the murderer was suspected to be her lover who started off with her to get married. He took her to Jersey City, lured her out to this lonely place, and suddenly turned on her and shot her to death. A more dastardly, cowardly murder has hardly ever been recorded. The girl was deeply in love with him, and while he was making love to her during their ramble, in cold blood he was looking for a place to perpetrate his hellish crime.

He had borrowed about a hundred and fifty dollars from his sweetheart, ostensibly to set him up in business, but with the money he bought fine clothes for himself and made presents to another girl with whom he had fallen in love. After he had got all of the poor girl's money it suddenly occurred to him that he had serious religious scruples about marrying her, as she was a Catholic and he was a Protestant, so he thought that the easiest way to get rid of her was to murder her. Altenberger looks like anything but a murderer; he has mild blue eyes and an innocent expression of face, that if it were not for the strong collateral evidence, would acquit him before any jury in the world. He does not appear to realize the enormity of his offence, and appears to find great consolation in reading the bible his mother gave him when he left Germany. Altogether it is one of the most singular cases that has occurred here for many a day, and it is possible that, notwithstanding the cold blooded villainy with which the murder was planned, the plea may be temporary insanity.

The latest solution of the Tabernacle fire is given by Leonard Moody, the chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Moody is one of the smartest real estate agents in Brooklyn; he is highly respected as a citizen, and is an average good Christian as Christians go. Mr. Moody pooh-poohs at the idea of an incendiary being concealed in the organ, or a defective electric wire, or any other cause, except the one he gives, and he declares it to be his belief that Jesus Christ burnt it down, as an approval of the church's action. Just look at it, said Mr. Moody to a reporter. When I took hold of affairs a year or more ago, everything was chaos. The floating debt was weighing the church down; well, we paid off that ninety thousand dollars; then we got Mr. Sage's mortgage extended, the interest on which had never been paid; then we appealed to the public for aid, and the response was generous. Then we had our grand jubilee; and finally, our beloved pastor had preached his farewell sermon, and when everything was finished, Jesus Christ said, boys, you have done very well; now I burn down the Tabernacle and give you the means of paying off all of your debts, and so the Tabernacle was burned; and now we are free. Jesus Christ don't believe in Churches with debts on them. If another Tabernacle is ever erected it will be paid for before it is started; no more mortgaged churches.

The week which has just past is without a parallel in the memory of that much respected citizen, the oldest inhabitant. For a week we never saw the blessed face of the sun, and from the constant downpour, one might have imagined himself in the midst of the rainy season in the tropics. In addition to the discomfort of the rain, most of the time it was miserably cold, in fact cold enough for March. In point of discomfort Brooklyn suffered more than we did. All of Brooklyn is traversed by trolley cars, so the railroad companies, preparing for summer, took the dynamos out of their close cars and put them into open summer cars, and the consequence was that during all these pelting storms our unfortunate neighbors were exposed to their fury, so that at last the Board of Health was called upon to act, which it did, but not till the storm was past

John T. Smith, the editor of the Wine and Spirit Gazette, made quite a lively sensation in his speech on Saturday night, at a meeting of the Independent Democratic Association, of the 18th Assembly District. In telling the story of how the liquor dealers were blackmailed, he said of the 7,500 saloons in New York, most of which did business on Sunday, the owners of less than a 100 were arrested, and these were mostly men who refused to be blackmailed. He said further, that when Mayor Grant sought re-nomination, he and a committee of liquor dealers waited on him, and asked what they were to expect; he told them that Tammany Hall had entire control of that matter, and that in appointing a new Police Commissioner, who politically, had to be a Republican, he would appoint one who would be agreeable, and who would act in concert with Tammany Hall; and that he would try and have the police blackmail of the saloons stopped. On the strength of this promise the liquor dealers raised a large campaign fund, about $50,000; Mr Smith did not state the sum, but that was the figure. Mayor Grant was re-elected, and the blackmail was as bad as it ever was before. Mr. Smith further said, that the Police Commissioners did not want the saloons closed on Sunday. Police Superintendent Byrnes said, if they did, he would have them closed in an hour. Altogether Mr. Smith's testimony was very damaging to the Police Commissioners and Tammany Hall.

It really would seem as if the railway strikers were at last getting common sense into their heads, by the gathering of a convention which assembled here on Sunday, at the Lennox Lyceum. The call was national, and embraced every kind of railway labor—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, the Railroad Conductors, and all, interested in railroading. They have at last, after years of disastrous experience and loss, discovered that in every railroad strike it was the strikers who were the sufferers and the losers in the end. It is to be hoped that the realization of this will lead to a better and wiser system of adjustment, where the rights of the employer and the employee shall receive equal and exact justice.

Yours truly

BROADBRIM.

A FEEBLE WOMAN

—suffering from nervous prostration, excitability or dizziness, the result of weakness, derangement, or displacement of the special organs—will find health regained after using Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The *one* remedy—standing solitary and alone—for woman's weakness, which is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money refunded, is the "Favorite Prescription."

What offer could be fairer?

It's a powerful invigorating tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine.

For women who are run-down and overworked; at the critical periods in woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—this is especially adapted to her needs; for it strengthens, regulates, and CURES.

Mrs. Mary Zimmerman
Verona, N. Y.

After the Grip

In Misery—No Appetite or Strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Appetite and Full Strength.

"After I had the grip in the winter I felt so miserable and was in such poor health that I was nearly discouraged, had no appetite for anything, and everything I ate I had to force down. My back was so lame it was almost impossible to lift a kettle from the stove. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken all of it

I Felt Ever So Much Better.

It gave me a good appetite and I could eat a hearty meal and enjoy it, and the lameness in my back has all gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla seemed to tone my stomach and make it feel better than anything else I have ever taken. I am now well." MRS. MARY ZIMMERMAN, Verona, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

Sylvester Ward, of Sinclairville, given up to die with consumption by his physicians and his family, was saved by Dr. Liston to live ten years.

Rev. T. C. Fuller's son of Steamburg, had his eye injured eight years ago. Specialists and physicians in Erie, Cleveland, Bradford and Salamanca treated it in vain. Pain and distress became unbearable until Dr. Liston removed the ball and he is now well.

Weak Lungs

may be inherited; not Consumption. Thin, narrow-chested children are the ones to look out for. *Everybody* with a tendency toward Weak Lungs should take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It builds up the system. Cures Coughs, Colds and Wasting Diseases. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Hereditary Weakness

and all Blood Diseases are cured by SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a food rich in nourishment.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. Druggists sell it.

What This Generation Owes the Soldiers of the Rebellion.

[Oration delivered by E. C. Markham, of the Normal School Zetesian Society, May 29th, 1894.]

It was but little more than a quarter of a century ago that our country was the scene of a mighty conflict. The long pent up fires of sectional wrath had broken forth, lighting up the National sky with almost the suddenness of a meteor's glare. An era of prosperity throughout the land was ended now by the first disturbances of Civil War, and men stood aghast as they saw the Nation shaken by the first blows of this great struggle.

It was not a common struggle for material interests but one where two great principles of government contended for the mastery. Our Nation's life was at stake. On one side were arrayed those who would tear asunder a united government to defend the existence of human slavery, while on the other those brave men from our own loyal North fought that not one star might be erased from the flag they loved so well.

The outlook was gloomy. Men talked of their country's crisis with deepest anxiety. There were none with so little of patriotism that they did not look forward with feelings of dread to the final outcome, but when Sumter's booming guns proclaimed to the North the need of immediate action there were willing hearts to respond, and men left their homes, their friends, their *all*, and offered their lives a sacrifice that their country might live.

Those lives were not given in vain. This Republic owes all her greatness to these her brave defenders. Every soldier's life given then contributed to the prosperity of our Nation which stands to-day among the mightest of the earth.

But the years that have brought us prosperity as a people, have changed our feelings of gratitude toward those who made it possible that we might prosper. As we contemplate our Nation's greatness our hearts swell with pride that this is *our* country, but we forget the price paid in our fathers' blood for its existence.

The day opened by to-morrow's sun, shining upon thousands of graves of our soldier dead, scattered over hill and valley, and which should be a day holiest of all upon our country's calendar, will not be observed as thoughtfully and as reverently as it ought. I sometimes wonder if anyone would pause to drop a tear upon those grass-grown mounds, if no comrades of the dead were here to remember their last resting places.

To understand fully our relations and duties as the rising generation to the soldiers of the Civil War we must go back and place ourselves with them amid the anxieties and hardships of that great conflict. We must see the need our country had for their services, and know of the sacrifices they made in battling for her. War rudely tore them away from all those hopes of future success so fondly cherished in the human heart. The father turned away from his hearthstone carrying with him the picture of his tearful wife and weeping children. He knew not how long it might be ere he should fall, as his brothers were falling on some battlefield of the South. Sons left behind them aged parents, who leaned on them alone as the staff of their declining years, and lovers tore themselves from the embrace of those they might never see again. It was a time of sorrow and anguish. Every mail brought news that some manly form had fallen in battle or that some loved one had died from hardship and disease.

Those scenes of actual war in which they participated have been painted so many times that I need not mention them again. Those weary days of camp life fraught with homesickness and despair, those long marches under the burning summer sun of the South, or through drizzling rains ankle deep in mud, where men tramped all day loaded down almost beyond their strength, those long nights of winter spent under rain soaked blankets, on the cold wet ground, those terrific scenes of battle where men fought amidst thickly flying bullets and shrieking shell, which were cutting down their comrades on every side, those terrible hours of suffering of the wounded on many a blood bought field, those dark days of starvation and misery in prison pens, all testify to their deeds of heroism, self denial, and suffering. And all this was done, not that they might be individually prospered, but that their country's flag might float over a free and undivided land.

Many a soldier returned from months and years of service, where the compensation he received was almost nothing to him, to find his bright hopes of earlier years blasted. He came back with constitution impaired by hardships, exposure and wounds to take up again the toil for daily bread. Our veterans have been our best citizens, and have been foremost in uniting and making strong our government, and now their efforts seem forgotten by the generation they battled to make prosperous.

Our country can never pay its debt to her soldiers. The most lavish pensions will never open the graves of a hundred battle-fields of the South and give back again the manhood swept away in that maelstrom of death. That empty sleeve can never be filled again, or that wooden leg, which has stumped about for so many years, receive the vigor of the one carried away amid fierce shocks of battle

But while we can never pay that debt let us not forget that we are debtors. The graves of the fallen should be sacred to every true American. Our country's history should glow with their illustrious deeds, and granite shafts should ever hold before us the story of what they did for our Nation's greatness. And as every Decoration Day comes to us bringing again the fresh beauty of early summer, how reverently we should seek out our fallen brave to strew their graves with choicest flowers, and wave the flag they loved over their last camping ground.

And to those who yet remain, let us so clearly show our appreciation that their hearts may yet swell with joy that their services are remembered. Let us not be sparing of anything that will help pay the debt we owe them. One by one they are dropping from the ranks, and but a few short years will elapse ere the last silvered head and shot scarred form will have passed away. In memory of their prominence in the history of this Republic let us ever honor that fast vanishing column as it moves rapidly on to tent again beyond the misty borders of the Silent Land.

PURE WATER AND MORE OF IT.

What it Will Cost to Increase and Purify our Water Supply.

The following is Engineer Wilder's detailed report as to the cost of increasing and purifying Fredonia's water supply:

FREDONIA, May 23, 1894.

To the Honorable President and Board of Trustees of Fredonia:—GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by the committee on fire and water to make a supplementary report, giving more of the details of the proposed improvement of your water supply than was embodied in the report which I submitted for your consideration at your last meeting.

At the beginning of my examination I was told that there were three objectionable features to the present water system. Fredonia, like many another village, has outgrown its supply and is still extending its mains. While there has been enough for fire protection and domestic use, there has been more or less restrictions at times when the consumer most needed the water and these restrictions must increase as the number of consumers increases. The next objection is the expense of cleaning the reservoir of silt that washes in and is deposited with every flood. This amounts to an average of $300 per year. This capitalized at four per cent. represents $7,500, almost the entire cost of the proposed improvement. Another objection is the muddy water that comes into the mains during floods. This muddy water, if contaminated only by clay held in suspension, would be of itself no very serious objection, except to the eye and in the laundry, but clay is not the only objectionable feature. Impurities of various kinds are unavoidably collecting on the ground. The first wash of a flood is strongly impregnated with these impurities, and it is this first wash of the floods that supplies your mains until it is displaced by the more pure water that follows. In making the surveys and plans for this improvement it was my object to correct all of these objections at a minimum cost. Whether I have succeeded remains with your honorable body to decide.

These plans increase your storage from 9050,000 to 84,000,000 gallons, which gives a supply limited only by the size of your mains. Water will be permitted to flow from the upper to the lower reservoir only when the water in the upper reservoir is clear and all impurities thoroughly oxidized. All flood water will be carried around the present reservoir through a new creek channel, discharging into the creek below the present dam. This insures a supply of water always pure as well as always clear, and does away with the continual expense of $300 per year for cleaning the reservoir. This plan is efficient, safe and economical, and it thoroughly understood in all its details, I think no objection to it could be found. Yours respectfully, E. A. WILDER.

Plans and specifications for the above work can be seen by calling on C. A. Clute at the clerk's office.

The Home for Aged Women.

The ladies in charge feel greatly encouraged in their work. The following names have been added lately to the list of sustaining members: Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Mrs. Leonard Young, Mrs. John Hunn, Mrs. Julia Hunn, Mrs. Frank Howard. The Home receives the village water free, and contributions in money have come from Mrs. Helen Dunham, Brocton; Mr. M. L. Hinman, Dunkirk; Mrs. Laurens Risley, Dunkirk; Mrs. Avery, Dunkirk. The ladies of the Methodist church of Brocton sent a nice quilt, and valuable gifts of furniture, provisions, books and magazines, etc., have been been received from Mrs. Albert Colburn, Mrs. Rufus Haywood, Mrs. Albert Haywood, Mrs. W. W. Scott, Mrs. Tate and Miss Mary Tate (a handsome family Bible, etc.), Mrs. E. K. Hough (sugar spoon, etc.), Mrs. L. M. Edmonds, Mrs. O. Ellsworth, Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Morlan, Miss Shearer, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Darwin Thayer, Mrs. Chas. Thayer, Mrs. Amelia Titus.

A Call.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Chautauqua county will be held in the Presbyterian church, Silver Creek, Wednesday and Thursday, June 27 and 28, 1894. The entitled membership of this convention is composed of the general officers, superintendents of departments, heads of the standing committees, editor of county W. C. T. U. department of the *Advance*, presidents of local Unions and two delegates from every Union of twenty-five members or less, with one for every additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof. Railroad fares are in charge of Mrs. Ursula Babcock, of Silver Creek, who will publish them as soon as arranged. Names of delegates and visitors should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. Flora Sterling, of Silver Creek, chairman of entertainment committee.

The Young Women's Union will have charge of the first evening's programme. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, first vice president of the State Union, a talented and popular speaker, has been engaged to speak Thursday evening. Executive committee meetings will be held each day after the adjournment of convention, at which it is of paramount importance that a representative from every Union be present. Arrangements will then be made for the county work for the State Convention to be held in Jamestown Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

In no year of our history have there been so many undertakings of vital concern to us as an organization which we should exert ourselves to bring to a righteous accomplishment. That the numbers and the consecrated energy of this convention be commensurate should be the concern of everyone who advocates the principles we represent. Everyone interested is urged to be present.

MARTHA S. MEAD, Pres.
MARTHA R. ALMY, Cor. Sec.

Jamestown, N. Y., May 22, 1894.

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Legal Notices.

FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Supreme Court County of Chautauqua.
Ulysses E. Dodge,
against
Celia A. Derby, Silas L. Derby, Edson Hurlburt, Charles Hurlburt, H. J. Hurlburt and Hamilton B. Parker.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action May 14, 1894, and entered in the Chautauqua county clerk's office, May 14th, 1894, I, the subscriber, Sheriff of Chautauqua county, will expose for sale at public auction, at the law office of B. F. Skinner, in the village of Fredonia, in said county, on the 29th day of June 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, the following described premises:

All that tract of land situate in the town of Stockton, county of Chautauqua and State of New York, being a part of lot number eight, township four, range twelve, of the Holland Land Company's survey and known as lot three on the plat of ground surveyed by John M. Edson for H. Burnham April third, 1882, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center of the highway leading southerly from the village of Cassadaga, that is, two chains and fifty links southerly from Marion Dalymple's southeast corner, at the southeast corner of a lot formerly owned by Byron Landas; thence south sixty-seven and one-half degrees west, three chains nineteen links to the southwest corner of said Landas lot; thence south thirty degrees east, one chain fifty links; thence north sixty-seven and one-half degrees east, three chains twenty and one-half links to the center of said highway; thence northerly along the center of said highway one chain fifty links to the place of beginning, containing more or less. Dated, May 15th, 1894.

CHARLES J. JENNER, Sheriff.

7w19 By P. M. PARKER, Under Sheriff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Daniel Sherman, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Albert Haywood, late of the village of Fredonia, in said county, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executrix of the last will of the said deceased, at her usual place of business in the village of Fredonia, in said county, on or before the seventh day of November next.

Dated, April 30, 1894.

FRANCES E. HAYWOOD,
Executrix.

26w18

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Daniel Sherman, Surrogate of the county of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George N. Frazine, late of the town of Pomfret in said county, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at his usual place of business in the town of Pomfret in said county, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated, January 18, 1894.

HORACE P. PERRIN,
Administrator.

26w3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Daniel Sherman, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet A. Whyman, late of the town of Pomfret in said county, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at his usual place of business in the town of Pomfret in said county, on or before the 25th day of October 1894, next.

Dated, April 9th, 1894.

GEORGE W. BLOOD,
Administrator.

26w15

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Daniel Sherman, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Luther D. Roberts, late of the town of Pomfret in said county, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the estate, of the said deceased, at the residence of Hannah M. Roberts, in the village of Fredonia, in said county, on or before the 8th day of September 1894, next.

Dated, February 21, 1894.

HANNAH M. ROBERTS.
ALMARION W. ROBERTS.
Administrators.

26w8

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Daniel Sherman, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eli Roberts, late of the Town of Pomfret in said county, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at his place of business in the Village of Fredonia in the said county, on or before the 24th day of September, 1894, next.

Dated, March 12th, 1894.

HENRY H. HALL,
Administrator.

26w11

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New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Elmira, Binghamton, Bradford, Jamestown, Chicago, Cincinnati,

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Time Table Adopted June 4th, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK, Eastern Standard Time:

9:15 A. M. Daily—No. 8—Day Express—Stop at all stations to Salamanca Connects at Dayton, N. Y., for Jamestown and the west and also for Buffalo, and at Carrollton or Bradford.

2:25 P. M. Way Freight—Daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations and arrives at Salamanca at 7:05 p. m.

3:00 P. M. Daily—No. 2—Atlantic Express for New York, stopping at all stations to Salamanca. Connects at Dayton daily except Sunday for Jamestown and the west and also for Buffalo and daily at Carrollton for Bradford. Through Pullman Sleeping cars Salamanca to New York and direct connections for Philadelphia, Washington and all points south.

Trains arrive at Dunkirk from the east at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday, 1:10 p. m. daily and 5:40 p. m. daily.

Further information from J. BOURNE, Agent at Dunkirk, or F. H. GARFIELD, Division Passenger Agent, Jamestown, N. Y.

D. I. ROBERTS,
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Traveler's Guide.

Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg RAILROAD

Trains going southward:

FREDONIA.	FALCONER.	TITUSVILLE
8 55 a. m.	9 55 a. m.	12 25 p. m.
4 00 p. m.	5 06 p. m.	7 40 p. m.

Trains going northward:

FALCONER.	FREDONIA.	TITUSVILLE
10 11 a. m.	11 06 a. m.	7 45 a. m.
4 42 p. m.	5 45 p. m.	2 30 p. m.

‡ Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 4, leaving at 5:45 p. m., connects at Dunkirk at 6:07 p. m. for Buffalo, Boston and New England, arriving at New York 7:45 a. m., leaving New York 6:00 p. m., arriving at Fredonia 8.55 a. m. Sleeping car from Dunkirk.

Train 2 leaving Fredonia 11:06 a. m. connects with east-bound Empire State Express, leaving Buffalo at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Albany 7:10 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m.; Boston 6:15 a. m.

C. H. KETCHAM, Supt.
D. C. MOON, Ass't. Supt. Dunkirk.
E. H. POTTER, Agent at Fredonia.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 4, 1893.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

In effect December 13, 1893.

Trains run from Buffalo for Dunkirk, Mayville, Jamestown, Corry, Titusville, Oil City, New Castle, and Pittsburg, as follows. Eastern time:

	BUFFALO.	DUNKIRK.	MAYVILLE
No. 2,	8 40 a. m.	10 21 a. m.	11 33 a. m.
No. 6,	12 45 p. m.	4 36 p. m.	5 55 p. m.
No. 4,	9 15 p. m.	10 48 p. m.	11 38 p. m.
No. 16,	15 15 p. m.	16 56 p. m.	

Trains for Buffalo, and all points east:

	MAYVILLE.	DUNKIRK.	BUFFALO
No. 3,	4 56 a. m.	5 45 a. m.	7 15 a. m.
No. 5,	10 03 a. m.	10 54 a. m.	12 30 p. m.
No. 1,	3 47 p. m.	4 36 p. m.	6 15 p. m.
No. 15,		7 50 a. m.	9 30 a. m.

‡ Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 solid (daily) between Buffalo and Pittsburg, night trains have Pullman Sleepers. Direct connection made at Buffalo with all roads. Time tables and all information furnished by O. SMITH, Agent at Dunkirk.

J. A. FELLOWS, G. P. & P. A.
Buffalo.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis RR.

The following is time corrected to May 20th, 1894. (90th Meridian time.)

Trains depart from and arrive at N. Y. L. E. & W. Ry. Station at Buffalo; and at Nickel Plate Road's new depot, corner Clark and 12th St., Chicago; Cleveland depot Broadway near Cross St.; and trains also stop at Euclid Ave. and Pearl St.

GOING WEST. / GOING EAST.

No. 6.	No. 2.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.
A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
6 35	....	12 10	Buffalo	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
....	....	11 02	Angola	†4 03	....
....	....	11 19	Silver Creek	†3 45	....
7 01	....	1 30	Dunkirk	3 26	4 [illegible]
†7 16	....	1 54	Brocton	3 10	†4 21
....	....	2 10	Westfield	2 56	....
....	....	2 43	North East	2 21	....
8 16	....	3 15	Erie	1 53	3 19
....	....	3 47	Girard	1 17	....
9 06	....	4 27	Conneaut	12 33	2 22
....	....	4 43	Kingsville	†12 18	....
9 31	....	4 55	Ashtabula	12 04	2 03
†9 46	....	5 15	Geneva	11 44	....
....	....	5 28	Madison	11 32	....
10 09	....	5 50	Painesville	11 13	1 23
....	A. M.	6 13	Willoughby	10 51	....
11 12	6 30	7 15	Cleveland	9 43	12 2[illegible]
1 59	10 24	10 53	Fostoria	6 10	8 3[illegible]
4 40	2 05	2 20	Fort Wayne	2 58	4 4[illegible]
9 35	8 10	8 00	Chicago	9 20	3 10
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

† Trains stop on signal.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, Daily. Nos. 3 and 4 Daily except Sunday.

Local freight passes Dunkirk westward 10:30 a. m.; eastward at 1:57 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains are equipped with Palace buffet Sleeping Cars. No change of sleepers Chicago, New York or Boston. Baggage checked to destination.

For rates or other information, call on or address

B. F. HORNER, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.
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Sadie Means, a telepho[ne ...] was expelled from a [...] church in Columbia, S. C[...] ing a few hours on Sund[ay ...] vindicated by the south[...] assembly. Her duty was [...] if she wished to retain [...] and earn her daily bre[ad ...] assembly decided that [...] work of necessity. It is [...] such a question should [...] for decision, and that [...] voted against her.

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Bride (exchanging [...] for traveling suit)—[...] nervous at all during t[...] Clara?

Bridesmaid (envious[ly ...] first, dear, but not afte[r ...] said "Yes."