

A Poem for Today

SHE WAS NOT FAIR

By Bryan Waller Procter



LORD JEFFREY, the eminent critic, wrote thus of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall): "If it be the peculiar province of poetry to give delight, this author should rank very high among our poets. And, in spite of his neglect of the terrible passions, he does rank very high, in our estimation. He has a beautiful fancy and a beautiful diction and a fine ear for the music of verse and great tenderness and delicacy of feeling. The character of his poetry is to soothe and melt and delight, to make us kind and thoughtful and imaginative, to purge away the dross of our earthly passions by the refining fires of a pure imagination." Procter was born in 1787 and died in 1844. He was the father of Adelaide Anne Procter.

SHE WAS NOT FAIR, nor full of grace,
Nor crowned with thought or ought beside;
Nor wealth had she of mind or face,
To win our love or raise our pride;
No lover's thought her cheek did touch;
No poet's dream was round her thrown;
And yet we miss her,—ah, too much,
Now—she hath flown!

We miss her when the morning calls,
As one that mired in our mirth;
We miss her when the evening falls,—
A trifle wanted on the earth!
Some fancy small, or subtle thought,
Is checked ere to its blossom grown;
Some chain is broken that we wrought,
Now—she hath flown!

No solid good, nor hope defined,
Is marred, nor she has sunk in night;
And yet the strong immortal Mind
Is stopped in its triumphant flight!
Perhaps some grain lost to its sphere
Might cast the great Sun from his throne;
For all we know is—"She was here,"
And—"She hath flown!"



DRESSING BY LAW.

Price and Style of Clothing Once Prescribed by Statute.

Between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries all kinds of sumptuary laws prevailed in Europe. In France a royal ordinance of 1294 prescribed that no common citizen might wear fur, precious stones or gold. A nobleman who had \$1,200 a year might have four robes a year and no more. Ladies of that rank might have one gown a year. If any one gave a dinner there must be only two courses besides the soup.

Common citizens who possessed \$500 a year might use cloth which cost 12 1/2 cents a yard, and their wives might spend 16 cents a yard. Persons whose income was less than \$500 a year must wear cheaper cloth.

In Italy severe ordinances were passed in the early part of the fourteenth century against excessive dress by women. They were forbidden to wear any sort of headdress, even of painted paper. Gowns of woven figures might be worn, but not embroidered. All stripes and bias patterns were condemned, except simple ones of not more than two colors. Not more than two finger rings were to be worn at once.

Switzerland had a law that no wedding party should have more than twenty guests—ten men friends of the bridegroom and ten women friends of the bride. No wedding procession was permitted to have more than two singers, two fiddlers and two trumpeters. Married women were forbidden to wear silk or decorated hoods, though maidens might. No woman, whether married or unmarried, was allowed to wear any dress in which the opening for the neck was so large that it did not lie at least two inches wide upon the shoulders, and the gown must not be buttoned or laced up in front or at the side.

To restrain the fashion of the long pointed shoes it was enacted that no person of either sex should wear a shoe with a point extending beyond the foot enough to allow anything to be inserted in it, nor was any woman or girl permitted to wear laced shoes. No man or boy should wear a coat that did not reach to the knee.

Garments were forbidden to be slashed so as to show different colors or kinds of material, and trousers were required to be made without stripes and both legs of the same color. In 1470 one Swiss canton in council assembled enacted that "hereafter no one shall make points on shoes or boots longer than one joint of the finger, and if any shoemaker shall make them longer he shall be fined \$5, as also the person wearing them."—Indianapolis News.

The Pace That Kills.

The microbe of hurry—hurry—useless hurry—is in the air, so much so in fact that it is almost impossible for a city dweller, no matter how well balanced he may be, not to become inoculated with it. Wine, women and song are not the only influences that go to make up the "pace that kills." The average life of the business man or the society woman hurries people to catastrophe as fast as does that of the "rounder" or "dissipate."

Did you ever do anything on this order—rush to your meals, rush your play, make a fool of yourself running half a block for a car already crowded to the guards? You plead guilty, do you? Then you are going a pace that kills just as surely as the more widely heralded pace.—Kansas City Star.

Mechanically Correct.

"Miss Keeter," said the teacher of the class in English literature, "what is a sonnet?" "A sonnet," answered the girl with the umbrageous pompadour, "is a piece of poetry that goes, 'Heart, love, dove, part, art, glove, above, smart, gold, fill, eyes, hold, still, prize,' at the ends of the lines and almost any kind of words to fill in the rest of it."

"You will remain after school, Miss Keeter," the teacher said, with a frown, "and complete that sonnet by filling it in with the necessary words."—Chicago Tribune.

It Didn't Help Him.

In a London bookshop a woman wanted a copy of Browning's works. "I haven't got it, madam," replied the bookseller. "I make it a rule never to keep any books I can't understand, and I can't make head or tail of Mr. Browning." Determined to buy a book anyway, the customer asked, "Have you Præd, then?" "Yes, madam," quoth the book seller. "I've prayed, and that does not help me."

Contradiction.

Witness—He looked me straight in the eye and—
Lawyer—There, sir, you've flatly contradicted your former statement.
Witness—How so?
Lawyer—You said before that he bent his gaze on you, and now you'll please explain how he could look you straight in the eye with a bent gaze.
Witness faints.

THE PUZZLER

No. 351.—Synecopations.

[Example: Synecopate one who gives and leave an entrance. Answer—Donor, door.]
1. Synecopate the foremost and leave the hand clinched. 2. Synecopate the staff of life and leave a slender nail without a head. 3. Synecopate to join in wedlock and leave a girl's name. 4. Synecopate a step and leave a tumult.

No. 352.—Zoological Acrostic.

A quadruped found both in Asia and Africa; it has a large head, short, massive limbs and a thick skin.
1. A dangerous reptile, belonging chiefly to North America.
2. A little animal which has a curious way of defending itself.
3. A small carnivorous quadruped, useful as a destroyer of noxious creatures.
4. An aquatic animal, very common in small ponds.
5. A shellfish much esteemed as an article of diet.
6. A beast of burden used in eastern lands.
7. A large species of deer.
8. A small, sharp toothed animal.
9. A bird which prefers darkness to daylight.
10. An amphibious animal with a very valuable skin.

No. 353.—Charade.

My first a curling tale displays,
My second is a tall always,
My whole's a tall of foreign ways.

No. 354.—Prefaces.

By using the same prefix in each case make the following changes:
1. To test into to make better.
2. The substance of which anything is made into unimportant.

No. 355.—A Flight of Stairs.

The last two letters of each word must form the first two letters of the succeeding word.

1 0 0 0 0 3
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 4

A luminous body in the heavens. A native of Arabia. Having the power. To rest heavily. Soon. One time. To give up. Beloved.
From 1 to 2, pause; 3 to 4, entrance.

No. 356.—Bird Puzzles.



Find the names of two birds.
—New York Tribune.

No. 357.—Diagonal.

From the first letter of the last word to the last letter of the first word the diagonal will name an elegiac poem by Tennyson.

Each word contains ten letters.
Crosswords: 1. The system of a decimal currency. 2. Pertaining to a demon. 3. The act of declining. 4. To deprive of color. 5. Becomingly. 6. Slanderous. 7. The act of plucking off. 8. The act of diminishing. 9. Earnest and solemn entreaty. 10. The act of inviting.

No. 358.—Definitions.

If I meant you—Generous.
I met a rod—An intercessor.

An Unfamiliar Article.

"Ta, what's a sine qua non?" "Oh, pshaw! don't ask me. I ain't had my automobile long enough yet to learn about all those technical names yet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Benefit of Riches.

His wife—I hear that your new patient is very rich.
Physician—Sh! He is so rich that I gave the mustard plaster I placed on his back a Latin name.

The Mitigating Circumstance.

"Don't you hate to see people throw away their money?" "Yes. The only thing that would reconcile me to the spectacle would be a chance to pick it up."

Key to the Puzzler.

- No. 342.—Word Puzzle: Prono, crony. Front, drone. Fuzzle, lance.
- No. 343.—Familiar Proverbs: 1. Pride goes before a fall. 2. There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip.
- No. 344.—Double Acrostic: Primals—Shakespeare. Finals—Winter's Tale. Crosswords—1. Shadow. 2. Haggal. 3. Action. 4. Knight. 5. Entire. 6. Slower. 7. Petals. 8. Enlist. 9. Africa. 10. Recall. 11. Europe.
- No. 345.—Triangle: 1. Chair. 2. Hymn. 3. Amy. 4. In. 5. B.
- No. 346.—Anagram Verse: Lips, slaps, care, speak, speak, where.
- No. 347.—Our Trip: Siam, Cuba, Denmark, Persia, Serbia.
- No. 348.—Jumbled Names: 1. Rudolph. 2. Frances. 3. Dorothy. 4. Marion. 5. Lucy.
- No. 349.—Diamonds:
I H II
H O
G A G O F T
M E L O N R A F T S
H A L I B U T O F F I C E R
T A B L E R A C E R
M U G B E D
T R
- No. 350.—Positives and Comparatives: Limb, limber. Let, letter. Lack, lacquer.

FINGER RINGS.

Origin of Wearing Them Traced to Prometheus and the Rock.

In many lands and through many ages a ring has been the symbol of marriage. Young folk are seldom much in love with antiquities, but here is an exception to the rule, for there are few things older than the wedding ring, and in it young people have not yet lost their interest. There has been much outcry against rings politically, but here is the all dominating, all attractive, most influential of mergers and of all combinations the earliest to break.

Finger rings have been used as ornaments from the earliest times. There is a Greek story of the origin of their use. Jupiter chained Prometheus to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture preyed on his liver, which grew again each night. After 2,000 years of this chronic liver trouble Jupiter released him, but ordered he should wear on his finger an iron ring, having attached to it a piece of the rock, so that the deity might keep his oath of perpetual imprisonment; hence the use of rings of metal with jewels. Rings seem to have been among the first trinkets given and prized. They were tokens of trust, insignia of command, rank and honor, pledges of faith and alliance. They have also been badges of servitude, illustrating the proverb that extremes meet.

Pharaoh gave his ring to Joseph in token of delegated authority. The oldest rings now in existence came from Egypt, having been originally placed on the fingers of the dead. The most interesting ring in the world, at least to antiquarians, is the ring of Cheops, who built the great pyramid. It is of fine gold, weighing about the same as three five dollar gold pieces.

In early Roman times the ring was worn on the fourth finger of the left hand from a belief that a vein from it passed direct to the heart. An old Jewish legend tells us that Tubal Cain, the first of metal workers, made the first ring for his wife. The earliest marriage record of which we have an authentic record is mentioned in Scripture, where the shy and gentle Isaac placed a ring on the face—probably the nose—of the in wisely reluctant Rebekah. Isaac was always timid, and he would surely have managed the delicate matter more appropriately himself.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Slow Journey.

The car crawled slowly on, with an occasional long pause at a threatened breakdown. At last an old man with a long white beard rose feebly from a corner seat and tottered toward the door. He was, however, stopped by the conductor, who said:

"Your fare, please."
"I paid my fare."
"When? I don't remember it."
"Why, I paid you when I got on the car."
"Where did you get on?"
"At Nether Liberton."
"That won't do! When I left Nether Liberton there was only a little boy on the car."
"Yes," answered the old man, "I know it. I was that little boy."
Auckland (New Zealand) News.

The Life Plant.

There is a plant in Jamaica called the life plant because it is almost impossible to kill it or any portion of it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string it sends out white, threadlike roots, gathers moisture from the air and begins to grow new leaves. Even when pressed and packed away in a botanist's herbarium it has been known to outgrow the leaves of the book in which it was placed. The only way to kill it is by the heat of a hot iron or of boiling water.

She Got the Information.

She ran breathlessly out of the Palace hotel and boarded a Haight street car. "Will this car take me to Haight and Fillmore streets?" she asked the conductor. "Do you want a transfer to Fillmore?" asked the conductor. "That is not an answer to my question," said the lady passenger. "Does this car go to Haight and Fillmore?" "Goes right out to the park," said the conductor. "Now, see here," said the exasperated passenger. "What is the reason you cannot answer my question? The clerk in the hotel told me that a red car going in this direction would take me to Haight and Fillmore. I don't know anything about your city and haven't bought a guide-book. Now, can't you kindly condescend to answer my question? Will this car take me to Haight and Fillmore?" "It will." "Thank you very much."—San Francisco Chronicle.

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NORTHFIELD, VERMONT.

Dissolution Notice

The partnership of Bredoe & Fisk is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. BENDREE,
H. C. FISK.
Morrville, Vt., July 6, 1905.

NOTICE OF HEARING UPON BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

United States Court for the District of Vermont.
FRED W. STONE, Bankrupt—Discharge.
Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for his discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons claiming to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, in Hyde Park, in said District, on Saturday, July 22, 1905, at ten o'clock a. m., and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
Dated at Hyde Park, in said District, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1905.
FRED H. McFARLAND, Referee.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.—The following

described articles, to-wit: \$56 POUNDS of WOOL, were seized at Johnson, Vt., on the 27th day of June, 1905, for violation of Sections 3097, 3098 and 3099 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. All persons claiming said articles, or any of them, are hereby notified to appear and file their claim to the same, within twenty days from the first publication hereof, or the property will be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as required by law. COLIN McBRILL, Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Burlington, Vt., July 3, '05.

Estate of Sumner A. Andrews.

WILL PRESENTED.
State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.—In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, within and for said District, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1905.

An instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sumner A. Andrews, late of Johnson, in said district, deceased, being presented by Mary A. Andrews, the Executrix, for probate, it is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Hyde Park, in said district, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, against the probate of said will; for which purpose it is further ordered, that notice be published three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper printed at Morrville and Hyde Park in this State, previous to said time of hearing. By the Court.
EDWIN C. WHITE, Judge.

Estate of Rubeny L. Wells.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.
State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.—In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, within and for said District, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1905.

Alice A. Raymond, Executrix of the estate of Rubeny L. Wells, late of Stowe, in said District, deceased, presents her administration account for examination and allowance and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased. Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in said Hyde Park, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1905, for hearing and decision thereon; and, it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper published at Morrville and Hyde Park, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.
By the Court—Attest.
EDWIN C. WHITE, Judge.

Estate of Elizabeth J. Reed.

LICENSE TO SELL.
State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.—In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, within and for said District, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1905.

Joseph D. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth J. Reed, late of Eden, in said district, deceased, makes application to said Court for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, representing that the sale is beneficial to all interested in said estate. Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court that said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office, in said Hyde Park, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1905, for hearing and decision thereon; and, it is further ordered, that all persons interested be notified hereof by publication of notice of said application and order thereon, three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, printed at Morrville and Hyde Park, before said time of hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and, if they see cause, object thereto.
By the Court—Attest.
EDWIN C. WHITE, Judge.

Estate of Mary Ann Peck.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.
State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.—In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, within and for said District, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1905.

S. A. Fife, Executor of the estate of Mary Ann Peck, late of Waterbury, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased. Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office, in said Hyde Park, on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1905, for hearing and decision thereon; and, it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper published at Morrville and Hyde Park, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.
By the Court—Attest.
EDWIN C. WHITE, Judge.

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"New York, Desbrosses St., 6:00 P.M.

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THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

WHY JOIN THE GRANGE?

A Few Reasons, Succinctly Stated, That Should Appeal.

Why should I join the grange? What will I get out of it?

You should join the grange because: First, it is a farmers' organization and you are a farmer; second, organization will give farmers greater influence in the state and national legislatures; third, it will bring you into contact with the best men and women in your profession, and such contact will polish and strengthen and refine you; fourth, it will make possible co-operation in buying supplies and in selling products; fifth, it is a social, mental, moral, educational institution; sixth, it is an institution whose tenets will make rural society better and stronger in every way.

You will get out of it: First, just what you put in—it is a bank in which you deposit your influence as a citizen, as a man or as a woman; second, a little more than you put into it. Like other banks, the grange pays you interest on your investment. You put in character, and you receive it back strengthened, clarified, increased by the characters with which it has come into contact.

Could you desire more than this? Would not this induce you to join the grange? Here and there some individuals get the idea that as soon as they join the grange material benefits will be forced upon them. They are, so they imagine, to grow larger and better crops and sell them at higher prices. Just how this idea reaches them it is difficult to see, but it does reach and govern them.—New York Farmer.

Animated Telegraph.

Shortly after the introduction of the electric telegraph into Scotland a west highlander who had been to Glasgow and was consequently supposed to have got to the bottom of all mysteries was asked to explain it. "Well," said he, "it's no easy to explain what you will no be understanding. But I'll tell ye what it's like. If you could stretch my collie dog frae Oban to Tobermory an' if you were to clap his head in Oban an' if I waggit his tail in Tobermory or if I was to tread on his tail in Tobermory an' if he squaked in Oban—that's what the telegraph is like."

True Love.

"Are you sure you love him?"
"Am I sure? Do you see this dress?"
"Of course I do! What of it?"
"Will you kindly tell me if it bears the slightest resemblance to the present fashion?"
"Well, really it—er—it—"
"It doesn't?"
"No."
"Well, I'm wearing it because he likes it."—Paris Journal.

Papa's Warning.

Daughter—This piano is really very evn, isn't it, papa?
Father—Yes, my dear.
"And when I marry I can take it to me—can I?"
"Certainly, my child! But don't let any one. It might spoil your mood."

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SEA MONSTERS.

Some Unfamiliar Ocean Giants of Hideous Aspect.

Of all the big game of the deep sea that have been taken by man the cuttlefish are the most diabolical in shape and general appearance, says the Metropolitan Magazine. I have handled and measured one that was thirty-eight feet in length, a weird, spiderlike creature with two antennelike arms thirty feet in length. Specimens of these animals have been caught seventy feet in length, the captors fighting them with an ax, cutting the arms which seized and held the boat.

Off the coasts of California and Alaska there is a deep sea ally of this animal—a big, spiderlike octopus that haunts the deep banks, preying upon the fishes most esteemed by fishermen. It is found off the Farallones on rocky bottom, and at times the fishermen haul in their lines, thinking they have fouled a stone or rock, so heavy is the weight. But when the surface is reached long, livid arms shoot above the water, seize the boat, and the men are forced to fight with knives and hatchets the weird, uncanny game that has a radial spread of thirty feet, its eight sucker lined arms being fifteen feet in length and possessed of extraordinary power. A specimen taken off the island of San Clemente had a spread of about twenty feet and gave the boatmen a hard battle to sever its flying arms.

Nothing more diabolical can be conceived than this spiderlike giant of the deep sea, living among the rocks 600 to 1,000 feet below the surface. An individual of moderate size, which I kept alive, displayed the greatest pugnacity. The moment I approached it would literally hurl itself at my arm, winding its long tentacles about it in a manner suggestive of what a large individual might do. Indeed Dr. A. S. Packard, professor of zoology at Brown university, says: "An Indian woman at Victoria, Vancouver Island, in 1877 was seized and drowned by an octopus, probably of this species, while bathing on the shore. Smaller specimens on coral reefs sometimes seize collectors or natives and, fastening to them with their relentless suckered arms, tire and frighten to death the hapless victim."

Worship of Wells.

Worship of wells was everywhere common in England and Ireland before the days of Christianity. Even yet, in spite of the canons of St. Anselm, issued in 1103 against well worship, relics of it are found in some English and Irish neighborhoods. The third Sunday in May is known as Sugar and Water Sunday, it having been the custom for many centuries in the north of England to meet on that day at the wells in the neighborhood to drink sugar and water, a ceremony at which the village girls were supposed to be the hostesses of the young men. When this had been done, the party generally went to the nearest inn, where the young men returned the hospitality they had received with cakes, ale and punch.

Don't Blame Jane: "Did Jane decide she wouldn't be married in June?" "No; I think some man must have decided not to ask."

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Haverhill, Ky.