OF INTEREST TO WOMAN AND HOME.

A WOMAN WHO HAS WON RENOWN AS A LECTURER.

For Beginners in Journalism—Children's First Teeth—American Girls in Paris—The Parsons and the Women.

In Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford, Chicago's famous art lecturer, is exemplified a woman of wide intellectuality. Modest, shrinking from publicity, almost timid save where her artistic convictions are concerned, Mrs. Ford would never have shared the benefits of her lifelong study and omniverous reading with the public but for the unexpected circumstances which suddenly necessitated the caring for and education of her children. Then, knowing only the avenues opened to her by the long years of unconscious preparation for her present work which had preceded the dropping of the financial burden upon her slender shoulders, she came to Chicago from Kansas City the year of the World's Fair and began to talk about the pictures in the exposition art gallery. After the closing of the fair she was requested by a number of prominent Chicago people of both sexes who had listened to her informal lectures to remain in this city and lecture upon art topics, and this she subsequently resolved to do. Toward the end of the same year she delivered two courses of lectures—one upon the north and another upon the south side of the city—and since that time she has been kept continually busy.

MRS. MARY H. FORD.

Over 300 different lectures, upon almost as many different subjects, are now placed to the credit of this indefatigable Chicago woman, and she has delivered one or more of them in nearly every large city in the Union. All the way from James Whitcomb Riley to Tennyson and George Eliot from Ibsen, Goethe and Sudermann to Tolstoi, Shakespeare, Rossetti and Ruskin, does her clever range of treatment follow, with many another literary and artistic highway and byway traversed between times, and to her original subject of ancient and modern art she is always true and faithful. She is an accomplished linguist, delivering courses in German and French as fluently as in English, and she is also fond of speaking upon musical subjects, such as Wagner and his operas, Beethoven and similar topics. In fact, so wide is the culture and so almost unlimited the scope of Mrs. Ford's capabilities, that there is hardly a subject of general and refined interest, from Emerson and the Italian indentature to the more recent study of "color as applied to life and spiritual development," which she has not at some time treated for the benefit of audiences in Chicago and elsewhere.

For Beginners in Journalism.

Newspaper women are constantly asked by young girls how they can fit themselves for journalism. To this there is no definite reply. A thorough education is the first requisite. A girl who has had experience upon a school or college periodical will find that a great help.

To be successful a newspaper woman must be a good speller, a rational grammarian and what is called "well read." She must be quick witted and tactful. Good looks and attractive manners help in this field, as in every other. Strength and health are perhaps even more necessary than anything else. Nothing is harder to bear for the average newspaper woman than the sneers of the average man upon the delicacy of her constitution and the irregularity in work to be expected of her on that account. He might as well know, and probably does know, that he might be even more of an invalid than she if arrayed in the same ugly, artificial, uncomfortable and unhealthful costume which custom imperatively demands for her. Even the least hampering form of this costume that her ingenuity can devise will unnecessarily tire and wear upon her.

If she is engaged in regular work upon a daily or even a weekly paper, she must almost entirely renounce society. Her work can be done only by a stern maintenance of regular habits—long hours of sleep, a plain and abundant diet and as much quiet out of office hours as can be secured.

An annual vacation, as long as possible, should be insisted upon by the newspaper woman. She should take it during that part of the year when she finds it most trying to work, and she should spend it in a way likely to give her the most refreshment of soul and body.

It is often asked also, How can a position be obtained on a newspaper?

This is usually done by means of application. As there are often hundreds of names ahead of the applicant's on the lists in the great offices, this is a slow and discouraging method.

One's "recommendations" may be first class, but so may the others. Sketches and stories may be submitted to the managing editor for publication. He may approve them and find a place for them, and thus a foothold may be gained. On the other hand, he may never read them or may lose them, and nobody can very much blame the often exasperated and overworked man.

Through some friend a hearing may perhaps be obtained, and thus a place may be worked into by degrees. A reputation acquired as a contributor to the popular magazines may lead to the offer of a responsible editorial position, but the fact that one is a successful writer does not always argue editorial ability, while excellent editors in some lines are often dry or very poor writers.

The idea of a school for journalism is scouted by many practical newspaper men, but it would seem to most thoughtful people a not impracticable suggestion, though no way has as yet been developed of carrying it out successfully.

The graduates of such a school ought to have no difficulty in finding places in journalism.—Kate Upson Clark in American Woman's Home.

Children's First Teeth.

[illegible] development and growth of the [illegible] are one of the many [illegible] the germs for the teeth, the first part to form being the enamel cap or crown, this being followed later by the dentine and the root of the tooth. For the first few months after birth there is no need of teeth, but as the child grows stronger and more solid food is demanded the teeth begin to appear and are ready to do their part of the great work. At about the sixth month after birth the lower incisors appear, and there is great rejoicing in the home over the fact that baby has a tooth. The succeeding teeth appear in their regular order, usually in pairs, until there are ten in each jaw, this process being completed about the twenty-fourth month.

When the teeth begin to appear, the root is only partially developed, the sharp, irregular edges of which are partly in contact with the pulp or formative organ of the tooth, which is composed of blood vessels, connective tissue and nerve fiber. When the tooth meets with any unusual resistance in the gum tissue, the irregular edges of the root are forced back against this sensitive mass, causing many of the nervous disorders which may be developed during first teething.

No remedy, in skillful hands, is more efficient than the use of the lance. This removes the pressure immediately, and where it is properly performed it is not as difficult and painful an operation as many imagine. Many little lives are annually lost through the neglect of this form of treatment. In the most simple cases some relief is afforded by rubbing with the finger or the use of the familiar rubber ring. Medication is of little value, but where there is considerable inflammation a light application of Pond's extract might be admissible.

When the teeth are once in their proper position, they should be regularly cleansed and cared for. The brush should be small and very soft. If this is unpleasant to the child, use a soft cloth at first. Children will soon learn that this operation is as important as to wash their face and hands. With proper care there is usually not much decay. Still it will come, and when it does the cavity should at once be stopped with some plastic filling and repeated as often as necessary. If the parents and dentist treat the children kindly, they will find them willing to endure what is necessary. Tell them the truth, and be patient and kind, and they will do their part.

By the law of nature, when the second teeth are ready to come the roots of the first ones absorb, and the teeth generally drop out. But this does not always occur, in which case extraction may be necessary. This should be painless whenever possible. During the time the temporary teeth are being lost and the permanent ones are taking their place the visits to the dentist should be frequent. Too early or delayed removal of the temporary teeth is responsible for much of the irregularity of the permanent ones, resulting in an unsightly mouth, which can only be relieved by expensive and tedious operations.—New York Ledger.

American Girls in Paris.

Reams of description have been lavished upon the charms of the girl art students' life in Paris. The casual visitor sees the girls' club on a gala night and meets interesting people there. She sees some of the most attractive rooms, drinks tea in a few studios, listens to enthusiastic talk in which famous names are as thick as blackberries in August and goes away thinking there is no reverse side to the picture.

But any sensible woman who will spend a few months among the girl students and study the life will find the rose color fading and will lose some of her enthusiasm over the miscalled bohemianism in whose name so many absurdities are committed. In an up town studio a few nights ago two women artists discussed student life in Paris, and a Philistine who has no art in her soul, but has lived in Paris, listened and was surprised to find the elect airing her own private opinions. Both of the women studied in Paris for years. Both have been decidedly successful, and yet they bewailed the increase in the number of American girls among the Paris students.

"I will go out of my way at any time to see a young girl who is planning to study in Paris," said the painter. "Unless the case is an unusual one I always say 'don't,' and if I can talk her out of the idea I feel that I've done a good thing. There was a time when one had to go to Paris for good instruction. That isn't now. If a girl exhausts the advantages here and shows unquestionable talent and ambition, she should by all means go over and study in the French schools, but it is absurd for every girl who experiments with art to go to Paris. It's all right to take risks and make sacrifices in the cause of genius, but 90 out of 100 girls who are studying in Paris have no talent, will never devote themselves seriously to art and have no more business in the Paris art quarter than a baby has in a green gooseberry patch.

"They waste their time, injure their health, grow lax in their moral views and principles, get into slatternly habits and come back unfitted for home and society and not fitted for anything else. They are spoiled for conventional life and are no comfort to their families.

"I don't say girls ought not to study in Paris, but they ought to prove their earnestness and talent here first. One can live cheaply there because one will. We couldn't live on as little here, but we could cut down expenses tremendously if we would go to an out of the way part of the town and live in a disreputable little trap, as we all did in Paris. One can't do it here. It wouldn't be respectable, and there's the rub. We'll never have art atmosphere here until we stop trying to keep up appearances. One doesn't have to be respectable in Paris. That's why young girls shouldn't go there."—New York Sun.

The Parsons and the Women.

It is an ascertained fact that no man has so much to put up with from his relatives as the parson, and especially from those of the fair sex. For some occult reason many women seem convinced that they are born theologians, and the women relatives of the parson think they know his privileges, liabilities and the wishes of the people and the bishop far better than he does. Mothers who are the wives of parsons and sisters accustomed to clerical society interfere but rarely. They take the relative's duties perhaps a little too much as a business, much in the same way that a barrister's girls do his attendance at chambers or a merchant's daughters their father's hours spent at his office. It is the parson who is drawn from the classes among which it is considered a distinction to have a relative in the church who has to bear the full brunt of this well meant torture. I have known men who have gone abroad to escape their women relatives. I have even heard of a man who accepted a colonial bishopric to get rid of his wife's sisters, and who regretted in a tone of repressed glee that they were bad sailors. The curate's sisters are outrageously churchly in their conversation to all their brother's friends, and then, discovering they are not popular, lay the blame on him and recount to themselves all his mistakes. The greater torture begins when Jack gets a parish. Then, if he is not married, one or more sisters insist upon keeping house for him.

They seem to have some idea that residence in the parsonage gives them a sort of [illegible] and their words to be received as authoritative, and woe be to the poor parishioner who does not accept them! "My brother is away," said one woman to a parishioner, a retired clergyman, who came to have his pension paper [illegible], "but my signature will do as well." Before the poor man could object the paper was taken from him and signed. Naturally the paymaster general refused to accept the signature, and much trouble ensued. Naturally the woman regards herself insulted and will barely acknowledge the unlucky civilian's bows.—London Church Gazette.

Daily Vexations and Worries.

How we let the "little things of life" darken the day! What dominion they have over us; what worry they cost us; what energy we expend in fretting over them! Did you ever stop to think that one has only so much nervous energy to use in any day, and that if it is frittered away on trifles and things which cannot be helped there is none left for the great things of life, and those which can be helped?

I have three friends who are philosophers in their way. One, when anything happens to discourage or disconcert her, piles all her miseries in a "heap," as she puts it, and stands off and looks at them with the thought, "Well, I can't worry about all of them—the task were too stupendous—and there's no use singling out any particular one to make me miserable when so many remain, so I'll just go on my way happy!" And she does.

The second says of the every day vexations: "Worry over trifles when I have so many greater things to worry over? No, indeed. I don't think I'll let them take my peace of mind!" The third: "Now here is a chance to prove myself. If I do not succumb—if I do prove myself—I cannot but be glad, so far as I am concerned personally, that these have happened."

Is there any reason why we may not all be as philosophical?—Eleanor Root in Housekeeper.

Character in the Eyebrows.

An arched eyebrow does not indicate the highest order of intelligence, but is expressive of great sensibility. Scant growth of the eyebrows denotes lack of vitality. On the contrary, heavy, thick eyebrows indicate a strong constitution and great physical endurance.

They are not beautiful on a woman's face, however much they may signify either mental or bodily vigor, and when they are not only heavy but droop and meet at the nose they are disagreeable and are said to accompany an insincere and prying nature. Long, drooping eyebrows, lying wide apart, indicate an amiable disposition. When the eyebrows are lighter in color than the hair, the indications are lack of vitality and great sensitiveness.

Faintly defined eyebrows placed high above the nose are signs of indolence and weakness. Very black eyebrows give the face an intense and searching expression. When natural, they accompany a passionate temperament. Very light eyebrows rarely are seen on strongly intellectual faces, although the color of the eyebrows is not accepted simply as denoting lack of intelligence. The form gives the key to the faculties and their direction. Red eyebrows denote great fervor and ambition; brown, a medium between the red and black.—Tit-Bits.

Cheerfulness in a Sickroom.

Thoughtfulness for a patient is one of the most essential characteristics of a good nurse. Never ask the patient what he wishes to eat, but inquire of the doctor and out of the hearing of the patient. When the food is daintily prepared and neatly arranged on a tray, carry it to the patient as a surprise. Such trifling acts often help the sick to recover, as they tend to divert the mind, and the anticipation of a new surprise each day keeps him in a cheerful mood. Keep the medicine bottles, glasses and spoons out of his sight and read little cheerful happenings for a short time each day. Never allow the invalid to be distressed or worried by any unpleasant occurrence. These and many more thoughtful acts are a help to the doctor and at the same time medicine for the patient.

Tolstoi's Helpmeet.

Countess Tolstoi is an efficient help to her husband in business matters. Tolstoi, it is said, leaves all practical matters relating to his publications to her. She supervises the printing, attends to the correspondence and reads the proofs. She has brought out two complete editions of his works, one in a sumptuous form, the other a cheap edition. Their text is identical, but the edition de luxe has a number of portraits of the author, some of which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Hot Lobster Salad.

To a wineglassful of vinegar (hot water may be used) add four ounces of fresh butter, a saltspoonful each of cayenne pepper and mustard and place with the finely chopped meat from a can of lobster in a stewpan over a gentle fire. Stir until thoroughly heated through. Cut three heads of lettuce, wash them thoroughly, place them at the sides of a salad bowl, lay the hot lobster in the middle, garnish with a hard boiled egg cut in circles and serve hot.—Good Housekeeping.

At a swell English dinner apples are used as the fruit centerpiece, just as foreign fruits are used here.

Meat should never be washed. It can be cleaned by wiping it with a wet cloth better than any other way. Washing fresh meat takes from it a large portion of nutriment and nearly all of its delicious flavor.

America is suffering from two great curses—indigestion and alcoholism—both due to one and the same cause, the inability of the women of the middle and lower classes to prepare wholesome and nourishing food.—Francis A. Walker.

When the Regiment Came Back.

All the uniforms were blue, all the swords and rifles new,
When the regiment went marching down the street;
All the men were hale and strong as they proudly marched along
Through the cheers that drowned the music of their song.
Oh the music of their feet keeping time to drums that beat!
Oh the glitter and the splendor of the sight;
As with swords and rifles new, and in uniforms of blue
The Regiment went marching to the fight.
When the Regiment came back all the guns and swords were black,
And the uniforms had faded into gray,
And the faces of the men who marched through the street again
Seemed like those of the dead who lose their way.
For the dead who lose their way cannot look more silent or gray—
Oh the sorrow and the anguish of the sight;
Oh the weary leaden feet out of step with the drums that beat!
When the Regiment came marching from the fight.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Harper's Weekly.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
HAIR GROWER is the only preparation that will restore the hair to its original health and vigor. Druggists.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

CLARA BARTON.

Her Grand Indorsement of Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Encouraging the Sick to Use This Greatest of Remedies.

Furthering the benevolent advice of the Associated Charities in recommending the sick and suffering to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—the grand cure for disease which Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage used and recommends to the people, and concerning which Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher wrote highest praise of its wonderful beneficial effects—Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, now gives public indorsement of this great remedy which is so perfectly and effectually curing the people from their complaints.

Why will people continue to suffer and drag out an unhappy and miserable existence of sickness, pain, weakness and debility when there is a remedy sure to cure? Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is pronounced on every hand and by all classes of people to be the most wonderful cure for disease ever known. It cures where all others fail. Physicians declare Dr. Greene's Nervura to be beyond doubt the grandest medical discovery of this century, and recommend and prescribe it as the surest of all remedies to restore health and strength, to make the sick well, and to relieve the weakness, debility, pain, anguish and suffering of disease.

What higher commendation can this medicine have, what more convincing proof, what more positive assurance that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will surely cure than the recommendation and indorsement of the President of the Red Cross Society, the world wide known and universally loved and honored, Clara Barton, who has brought relief to thousands of the world's suffering, whose crowning act of benevolent charity in carrying to stricken Cuba ships laden with the tender mercies of charity is a matter of history known to all the world.

Such is the world famous Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, and her words in praise and recommendation of the wonderful cures of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will be the kindling of new hope to thousands upon thousands of those who are sick, out of health, weak, nervous, or who suffer from headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia or other painful and distressing disease, kidney complaints, nervous affections or poor and devitalized blood.

Clara Barton says:

"We have tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and although the remedy has been in our hands but a short time, we judge that the remedy has all of the merits which are claimed for it. We shall still continue its use, with the expectation that we shall be able to indorse it still more highly.

CLARA BARTON,
President of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

If you wish to be made well and strong again, if you wish health to take the place of disease, if you wish to know what it is to be without pain, weakness, nervousness, humours, or indeed, any kind of nervous and physical suffering, take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing diseases, and is, therefore, exactly and perfectly adapted to cure. Consultation, examination and advice in regard to any case may be had free at Dr. Greene's office, either if you call or write.

U. S. FEARS BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Passengers from Austria Prevented from Sailing for This Country.

Hamburg, Nov. 2.—A large number of Austrian steerage passengers who passed through Vienna on their way here have been prevented from embarking on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, bound to sail to-day for New York, owing to a notification from the authorities at Washington that steerage passengers from Vienna will be quarantined for a fortnight on their arrival in the United States.

The quarantine measures adopted by the Washington authorities against steerage passengers bound for the United States who have passed through Vienna are due to the outbreak of bubonic plague there, caused by experiments made in Prof. Nothnagel's bacteriological establishment, where plague germs were cultivated. Herr Bartsch, an assistant of Prof. Nothnagel, was the first to contract the plague, and he eventually died from its effects. Dr. Mucher, a physician, who attended Herr Bartsch, died twelve days later, and the wife of Bartsch, several nurses and others were attacked and more fatal cases were recorded. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The patients were isolated and all suspects were inoculated with plague serum. The animals which had been experimented upon were killed and cremated.

PINGREE TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Decides to Carry His Mileage Book Case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 2.—Governor Pingree is determined if possible to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States his suit brought to compel the Michigan Central to sell him a thousand-mile mileage book for $20. Yesterday Attorney General Maynard applied to the State Supreme Court for a writ of error to permit removal of the case to the highest court. Failing in this, Mr. Maynard will apply to Justice Harlan, presiding justice of the Federal Court, which embraces Michigan, or if necessary to the Supreme Court itself. The Attorney General insists that the Supreme Court has never passed upon the claim that the right to fix transportation tolls is part of the police power of the Federal government only and not of State governments.

MADE THOUSANDS BY FORGERY.

Young Cleveland Attorney Accused of Serious Crime.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 2.—W. H. Dewitt, a young attorney, was placed under arrest last Monday night on the charge of defrauding J. B. Ierg of $1,500. Dewitt borrowed this sum of Ierg, giving him as security a mortgage on real estate. It is alleged that there was another mortgage on this land, but Dewitt forged a release and had it canceled. Many more charges of the same nature are made against Dewitt, it being alleged that he has obtained at least $20,000 by similar peculations of mortgages.

A meeting of those who have claims against Dewitt was held in the office of Attorney N. S. Calhoun and a committee appointed to decide upon a course of action. Dewitt has deeded all the property he has to Norton H. Horr, the attorney of one of the claimants, in trust for all creditors. Proceedings have been commenced to disbar Dewitt from practicing law in this county.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

John H. Sheehan & Co., chemists, 161 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Price's Tooth Ache Drops cure in one minute.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for sale by John H. Sheehan & Co.

Legal.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of Frederick M. Calder, Surrogate of the County of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Margaret Blizard, late of the city of Utica, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to Mary J. Henry, executrix of the said estate, at office of W. & N. E. Kernan, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of April next.

MARY J. HENRY,
Executrix.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of Frederick M. Calder, Surrogate of the County of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry D. Johns, late of the city of Utica, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to John G. Gibson, executor of the said estate, at his office, 48 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., on or before the 2d day of December next.

Dated June 4th, 1898.

JOHN G. GIBSON, Executor.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of Frederick M. Calder, Surrogate of the County of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Kittie E. Phinney, late of the city of Utica, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to [illegible] Phinney, administrator with the will annexed, [illegible] John G. Gibson, 48 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of December next.

Dated June 2d, 1898.

SILAS A. PHINNEY,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

FREE! FREE!

Two Thousand Bottles of

HYOMEI!

THE NEW CURE FOR

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs and Ashma.

To be given away absolutely without charge at the drug store of

Howarth & Ballard,

—163 GENESEE ST.,

Beginning on Monday, Oct. 31,

and continuing for one week. Free treatments of the remedy will also be given. This is not a newspaper distribution controlled by the manufacturer, but an honest test conducted by a reputable druggist.

Hyomei for sale by John H. Sheehan & Co., Druggists, Utica, N. Y.

Legal.

TO ELECTION OFFICERS AND TO THE Citizens of Oneida County:

Notice is hereby given that only citizens having the legal qualifications of electors are entitled to register and to vote at the election to be held November 1, 1898. False registration, illegal voting, the fraudulent canvassing of votes and corrupt election practices are high crimes against the State, and severe penalties for the violation of all statutes relating thereto are prescribed by the Penal Code. Any evasion or violation of these laws should be promptly reported to this office, that the same may be investigated and the offenders apprehended and punished. Members of the Boards of Registry throughout the county should aid in securing the enforcement of all laws relating to the integrity of the ballot and to the purity of elections; and to secure and protect the legal right of suffrage a careful examination should be made by such boards of the books of registry and of all applicants for registration. The co-operation of all law-abiding citizens is invoked to aid in the effort to prevent fraud, detect crime, and to preserve inviolate the franchise which is the best and strongest guarantee for the preservation of free institutions.

Dated Utica, October 19, 1898.

GEORGE S. KLOCK,
District Attorney of Oneida County.

SUPREME COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.—Janet W. T. Toulen vs. Wesley McClelland, Fannie McClelland his wife, Josiah McClelland, Lucy McClelland his wife, William J. McClelland, Sarah McClelland his wife, Mary A. McClelland, Eugene H. McClelland, Alice G. McClelland his wife, Elizabeth Dingle, Lelia McC. Aberdain and Ada Hurry.

In pursuance of a judgment in the above entitled action of partition, duly granted and entered in the office of the clerk of the County of Oneida, on the 14th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned Referee, in and by said judgment for that purpose appointed, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House on John street, in the city of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on the 7th day of November, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., the lands and premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Utica, County of Oneida, and State of New York, being the easterly half of a lot of land in the city of Utica aforesaid, known and designated on a map made by W. H. Christian for J. R. Warner and George C. Tallman, of a part of the Hinks School Farm, as lot No. 11, said lot No. 11 is bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north side of Bleecker street 55 feet east of the land owned by Thomas E. Clark, deceased, thence running east along Bleecker street 40 feet to lot No. 10, thence running north along line of lot No. 10, 120 feet, thence westerly 40 feet until it reaches within 55 feet of the land of said Thomas E. Clark, thence running south until it reaches Bleecker street, the place of beginning.

Dated Oct. 11th, 1898.

W. K. HARVEY, Referee.

S. M. Lindsley, Plaintiff's Attorney, 113 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.—Anna M. Hasenbauer against Frank Gerling, Nicholas Gerling, Peter Gerling, John Gerling, Mary Girvin and Margaret Rehm.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 27th day of October, 1898, and duly filed, entered and docketed in the Clerk's office of Oneida County on the 28th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee duly appointed in said judgment to make such sale, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House on John street, in the city of Utica, N. Y., on the 28th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment and therein directed to be sold, with the appurtenances described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the city of Utica, County of Oneida and State of New York, distinguished on a map and division of Great Lot No. 99 in Cowles's Manor made by William Jones, Surveyor, for Philip S. Hoyler, deceased, in 1805, by the name and designation of lot 6 in Block No. 5, being 30 feet front on Canal street, 175 feet deep and 150 feet in rear.

Excepting therefrom so much of the said lot as has been appropriated by the Canal Board for the use of the State. Also excepting therefrom the easterly half of above described premises being 25 feet front and rear and 175 feet deep, sold to Michael Rehm and wife by deed dated March 19, 1868, and recorded in Oneida County Clerk's office March 23d, 1868, in Book of Deeds No. 61, page 316.

Dated, Utica, N. Y., October 27th, 1898.

REES E. THOMAS, Referee.

W. & N. E. Kernan, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

Travel.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN time card, in effect L. V. & A. M. Noular, Sept. 26, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH—LEAVE UTICA.

No. 1, New York Express [illegible]
No. 3, New York Limited [illegible]
No. 14, Delhi Express [illegible]
No. 63, (daily) Norwich Local [illegible]
No. 48, Accommodation [illegible]

TRAINS NORTH—ARRIVE UTICA.

No. 67, Norwich Local (daily) [illegible]
No. 12, Utica Express [illegible]
No. 44, Rome Local [illegible]
No. 1, New York Express (daily except Sunday) [illegible]
No. 47, Accommodation [illegible]
No. 43, (Sundays only) [illegible]

Going South—Leave Rome at 7.30 A. M. daily, and 4.15 P. M.; arrive Clinton, 8.30 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

Going North—Leave Clinton at 11.20 A. M. and daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M.; 6.6[illegible]

WANTED.—CASE OF BAD HEALTH that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Travel.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS.

ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND.
Capt. S. J. Ross. Capt. J. H. Manville.
ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

Leaving Albany 3 P. M. every week day on the arrival of trains from North, East and West, for passengers and freight. Only night line on the Hudson River having sleeping rooms on main deck.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at railroad stations N. Y. C. and connecting railroads.

E. C. Shaffer, General Agent, Albany, N. Y.
H. H. Waters, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD—ON AND AFTER JUNE 5, 1898.

GOING EAST.

No. 4, St. Louis Express (daily) [illegible]
No. 2, Boston & N. Y. Ex. (daily) [illegible]
No. 8, L. C. from N. Y. C. Station [illegible]
No. 22, Local Express (daily) [illegible]
No. 92, Carthage Local [illegible]
No. 20, National Express [illegible]
No. 6, Atlantic Express (daily) [illegible]

GOING WEST.

No. 3, Chicago and St. Louis Limited (daily) [illegible]
No. 5, Lake Express (daily) [illegible]
No. 91, Carthage Local [illegible]
No. 11, Buffalo Local (daily) [illegible]
No. 1, Ex. ar. N. Y. C. Station [illegible]
No. 1, Continental Express, stops on signal for passengers to Buffalo and points beyond (daily) 6.20 P. M.

LEAVE EAST UTICA.

Going East—6.42 P. M.; 11.55 P. M.
Going West—8.20 A. M.; 1.[illegible] P. M.
*Has sleeping car attached.

For tickets, time-tables, drawing room and sleeping car accommodations, and information, apply to

H. I. FAY, City Ticket Agent, No. 1 Bagg's Hotel.
W. D. KENYON, Genesee Street crossing.
W. HERBERT, East Utica Station.
Or address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 4 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

UTICA DIVISION.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1898.

Trains will leave Utica as follows:

No. 13, Richfield Passenger [illegible]
No. 1, Binghamton & Elmira Passenger [illegible]
No. 12, Accommodation [illegible]
No. 5, New York and Philadelphia Day Express [illegible]
No. 14, Binghamton and Elmira Passenger [illegible]
No. 29, Richfield Passenger [illegible]
No. 3, New York and Philadelphia Night Express (daily) [illegible]

ARRIVE.

No. 9, Utica Passenger from New York and Philadelphia (daily) [illegible]
No. 13, Utica Passenger from Binghamton and Richfield Springs [illegible]
No. 11, Utica Passenger from Richfield Springs [illegible]
No. 3, Utica Express from New York, Philadelphia and Richfield Springs [illegible]
No. 12, Accommodation [illegible]
No. 19, Utica Passenger from Richfield Springs [illegible]

Trains 8 and 9 will run daily. Trains 12, 14 and 20 will stop at West Utica station.

For tickets, time-tables, reservation, sleeping car running daily between Utica and New York, and general information apply to J. H. MacGarrity, City Agent, 290 Genesee street. Phone 196. Parcels as by any other lines.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

GREAT FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

This is the only line entering the city of New York, all trains arriving at and departing from Grand Central Station, Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, the center of the city. Trains leave Utica as follows:

GOING EAST.

St. Louis Express [illegible]
Buffalo and Southwestern Spec. [illegible]
Adirondack Express [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
Chicago and Boston Special [illegible]
Utica Accommodation [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger (ar.) [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
Day Express [illegible]
Southwestern Limited [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger (ar.) [illegible]
Chicago and N. Y. Limited [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
Eastern Express [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
Empire State Express [illegible]
Albany Local [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
Little Falls Accommodation [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger (ar.) [illegible]
Atlantic Express [illegible]

GOING WEST.

Western Express [illegible]
Utica Express arrives [illegible]
Buffalo and Southwestern Spe. [illegible]
Pacific Express [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger [illegible]
Little Falls Accommodation [illegible]
Buffalo Local [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger, via Rome [illegible]
R. W. & O., via Black River [illegible]
Empire State Express [illegible]
Accommodation [illegible]
East Mail [illegible]
Syracuse Express [illegible]
Day Express [illegible]
R. W. & O. Passenger [illegible]
Southwestern Limited [illegible]
Boston and Chicago Special [illegible]
New York and Syracuse Ex. [illegible]
Lake Shore Limited [illegible]
Utica Express (arrives) [illegible]

ADIRONDACK DIVISION.

Trains leave Utica: Montreal Express, 1.40 A. M. daily; Accommodation, [illegible] P. M.; Mail, 3.00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Utica: 3.05 A. M.; 4.15 P. M.; Local, via Herkimer, 5.30; Local, via Herkimer, 8.00 P. M.

R. W. & O. DIVISION.

Short Line to All Points in Northern New York, 1,000 Islands and Canada.

Trains leave Utica daily, (Sundays excepted) unless otherwise noted, [illegible] after Sept. 18, 1898.

Mail (daily) [illegible]
Making intermediate stops and connections for all Northern New York and Canada points. [illegible]
Day Express [illegible]
Making intermediate stops and connecting for northern points. [illegible]
Watertown Mail [illegible]
For all points to Watertown. [illegible]
Train arrives in Utica from the north [illegible]
10.15 A. M. from Watertown and intermediate points.
12.10 P. M. from Ogdensburg, Clayton and intermediate points.
9.45 P. M. daily, from Ogdensburg, Thousand Island points.
Trains via Rome are run solid [illegible]
Leaving Utica from N. Y. Central station at 6 A. M., 2.45 P. M., 8.30 A. M., 4.15 P. M.
Arriving Utica, 8.30 A. M., 3.35 P. M., 10.15 A. M., 9.45 P. M.
Arrive in Utica via Rome, 9.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
No Sunday trains via Rome.

CONNECTIONS.

At Philadelphia for Norwood and intermediate points. At Clayton, during season, with steamers for all Thousand Island points. At Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay. At Ogdensburg via Fer Marquette, Montreal and Grand Trunk Railways for Ottawa, Montreal and points in Canada. At Norwood with the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad for Malone. At Massena Springs with the New York Central & Hudson River Railway, forming the shortest and all rail route to Montreal.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An additional charge of TEN CENTS will be made when fares are paid on the trains. Trains run daily, including Sundays, [illegible] daily except Sunday. For time-table and all information apply to

M. W. CAMPBELL,
Ticket Agent at the Station.

H. I. FAY, City Passenger Agent, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

EDGAR VAN EITEN, General [illegible]

SUBMIT ALL YOUR WANTS to the people of Utica, by advertising in the "Want" columns of The Observer.