

# Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., Sep. 29, 1893

## ARE THE CHILDREN AT HOME?

Each day when the glow of sunset fades in the Western sky  
And the wee ones, tired of playing, go tripping lightly by  
I steal away from my husband, as he sits in the easy chair,  
And watch from the open doorway their faces, fresh and fair.  
Alone in the dear old homestead, that once was full of life,  
Ringing with girlish laughter, echoing boyish strife,  
We two are waiting together; and oft, as the shadows come,  
With tremulous voice he calls me: "It is night; are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently, "they're all home long ago,"  
And I sing in my quivering tremble a song so soft and low,  
Till the old man drops to slumber with his head upon his hand,  
And I tell to myself the number, home in the Better Land,  
Home where never a sorrow shall dim their eyes with weeping,  
Where the smile of God is on them through all the summer years,  
I know—yet my arms are empty that fondly folded seven,  
And the mother heart within me is almost started for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening I only shut my eyes,  
And the children are all about me, a vision from the skies;  
The babes whose dimpled fingers lost the way to my breast,  
And the beautiful ones the angels passed to the world of the blest,  
With never a cloud upon them, I see their radiant brows;  
My boys that I gave to freedom—the red sword sealed their vows!  
In tangled Southern tress, twin brothers bold and brave,  
They fell! and the flag they died for, thank God! floats over their grave.

A breath and the vision is lifted away on wings of light,  
And again we two are together, all alone in the night,  
They tell me his mind is falling, but I smile at his fears;  
He is only back with the children, in the dear and peaceful years,  
And still the summer sunset fades away in the West,  
And the wee ones, tired of playing, go trooping home,  
My husband calls from his corner: "Says, love, have the children come?"  
And I answer, with eyes uplifted: "Yes, dear, they are all at home!"  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

## The Party Rules.

**RULE I—ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.**  
Section 1. The organization of the Democratic party in the state of Pennsylvania shall consist of the following bodies:

- 1.—Democratic county committees.
- 2.—Democratic division committees.
- 3.—Democratic state executive committee.
- 4.—Democratic state central committee.
- 5.—Democratic state convention.

## RULE II—DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Democratic county committees shall be elected and organized in such manner as the Democratic electors within the respective counties of the state of Pennsylvania shall determine; and they shall have charge of all campaigns for the election of county candidates within their respective counties. The officers of each Democratic county committee shall consist of a chairman and such other officers as may be agreed upon.

Section 2. The terms of the officers of Democratic county committees shall begin on the first Monday of April in each year and shall continue for a period of one year or until their respective successors shall have been elected. Each person elected as chairman of a Democratic county committee shall receive duplicate certificates of his election as such, one of which certificate shall be forthwith filed by him with the chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and the other shall be retained by him as evidence of his authority to act.

## RULE III—DEMOCRATIC DIVISION COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Democratic division committees shall consist of the chairman of the Democratic county committees within the respective political divisions into which the state of Pennsylvania may be divided for the purpose of party organization by the chairman of the Democratic state executive committee; and of the additional persons elected as members of the Democratic state central committee from such counties as may be entitled thereto. The officers of each Democratic division committee shall consist of a chairman, to be elected by the members thereof from within or without the Democratic division committee, providing he be a resident Democratic elector of the division, and who shall hold his office for the period of one year from the second Monday of April or until his successor shall have been elected; and of a secretary to be appointed by the chairman.

Section 2. Democratic division committees shall meet for the election of chairman and for such other business as may be proper on the third Monday of April in each year, at such hours and at such places as may be designated by the chairman of the Democratic state central committee, whose duty it shall be to give at least one week's written notice to every member of said Democratic division committee of the time and place of such meetings. The chairman of each Democratic division committee shall be ex-officio a member of the state Democratic executive committee.

## RULE IV—DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Democratic state executive committee shall consist of the chairman and secretary of the Democratic state central committee and the chairman of the Democratic division committees, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the said Democratic state executive committee, with all the rights and privileges of such membership. The duties and powers of the Democratic state executive committee shall be of an advisory character and such others as may be herein-after conferred and as

may be delegated by the Democratic state central committee. The chairman and secretary of the Democratic state central committee shall be the chairman and secretary of the Democratic state executive committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman to call all meetings of the Democratic executive committee, giving ample written notice of the time and place of such meetings.

## RULE V—DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Democratic state central committee shall consist of one member from each county in the state of Pennsylvania, and the chairman of the Democratic county committees shall be ex-officio the members of the Democratic state central committee from their respective counties: Provided that a county in which ten thousand (10,000) votes were cast for the Democratic candidate for president at the last preceding presidential election shall be entitled to an additional member, and to other additional members for each additional ten thousand (10,000) votes cast for such Democratic candidate for president, which said additional member or members shall be elected in such manner as the Democratic county committee of each of such counties may determine. The terms of members of the Democratic state central committee thus elected shall begin on the first Monday of April in each year and shall continue for a period of one year or until their successors shall have been elected.

Section 2. At the annual meeting of the Democratic state central committee, to be held in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., on the third Monday of April in each year, the chairman of the Democratic state central committee shall be elected, to hold his office for the period of one year or until his successor shall have been elected. Any Democratic elector of the state of Pennsylvania shall be eligible for election to said office. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee shall be elected by and with the advice and consent of the Democratic state executive committee, conduct all state campaigns, subject to the approval of the Democratic state central committee. All committees herein before provided for shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Democratic state central committee.

Section 3. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee, as well as the secretary thereof, shall be ex-officio members of the Democratic state executive committee, and shall be the chairman and secretary thereof. The chairman shall have full power to appoint a secretary; and said chairman shall be entitled to vote in said committee upon all questions.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the Democratic state central committee to call all meetings of the Democratic state central committee and of the Democratic state executive committee; and he shall be required to notify in writing the members of said committees of the time and place for such meetings. It shall also be his duty to issue the calls for all Democratic state conventions, when the time and place for holding such Democratic state conventions have been duly ordered and fixed.

Section 5. The Democratic state central committee shall, except in presidential years, at its annual meeting on the third Monday of April, fix the time and place for the holding of the Democratic state convention. In presidential years, the time and place for holding the Democratic state convention may be fixed at any meeting of the Democratic state central committee, held not earlier than the third Monday of January and not later than the third Monday of April. The Democratic state central committee may delegate its authority in the premises to the Democratic state executive committee.

Section 6. Members of the Democratic state central committee may deputize, in writing, substitutes to act for them at any meeting; but such substitutes must be Democratic electors residing in the counties which their principals represent.

## RULE VI—DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. The representation in Democratic conventions shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for president at the last preceding presidential election or fraction of 1,000 such votes, amounting to 600 votes or more, in the respective representative districts of the state of Pennsylvania; provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate. Delegates may deputize, in writing, substitutes to act for them at any meeting or meetings of the Democratic state convention. All delegates to the Democratic state conventions shall be elected within the calendar year in which they are to serve as such delegates.

Section 2. Each person elected as a delegate to the Democratic state convention shall obtain duplicate certificates of his election, signed by the officers (or by a majority of them) of the Democratic county convention, Democratic county committee, Democratic representative convention or other body duly authorized and recognized as having jurisdiction of the election of delegates to the Democratic state convention, certifying that they were the officers of the Democratic county convention, Democratic county committee or other duly authorized body; to the time and place of election, and that the person named therein as delegate was fairly, regularly and duly elected. Such certificates should be duly executed and sworn to before a notary public, magistrate or justice of the peace.

Section 3. When a delegate shall have been elected to any other duly authorized body than the Democratic county committee, it shall be necessary for him to procure, in addition to the foregoing and it shall be the duty of the Democratic county committee to furnish, duplicate certificates executed and sworn to by the officers (or a majority of them) of the Democratic county committee, before a notary public, magistrate or justice of the peace, certifying that to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, such delegate was fairly, regularly and duly elected according to the rules of the Democratic party and that he was elected by the Democratic county convention, Democratic representative convention or other duly authorized body, which is recognized as legal and regular by the Democratic

state central committee. When such delegate shall have been elected by the Democratic county committee, the certificates of election must also state that the delegate was elected by the Democratic county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the Democratic state central committee.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of each person elected as a delegate to file one of such certificates with the chairman of the Democratic state central committee within ten days after his election, retaining the other certificate as his credentials as a member of the Democratic state convention. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee shall not place the name of any person upon the roll of delegates of the Democratic state convention until furnished with this certificate; and no certificate shall be received, filed or recognized except those duly executed and sworn to by the officers of the Democratic county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the Democratic state central committee.

Section 5. Every person desiring to contest the seat of a delegate shall be required to give notice in writing of such intention, together with the grounds of contest, to the chairman of the Democratic state central committee and to the person whose seat he desires to contest within ten days of the date upon which the election was held; and such person shall, upon giving such notice, be accorded an opportunity of having his claims heard by the committee on credentials, when appointed, which committee, after hearing the statements and evidence offered in behalf of the delegate and contestant shall make report to the Democratic state convention for its consideration and action. Each person furnishing certificates of election attested by the Democratic county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the Democratic state central committee, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a delegate to or member of the Democratic state convention, until he shall have been unseated by the action of the Democratic state convention upon the report of the committee on credentials; provided that no delegate whose seat is contested shall be permitted to vote upon the report of the committee on credentials or upon any question directly affecting the title to his own seat in the Democratic state convention. Contestants shall not be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the Democratic state convention unless declared elected by the action of said Democratic state convention upon the report of the committee on credentials.

Section 6. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee shall call a meeting of the Democratic state convention in accordance with these rules; and he shall call every Democratic state convention to order. He shall, by and with the consent and approval of the Democratic state executive committee (or a majority of them) select the temporary officers of every Democratic state convention, including a chairman, a secretary, assistant secretaries, a reading clerk, assistant reading clerks, an official stenographer, a sergeant-at-arms and assistant sergeant-at-arms. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee shall call a meeting of the Democratic state executive committee to be held in the city where the Democratic state convention is to meet, at least twenty-four hours before the time set for the holding of the said Democratic state convention, for the purpose of selecting the above temporary officers of the said Democratic state convention.

## RULE VII—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 1. The order of business in the Democratic state convention shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the call for the Democratic state convention.
2. Call to order by the chairman of the Democratic state convention, and announcement of the temporary officers of the Democratic state convention.
3. Reading of the roll of delegates.
4. Appointment of committees and resolutions.
5. Resolves.
6. Report of committees on credentials and permanent organization.
7. Election of permanent chairman and other officers of the Democratic state convention.
8. Report of committee on resolutions.
9. Nominations of candidates, &c.
10. Other business.
11. Adjournment.

Section 2. The Democratic state convention may, by a two-thirds vote change or suspend the order of business for the session of said convention at which such change or suspension may be ordered.

## RULE VIII—COMMITTEES OF STATE CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. The committee on credentials, the committee on permanent organizations and the committee on resolutions shall each consist of one member from each senatorial district in the state of Pennsylvania, to be elected by a majority of the delegates to the Democratic state convention from each senatorial district.

## RULE IX—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Section 1. Special meetings of Democratic division committees, the Democratic state executive committee and the Democratic state central committee may be called by the respective chairmen of said committees; and shall be called by such chairman upon the written request of one-third of the members of their respective committees. Written requests for special meetings shall state the purpose for which such meetings are to be held.

## RULE X—QUORUMS.

Section 1. In Democratic state conventions, in the Democratic state executive committee and in Democratic division committees a majority of the whole number of delegates or members shall be required to constitute a quorum. In the Democratic state central committee the members attending, after due notice in writing to every member, shall constitute a quorum.

## RULE XI—DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. In presidential years delegates and electors from the state of Pennsylvania to the Democratic national convention shall be elected by the Democratic state convention, the dele-

gates at-large from the state-at-large and the district delegates and electors from the respective congressional districts, upon the recommendation of a majority of the delegates of the Democratic state convention from said congressional districts. In the event that a majority of the delegates to the Democratic state convention from any congressional district shall fail to agree upon the persons recommended for election as delegates or district electors to the national Democratic convention, then the state Democratic convention may elect such delegates or electors without recommendation from such congressional districts or it may determine in what manner such election shall be made.

## RULE XII—DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Section 1. In presidential years, the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Democratic national convention shall elect by a majority vote of the whole number of such delegates, one Democratic elector of the state of Pennsylvania to represent the state in the Democratic national committee. Should a vacancy occur in the Pennsylvania membership of the Democratic national committee, such vacancy shall be filled and the unexpired term by the Democratic state central committee, with the approval of the succeeding state convention. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the Democratic state central committee to give at least one week's written notice to every member of said Democratic state central committee of the time and place of meeting of said committee at which such vacancy is to be filled and of the purpose for which said meeting has been called.

## RULE XIII—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. These rules may be altered or amended at any time upon the recommendation of the Democratic state central committee and approval of the succeeding Democratic state convention.

## SCHEDULE.

A. The rules of the Democratic party in the state of Pennsylvania, this day adopted by the Democratic state convention, upon the recommendation of the Democratic state central committee, shall take effect on the first Monday of April, 1894; provided that the regulations of rule six, section one, as to the election of delegates to Democratic state conventions within the calendar year in which they are to serve as such delegates shall not apply to those representative districts which have already elected delegates to the Democratic state convention to be held in the year 1894.

B. The present arrangement of Pennsylvania divisions of the state of Pennsylvania made for the purposes of party organization is declared to be as follows:

First Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Juniata, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York.

Second Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair.

Third Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Washington and Westmoreland.

Fourth Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Cameron, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Venango, and Warren.

Fifth Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clarion, Elk and Forest.

Sixth Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Snyder and Union.

Seventh Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.

Eighth Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Carbon, Berks, Lancaster, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Lehigh.

Ninth Division. This division shall consist of the counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia and Montgomery.

## Facts About the Heart.

Interesting Statistics Showing the Vast Work it Has to Do.

The human heart is a hollow muscle of a conical form placed between the two lungs and inclosed in the pericardium, or heart sac. The ordinary size of the heart in the adult is about five inches in length, 3 1/2 inches in breadth at the broadest part and 2 1/2 inches in thickness. Its weight is from 10 to 12 ounces in men and from 8 to 10 ounces in women.

Dr. Benecke, of Marburg, has made known his observations on the truth of the human heart, the fact appearing that the increase is greatest and most rapid during the first and second years of life, its bulk at the end of the second year being exactly double what it originally was. Between the second and seventh years it is again doubled in size. A slower rate of growth then sets in and continues during the period of maturity of other portions of the body. After the 15th year up to the 50th the annual growth of the heart is about .061 of a cubic inch, the increase ceasing about the 50th year.

The heart, although so small, is a wonderful piece of mechanism and of great power. With each stroke or beat it projects something like 2 1/2 ounces of blood into the conduits or channels of the body, throwing it to a distance of nine feet. This it does 69 to 70 times a minute. The number of its pulsations varies in the sexes and according to posture. In the male it beats 81 times a minute when standing; 71 when sitting and 66 when lying. In the female it is 91, 84, 80 in the similar positions respectively.—*Leisure Moments.*

## Cunning Crows.

It is generally believed that the animal world is incapable of calculation, but in a newspaper of 1816 an instance is recorded of something very much like it. "A carrion crow, perceiving a brood of fourteen chickens in a barn, carried off one of them, but, on a lady opening a window, dropped its prey. In the course of the day, however, the plunderer returned, in company with thirteen other crows, when each one seized its bird and carried off the whole brood at once."—*Youths Journal.*

## AT THE GRINDING OF THE CANE.

The fair time, the dear time, is comin' round agin,  
When a fellow'll meet his sweetheart at the grindin' of the cane;  
When bright eyes will be beamin' under bonnets covrin' curls,  
An' we'll kinder think we're dreamin' while we're kissin' of the girls!

O, sweet the cane-juice drippin' from the raisin' grindin' mill!  
An' sweet the red lips appin'—but their kiss is sweeter still!

An' the work is sugar coated, an' a fellow can't complain  
When he meets an' greets his sweetheart at the grindin' of the cane!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

## THE SONG OF THE SKIRT.

With fingers weary and worn,  
On a fabric of yellow and red  
A fair young maiden was hour after hour  
Plying her needle and thread.

Stitch, stitch, stitch!  
Oh, why do her fingers hurt?  
And why is she weary? Because, my friends,  
It's a nine-year ermine skirt.

—*Julgo.*

## A Northwestern Lake With Its Indian Legend of a Serpent.

Long before mankind ever started its conquest of this earth from sea monsters the area that is now distinguished by the name of Palouse country had been subjected to violent upheavals and radical changes in topography. A great inland sea rested here for many centuries, and the chemical action of the water enriched the soil simultaneously with leveling the sediment in the form of a vast plain. Internal convulsion, whether from volcanic action or from shrinkage of the planet consequent upon the cooling process then going on—perhaps both combined—raised the submerged plain high and dry, with a steep decline to the westward. The rushing flood cut the land into ridges and ravines, high bluffs and lonely rocks being scattered promiscuously in living evidence of the revolution.

The surface thus presents a broken and picturesque scene. Chief among the wonderful products of these prehistoric conclusions and deluges is a canyon over in the northwestern part of Whitman county containing Rock Lake, a sheet of water twelve miles long by about 100 rods wide, bordered by cliffs ascending perpendicularly to a height of 1,700 to 2,500 feet. The canyon of Rock Lake runs east to west. It is a deep hole in a plateau of solid rock and the bottom never has been sounded by man. The eastward extremity falls abruptly from the bed of a small creek down and down 500 feet, over a cascade, down another plunge of 600 feet and off finally over a second cascade 300 feet to the bottom. Above, the land rolls away in small heaps of stone and barren slopes for five miles on either side. Down at the bottom is a valley, one by three miles in extent and covered with the prettiest coat of tropical foliage to be found anywhere.

The climate in this declivity is as tropical and delightful as that which gives Hawaii an envied fame all the world over. The temperature seldom falls below 60 degrees Fahrenheit and rarely goes above 90 degrees. The cold of winter is seemingly unable to reach the level of the valley, owing to the internal warmth naturally belonging to a hole so deep. The heat of summer is tempered by the cooling influences of the lake adjoining. The west end of this little Garden of Eden jumps abruptly over a precipice 100 feet into Rock Lake, and the western end of the lake, twenty miles further on, finds an outlet through a narrow passageway between hills sloping sharply and soon breaking into dismembered pyramids of basalt rock. The surface of Rock Lake is not much above sea level, and the unfathomable depth of the water, clear as crystal, connected with weird surroundings, affords a theme for philosophic meditation not surpassed by the sublime ruggedness of the Alps.

An Indian legend of this remarkable lake makes it the home of a monstrous sea serpent. The remnants of the red tribes which used to frequent its shores tell their white neighbors that no Indian can venture into the water, either for a bath or a pleasure trip in a canoe, without being swallowed whole by the hideous reptile, and to this day the aborigines look upon Rock Lake with the same apprehension that an old-time orthodox pondered over the terrors of purgatory. Their legend declares that an entire tribe was lashed to destruction and eaten not many centuries ago, all to satisfy the greed of this very monster. At another time, during the outbreak quelled by Colonel Steptoe in 1853, a band of noble red men, in their effort to escape the vigilance of Uncle Sam's bluecoats, tried to conceal themselves about this lake in the little paradise, but were overtaken by the great fish, the legend avows, and sent to eternity.

## The Same Kind of a Fool.

The Republic of Madagascar had been long and well represented at the Court of the King of Patagascar by an officer called a Dazie, but one day the Madagascarian Parliament conferred upon him the superior rank of dandee. The next day after being apprised of his new dignity he hastened to inform the King of Patagascar.

"Ah, yes, I understand," said the King. "You have been promoted and given increased pay and allowances. There was an appropriation?"

"Yes, your Majesty."

"And you have now two heads, have you not?"

"Oh, no, your Majesty—only one, I assure you."

"Indeed! And how many legs and arms?"

"Two of each, sire—only two of each."

"And only one body?"

"Just a single body, as you perceive."

Thoughtfully removing his crown and scratching the royal head, the monarch was silent a moment, and then he said:

"It fancy that appropriation has been misapplied. You seem to be about the same kind of a blank fool that you were yesterday."

—*Appearances are deceitful. A mild glance has been known to come from a cross eye.*

## For and About Women.

### SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

The unprecedented advancement of science which has so strikingly characterized the century has been accompanied by an equally extraordinary progress in the scientific education and position of women.

A quarter of a century ago there was no possibility of a woman obtaining any scientific instruction or training, except by means of books or private instruction. Under these discouraging conditions, few women made any attempt to master even the rudiments of science. At the present time the opportunities for women for acquiring scientific education are almost equal to those of men. At the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge there are now halls and colleges for women, offering every facility for the highest classical and scientific attainments. These have been utilized to the fullest extent by the students, and the women from Girton and Newham Colleges, Cambridge, and those from Lady Margaret, Somerville, and St. Hugh's Halls at Oxford have attained the highest positions at the university examinations.

This condition of things not only prevails at the more ancient seats of learning, but may be found at most other institutions.

**BRIGHT GIRL STUDENTS.**  
The triumphs of women over the men students of the Horticultural College recently established in England attest their ability to grasp the practical side of scientific subjects. Two out of three diplomas conferred at the first year's examinations were gained by two sisters, and this year one young woman has wrested the diploma from forty-two rivals of the sterner sex, and each lady finds an advantageous post awaiting her as soon as she graduates. The professors of the college speak very highly of the refining and wholesome influence the women have over the men by working with them, and never shirking the rougher work. It is now deemed advisable to establish a fund for a scholarship for women.

The commercial side of gardening as an occupation for women is not more important than the benefit gained by the bracing effect of this employment on their health. The continued and not over-fatiguing exercise in the open air is found to be a wonderful nerve tonic, a medicine which is constantly in demand and upon which fortunes are spent every year since women have become so burdened with innumerable little cares that they cannot give themselves time to rest. This practical means of relief for the prevailing complaint of the "nerves" may not meet with the approval of fastidious women who object to labor of any sort. However, the fact that they can be immensely improved in appearance by a few months of this rustic work may possibly appeal to their vanity with encouraging results. The improvement is so marked that it has been suggested at the college that they have their pictures taken on entrance and departure. The physical strain demanded is said not to be too heavy, and one physician contemplates starting a market garden for the benefit of nervous women.

The statement that women far surpass the men in difficult examinations necessary before a horticultural diploma can be gained will hardly be credited by the opposite sex. Still one of the professors encouragingly adds that they "might equal them if they were only dead." But, with hearing fully developed, they are always listening, when they are not talking to others, so very little attention is paid to their studies. For all time women have been accused of never allowing a "man to get in a word edgewise," and no end of ridicule and sarcasm has been hurled at them for the gibes of their tongues, but there seems to be one case on record where they have distinguished themselves by significant silence and superior application to business.

### A THOUGHTFUL WIDOW.

On a recent Saturday evening two women met in a Boston market, and after exchanging the usual friendly greetings, commenced to console each other for the deaths of their respective husbands.

One of the women was greatly affected as she related the virtues of her departed spouse. Bursting into tears, she exclaimed:

"Oh, but my Felix was a good man!"

The other replied: "My husband was good to me, and my loss was as great as yours."

"I know all that," returned the first, "but my Felix had false teeth."

"Well, what has that to do with it?"

"I have his teeth at home, and I don't know what to do with them."

"Why didn't you have them buried with him?"

The sorrowing widow, again bursting into tears, cried: "I would, but I was afraid they might choke him."

Aluminum hairpins and belt buckles are among the pretty trifles now wrought in this metal. They are so much cheaper than the silver knock-knocks, and withal so exceedingly attractive that they deserve to be purchased. The hairpins run from 50 cents to \$2; the buckles are 50 cents and 75 cents. The aluminum goods are warranted not to tarnish. The present liking for silver belt buckles makes these cheap substitutes very timely.

Flies do not like the odor of clover and a bunch of these blossoms left drying in a room will effectually expel them.

The covers of lard pails may be utilized for placing under pots and saucepans when the stove is too hot.

In cases of illness where the burning thirst of the patient cannot be assuaged by water or cracked ice, it is said that a teaspoonful of glycerine will afford prompt and comparatively long relief.

Perspiration stains may be removed from the arms of white woolen or silk dresses by sponging with warm water into which ammonia has been poured, and then with clear water. Press the place before it becomes quite dry.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.