

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—No. 6.

NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Mulford Hall, of Grove street is re-erecting at Atlantic City.

The graduating exercises for the training school nurses will take place May 14.

C. Frank French, of Somerset street, the wholesale grocer, is enlarging his building.

J. Edmund Skiff has been secured as organist for the Church of the Holy Cross.

The Independent Gun Club will give a dance in Sangerbund Hall, Monday evening, May 4.

William Barre, of Somerset street, has returned after a pleasant visit with Newark relatives.

The County teachers' examination will be held at Somerville, Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2.

Mrs. Julia Rushmore, of Pitsfield, Mass., is visiting her son, E. and Rushmore of Sycamore avenue.

Mrs. John H. Carney, of Bayonne, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Voehl, of Somerset street.

Mrs. H. A. Bonn, of Craig place, who has been detained at her home with a severe illness, is about again.

The New Jersey State Association of Police Officers will hold its convention at Trenton, Decoration Day.

Charles Greer, of Grove street, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Newark has returned home.

John P. Wolf has ordered a delivery wagon of W. L. Sharkey, which he will use in delivering the Page wire fence for which he is agent.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of this borough, will lecture in the public school, Somerville, Monday evening on "The Aztecs and Their Descendants in Mexico."

On Sunday May 10, Rev. C. A. Sandahl, of Montclair will preach in the Swedish Lutheran Church, Grove street at 3:30 p.m. There will be baptism and communion.

The All-Plainfield baseball team will play the opening game of Wednesday ball, on Hope Common, May 20. The opposing team will be the Sacred Heart Academy of Elizabeth.

The Warren Chapel will at last have a building of its own. The property belonging to Councilman Robert Clark, Jr. at the corner of Watchung and Fairview avenues, has been purchased and a building that will cost about \$15,000 is being erected.

A Sunday school will meet at the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Wednesday afternoon and evening at 5:15. A conference is intended for superintendents, teachers and pastors. A number of speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

There will be no service in the Swedish Lutheran Church, Grove street tomorrow as the members will attend the celebration of the centenary anniversary of the college which will be held in Carnegie Hall 57th Street and 9th avenue, New York City, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

The women's auxiliary to the board of governors of Muldenberg Hospital has appointed these members as a visitors' committee for the month of May: Mrs. E. Arthur Janke, Mrs. Dorsey Mide, Mrs. B. A. Hegehorn, Jr., Mrs. J. N. Van Sickle, Mrs. Rowland Slover, and Mrs. August Kleinsch.

Hugh R. Moore, vice president of the Niagara Lathroping Co., of Buffalo, will address the Y. M. C. A. assembly on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Moore is young, forceful and eloquent and makes a strong appeal to the cause and conscience of men. Charles L. Lewis, baritone of the famous Louis Glee Club will be the soloist. The club of which Mr. Lewis is baritone is advised by Major J. B. Bond is the finest in the world in existence.

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William Warren, treasurer, Charles W. Harden, Mrs. Alfred Gaddis was appointed Superintendent of the Junior Department.

A fire started in a shed at the rear of 25 Somerset street yesterday forenoon. The fire department was called out and fire extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Monday Afternoon Club was observed Thursday by a breakfast at the Casino. Several out of town guests were present, and Mrs. R. W. Conklin, president of the club, gave the address of welcome.

In order to raise money to help erect the addition to the Park Club S. St. John McCutcheon, of Myrtle avenue gave a descriptive talk on "Italy" at the Park Club reception room Tuesday evening. The affair was largely attended and about sixty dollars was cleared for the fund.

New Bridge in Bernards.

The Somerset Board of Freeholders met at the Basking Ridge Hotel last Saturday and organized. It was decided to build a new bridge near Westcroft's in Bernards Township.

Baseball Games Today.

Alis vs. St. Mary, at St. Mary's grounds; Safe Works vs. Garwood, at Garwood; Westfield vs. Seventh Regiment; Hope vs. Scotch Plains; N. P. H. S. vs. ex High School; P. H. S. vs. Stevens' Institute Underclassmen.

At Rest.

Funeral services for Mrs. Helen Leslie Love, wife of Andrew Love, Sr., of this borough, who passed away last Sunday, were held at her late home Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes officiated and touching words of the character of the deceased. Elmer Runyon sang "I Do Not Understand" and "Abide With Me." Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery.

Annual Dinner of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasts.

The annual gymnasium class dinner of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the small hall of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Dinner was served at 5:30 to about fifty addresses were made by President, Stephen Calhoun, W. D. Murray, General Secretary, J. H. Manning and Boy's Secretary, Kenneth Robbie. Physical Director, C. E. A. Heywood distributed the medals and badges to those winning the championship contests. Walter McLaughlin was the champion in the athletic class, and was presented with a medal. Medals of silver and bronze were presented to Ray Smith the 2nd and to Paul Collier the 3rd champion. Walter McLaughlin was also champion of the 100 yard race. William E. Neal came 2nd and Walter B. Smith third. Both received silver medals.

Cellar for North Plainfield Engine House Begun.

At 7:15 sharp Thursday evening the Cellar Gang headed by the Independent Fire and Alarm Corps marched through Lincoln Place to Contractor Dowd's home where each member was furnished with a shovel. They then marched down Dyer street, through Craig Place and up Somerset street to the grounds where the Engine House will be built. The streets were lighted with red fire as the Cellar Gang marched to the grounds.

At 7:30 sharp the Mayor put five shovels full of earth into one of the wagons and each shovel full called forth cheers from the people led by Chief Stahl. After the Mayor had finished his work, and amid the cheers of the people, the ringing of the firebell, and the playing of the drum corps the Cellar Gang started to fill the twenty-four carts which were to be the earth away. The time consumed in filling the wagons was about one hour and fifteen minutes. After this the Cellar Gang again headed by the Fifth Fire and Alarm Corps and followed by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 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1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES

His Criticism of Conditions in Philippines Made Public.

WATER CURE AND ARSON ALLEGED

The Lieutenant-General Treats of Instances of Cruelty Reported to Him—Bureau Chiefs at Washington Dissent From His Opinions—The Report Given Out by Secretary Root.

Washington, D. C.—In reply to the charge of anti-imperialism that he dared not reveal the allegations of cruelty to Filipinos made by Lieutenant-General Miles, Secretary Root ordered the publication of General Miles' Philippine inspection report.

While the charges of cruelty have caused the greatest comment here General Miles' statement that the Philippines are no better defended now than five years ago, his urgent recommendation for establishment of a naval station at Olongapo; his prediction of a terrible famine within a very short time on account of the drought and disease among domestic animals have also attracted great attention.

In his address to the Secretary of War General Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed.

Stopping at Lipa he says a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, sixty-five years old, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death.

They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

General Miles said he looked at the building, which was one story in height, eighteen or twenty feet wide and possibly sixty or seventy feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports."

General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that in the town of Olongapo, in 1902, "that two officers, Captain Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, and Lieutenant Peffer, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death."

"At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippines scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quilon he was not to bring them back."

"It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three and four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at the time."

"The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but, so far as I know, no official report was ever made of the circumstances. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKee were participants."

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brizadler-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture."

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at the places where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as Generals Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others."

Continuing his report to the Secretary, General Miles says the law was violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice, which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the concentration camp were, says General Miles, "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them at a large profit." General Miles speaks of the magnitude of the transaction, which involved 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies, at a cost of \$306,320. He says

BRITISH HONOR AMERICAN VALOR

Memorial Statue Tells of International Incident at Pekin.

London.—The Prince of Wales unveiled in St. James Park a statue erected in memory of the marines recently killed in South Africa and China. The events at Pekin are commemorated by a bas-relief on the pedestal depicting an episode in the defense of the legations, when the British marines were led in a sortie by an officer of the United States Marine Corps, after their own officers had been put out of action.

that "an extraordinary feature of this transaction" is that the action was disapproved by a division commander, who assumed command and who turned the matter over to the civil authorities, and that it has been carried on under an act of the Philippine Commission.

A reply to the foregoing portion of the report has been prepared by Judge Advocate-General Davis in a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he says:

"The incidents which are set forth in the enclosed special report have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts-martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been entrusted to inspectors or to officers designated for that purpose by the commanding general in the Philippines."

Replying to General Miles' recommendation that beef on the hoof be supplied to the troops in the Philippines, General J. F. Weston, Commissary-General, states:

"In my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan, and there should be no departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef."

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, says the War Department appreciates the necessity of defending by fixed works the principal ports of all the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, but that the matter rests with Congress.

Miles' Charges Stale, Says Chaffee. New York City.—General Adna R. Chaffee, after reading the statement of General Miles, said:

"There is nothing to say regarding it. It is only a restatement of that which has been published before dozens of times. Concerning the purchase of rice that was done with my knowledge, and I am willing to stand by it."

"This rice was bought with money taken from the insular treasury after consultation with General Bell. We sold at a profit of twenty-five cents on every 133 pounds, and the profits were used to relieve destitution in other parts of the island."

STRANGE CAREER OF ROLLER.

Had Been Thief, Respected Business Man and Forger by Turns.

Newark, N. J.—The suicide of Charles L. Roller in the Windsor Hotel in Montreal brought to a close a career which had furnished many sensations.

Roller was born in this city twenty-eight years ago. He came of a good family, and was looked on as a lad of much promise. In his teens, however, when he was employed by a watchcase company of this city, he stole some gold bars from the factory. The firm discovered the theft and compelled him to pay for one bar he had sold and return the others. The affair was hushed up.

Later he started in the real estate and investment business in this city. He showed business genius and prospered to such a degree that within a few years he was regarded as a rich man.

One day, about two years ago, he disappeared. A few days later it was rumored he had been putting out fraudulent paper right and left. Then it came to light that he was a forger and embezzler to the amount of \$50,000. Some of the most prominent men in Newark were his victims. He was arrested in California, brought back and tried. A sentence of seven years in State Prison was imposed.

After he had served eleven months of the term he was released on parole. He had revealed the secrets of a smuggling system that had been going on in the prison, and for this service he received conditional freedom. Then he went to Yonkers. He came into view again when he made a murderous assault on his wife in New York City. He was sent to an asylum, but released in his uncle's care.

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BOYCOTT BY BUSINESS MEN.

Omaha Association Threatens to Stop Supplies for a Restaurant.

Omaha, Neb.—William J. Huston, proprietor of the Climax Restaurant, a well-known house in Omaha, has been notified by the Business Men's Association that unless he abolishes the wage scale he just signed with the Walters' Union he will not be able to purchase supplies of groceries and provisions.

The association is made up of nearly 900 of the strongest business houses in the city for the purpose of fighting labor unions. This is their first move in that direction. Huston says that he will lay in several days' supplies and see what results will be. The Walters assert that the new scale will be demanded everywhere.

Elections in Spain.

The general elections throughout Spain are reported to have resulted favorably to the Republicans, who obtained victories in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and other large towns. Slight rioting occurred at Barcelona, Bilbao, Granada and elsewhere; at Barcelona several persons were wounded by revolver shots.

Cruiser Colorado Launched.

The armored cruiser Colorado was launched at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia, Pa.

MUST RESPECT PROMISES

Our Government Demands an Explanation From Russia.

OPPOSES MANCHURIAN POLICY

Muscovite Ministry Reminded of Its Assurances That the Integrity of China and Open Door Policy Would Be Preserved—Ambassador Cassini, Though Ill, Has Conference With Secretary Hay

Washington, D. C.—Russia's demands in Manchuria and their effect on American interests were the subject of a conference between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, which occurred at Secretary Hay's house and lasted for nearly an hour. It is denied that the Ambassador brought official advice from his Government, but the fact that he is still suffering from an attack of lambrago, which has confined him to the Embassy for several weeks, is evidence of the urgency of the call.

Steps already have been taken by the State Department to ascertain the true inwardness of Russia's latest move. Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed by cable to present to the Russian Foreign Office a note which, while diplomatically known as one of inquiry, is in substance a strong protest against Russia's demands.

Cable instructions have also been sent to Minister Conger, at Pekin, to express to the Chinese authorities the dissatisfaction of the United States with Russia's demands, and our hope that China will not accede to them. No answers have yet been received to either note, though unofficial assurances are still reaching the Department that American interests in Manchuria will be protected.

In the Department's note, forwarded to Ambassador McCormick, Russia's attention is called to the assurances which repeatedly have been given the United States relative to the preservation of the integrity of China and the continuance of the open door policy.

Russia also is reminded of the severe blow to American trade which must follow the granting of the first two demands, that no more ports or towns in Manchuria be opened, and that no additional foreign consuls be admitted. Russia's reason for contending for the closed door in Manchuria is the claim that the open door there is not a commercial but a political question. She continues to assure the United States that in some way this country's interests will be protected in Manchuria. The point is made that as the Manchurian demands are still in negotiation between St. Petersburg and Pekin, the United States cannot expect that Russia make concessions until the fate of her demands has been determined.

Russia China has acceded to all of these demands. It is suggested that a trade agreement of some sort can be reached between this country and Russia which will protect our trade interests. Appreciating the fact that the interests of this country in Manchuria are those of trade and not territory, Russia, it is stated, is disposed to make certain trade concessions to the United States in Manchuria at the proper time.

Minister Conger Protests.

Pekin, China.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests. The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade because negotiations are progressing in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Mukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employees in China shall only be Russians. The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

Russia's Denial.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Russia surveys with undisturbed equanimity the tempest that has been aroused over the Czar's attitude in Manchuria, and the Foreign Office has entered a plausible denial of the intention attributed to it of renouncing the "open-door" policy. In fact, when the Pekin dispatches of April 23, setting forth the eight demands said to have been made by Russia on China regarding Manchuria, were shown, the officials entered a bold denial of several of the points, and minimized the importance of others.

Japanese Press Demands Action.

Yokohama, Japan.—Even those newspapers which previously have been moderate in tone now join in the opinion that the time has arrived for all Powers interested in the integrity of China, her development and trade opportunities there, to show a firm front to Russia in the matter of her demands upon Manchuria.

China Rejects the Demands.

London.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese Government has sent to the Russian Government in St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria.

Russia Increasing Fleet in Orient.

Victoria, B. C.—According to mail advice received here from the Orient, Japanese papers state that Russia is increasing her fleet in the far East.

Confate Broker a Suicide.

Wolf M. Elser, note broker and real estate dealer, was found dead in his office by his clerk, Miss Louise Werle, at Buffalo, N. Y. Death was caused from carbolic acid poisoning. Elser had been dependent on account of financial difficulties.

Macedonian Reports Exaggerated.

There will be no general uprising in Macedonia, the Bulgarians not having the right men for leaders. The reports of atrocities, both by Turks and Bulgarians, are much exaggerated.

A GERM OF SMALLPOX

Scientists Amazed at the Discovery of a Harvard Man.

The Belief Now is That a Cure For the Dread Disease Soon Will Be Found—Experiments in Boston.

Boston, Mass.—Scientists were amazed when Dr. William T. Councilman, professor of pathology in the Harvard Medical School, told of his discovery of the germ of smallpox.

Though some news of the great medical discovery had crept out, it remained for Dr. Councilman to give to the world the details of it and suggest some remedy for a disease that has afflicted mankind for many centuries.

Most of the prominent members of the medical profession and many scientists of the East were in attendance at the meeting of the Boston Medical Society when Dr. Councilman read his paper, and after the reading it was freely commented on. The opinion was the cure for the disease now would be found.

The announcement of the discovery of the germ of smallpox is the outcome of the investigations conducted by Dr. Councilman, Dr. George Burgess McGrath and Dr. Walter Hensen Brinckhoff, with the co-operation of the Boston Board of Health, during the recent epidemic of the disease in this city.

It has been determined that smallpox is caused by a micro-organism representative of the lowest form of animal life. This fact serves to relate the disease with malaria and to distinguish it from many other infectious diseases caused by minute forms of vegetable life known as bacteria.

Dr. Councilman's efforts resulted in finding that smallpox is caused from protozoa, distinguished from bacilli, as the latter germ is a vegetable organism, while the former one is the lowest form of animal life. Thus it is not strange that such a discovery of worldwide importance should have been made by a pathologist instead of a bacteriologist.

The recent outbreak of smallpox in this city gave the greatest opportunity for Dr. Councilman and his assistants to investigate its causes. The disease was studied in every form and the greatest attention paid to the most minute development in each case. New theories were put into practice and experiments made on subjects which were already known to be most susceptible, with the amazing discovery being accomplished as a result.

It is thought still greater truths will be learned in this manner in regard to other diseases of an infectious character, the chief symptom of which is shown on the skin.

EARL WEDS AN HEIRESS.

Relatives of Miss Thaw Absent From Her Marriage to British Nobleman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Amid scenes as impressive as a lavish display of wealth, the quality of society, and the solemnity of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church could provide, the marriage of George Francis Alexander Seymour, of England, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Alice Cornelia Thaw, of Pittsburg, daughter of the late William Thaw, was solemnized in Calvary Church. The Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which Miss Thaw is a member, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. McIlvaine, pastor of Calvary Church, officiated.

A circumstance which caused much comment was the absence of a number of members of the bride's family, who were opposed to the marriage. Josiah Copley Thaw, a younger brother, gave his sister away.

The bride wore a magnificent gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, made high-necked and with a court train. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and wore a fine string of pearls that was her brother's wedding gift.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at Lyndhurst, the Thaw residence, for 150 people. The house was splendidly decorated, and the collection of gifts was most magnificent.

The bride gave to her attendants diamond and amethyst bracelets. The newly wedded couple left for a brief honeymoon trip before sailing for England. The Earl of Yarmouth's father, the Marquis of Hertford, and his family, who came from England for the wedding, are to return to London at once.

THE PRESIDENT IN IOWA.

He is Greeted by Many Children and Kisses Some Babies.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—President Roosevelt's itinerary led him eastward through Iowa. Brief stops, punctuated with speeches, were the order of the day. Everywhere the President was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. With him as guests were Governor Cummins and Secretary Shaw. Congressmen Hull and Hepburn also were with the party part of the day.

One of the features of the day was the large number of school children that greeted the President. At every place he stopped and at many places where the train did not stop the little people were congregated, waving small American flags. This feature pleased the President very much, and he referred to the children several times. At Des Moines the President kissed a number of babies. During the drive four mothers, each with a baby in her arms, approached his carriage and handed him bouquets of flowers. They then held the babies up to be kissed, and the President did not disappoint them.

The President is bearing the strain of the trip splendidly, and his face has not yet lost the tan it acquired during his two weeks in Yellowstone Park.

A Rothschild Must Go to Prison.

The Appellate Court at Paris, France, confirmed the sentence passed on Baron Henri de Rothschild of ten francs fine and one day in prison, for driving an automobile at excessive speed on the boulevards.

Cable Landing in the Philippines.

Secretary Root, at Washington, has granted permission for the installation of a cable on the Manila to Antonio Abao, to erect a cable

MOUNTAIN IS BLOWN APART

Disaster Visits a Mining Town in a Canadian Province.

SCORES OF PERSONS KILLED

Various Theories on the Cause of the Explosion—Whole Top of the Mountain Slides Into Valley—Victims Crushed to Death in Their Beds While Asleep—Threatened by Flood.

Vancouver, B. C.—Probably ninety-five persons are dead as a result of a mysterious explosion which tore off the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the little town of Frank, in the Province of Alberta. Great masses of rock were hurled down into the valley of the Old Man's Creek, sweeping away the works at the coal mines on the side of the mountain and demolishing houses in the town below. Many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds, the men at the mine works were all killed, and fifteen of the seventeen men in the mine escaped only by cutting their way out through debris which choked an opening leading from the main shaft.

There was danger that flood would add to the disaster. The rock formed a great dam, behind which the waters of the creek piled up, and if they should be let loose it was not doubted that the entire town would be swept away.

Frank is a town of about 1000 inhabitants on the line of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway over Crow's Nest Pass. It lies at the entrance to the canyon, and the French Canadian Coal Company has been operating the coal deposits in Turtle Mountain for about eighteen months.

A dispatch received from Frank stated that at 4:10 o'clock a. m. the town was shaken with terrific force and was shocked by loud reports and detonations. Houses threatened to topple over in the rocking motion. Instantly the whole town was afoot, and soon the shouting of men, who were running to and fro, mingled with walls of injured and dying, showed that a catastrophe of magnitude had taken place.

For a time nothing was seen but dense clouds of black smoke, with balls of fire darting here and there, and the distributed section. As soon as the first smoke cleared away it was seen that the whole side and top of the mountain immediately at the back of the town had been blown off.

An immense upheaval of about one mile by two miles long had taken place, and what before was a long swamp was suddenly transformed into a huge mountain of rock. The direction of the eruption from the mountain was north and northeasterly and in limestone altogether, as this section of the country is all limestone. The side of the mountain on which the mine was working is now a steep, bare, rolling waste.

As to the cause or nature of the explosion many theories are advanced, some asserting it was due to gas, others that it was slaking of limestone, and still others declaring it was a regular volcanic eruption. The immense stretch of country torn up by the upheaval would seem to lend color to the idea that there was an upheaval for a mile or so, but no explosion till the top of the mountain was blown up.

The company's mines and plant are totally destroyed, and the new electric light plant being installed is also gone. A mile or so of the Canadian Pacific tracks is also torn up, and the rails are twisted and bent in all sorts of fantastic shapes. The road could never be built up from there again.

Nearly every cottage in the district is now vacant, the occupants going to Blairmore, a small town seven miles distant. Rescue parties have been organized, and a systematic method of search and rescue is being vigorously carried on, but very little hope is held out for any of the missing.

Official Report of Disaster.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received the following telegram from S. W. Chambers, President of the Board of Trade of Frank, Northwest Territory:

"Terrible disaster here. The eruption of Turtle Mountain devastated miles of territory. One hundred killed. Must have Government aid at once to clear passage of river, which is dammed 100 feet high, and danger to life and property from the flood most imminent. Not one day distant."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied as follows: "Very sorry to hear the sad news. I have given instructions to the mounted police at MacLeod to give all the relief possible. Please send further details."

Irving M. Scott Dead.

Irving M. Scott, head of the Union Iron Works and builder of the famous battleship Oregon, died of paralysis at his home in San Francisco, Cal. He was a millionaire. Mr. Scott was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and was sixty-six years old. He never held public office.

Foreigners in Venezuela.

President Castro has issued a decree defining the status of foreigners in Venezuela. Its provisions are drastic and foreigners in that country are much exasperated. Immigration and the introduction of foreign money there are expected to cease.

Three Suicides in Washington.

Three persons committed suicide in Washington, D. C., in one day with carbolic acid. They were Leonard H. Mangum, Guy E. Padgett and Mrs. Sadie Plummer.

Naval Surgeon Shoots Himself.

For reasons unknown Dr. Harold Hamilton Haas, Surgeon in the United States Navy, who was on sick leave at Staunton, Va., shot himself in the head at the Eakleton Hotel there. He left a sealed letter addressed to Senora Muncie, Culbertson, P. R. He was a native of Harrisonburg, Va.

Some Albanians Accept.

The Albanians at Luma and a section at Ipek have given their acquiescence to the reforms suggested by Austria and Russia.

KING VISITS THE POPE

British Monarch Received in a Secret Papal Audience.

The Pontiff Presents a Memorandum Concerning Church Affairs in the Empire and Requests Consideration.

Rome.—"I am happy to see Your Majesty," said Pope Leo XIII. in French, as he stood at the threshold of his private apartments and extended his right hand to King Edward VII. of England.

"I am happy to be here," responded King Edward also in French, as he clasped the Pontiff's hand, "and to add my congratulations to those of others upon having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The King passed within the Pope's private apartment, the door closed and the two were alone twenty minutes. It has leaked out that the Pope told the King that in expectation of the visit he had looked into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the British Empire, and had prepared a memorandum, to which he hoped the King would pay his benevolent attention.

One part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada.

King Edward arrived at the Vatican at 4:30 p. m. It being contrary to Papal etiquette to receive any one coming from the Quirinal, the King had lunch at the Quirinal, and then driven to the British Embassy, and after a few moments' stay had driven to the Vatican in a carriage that did not belong to the King of Italy. But instead of returning to the British Embassy, King Edward drove directly to the Quirinal.

In the morning he had driven to the parade ground with Queen Helena and seen 25,000 Italian troops engage in mimic war under command of King Victor.

One of the Pope's chaplains called at the British Embassy later with a portrait of the Pontiff for King Edward, upon which was a dedication in the Pope's hand and his autograph.

Speaking to his familiars after King Edward left the Pope said:

"He is a very nice man."

At the Embassy reception King Edward remarked:

"It is wonderful; he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

HANGED NEGRO COMES TO LIFE.

Question Now as to Whether He Can Be Executed Again.

Mobile, Ala.—Two weeks ago a negro named Tom Barth was hanged at Woodlee, Ala., and was pronounced dead by a physician when he had been suspended in the air for some time. The body was cut down and turned over to relatives. Soon afterward it was noticed that the body seemed to have life in it, and a physician was called and administered restoratives. A few days ago the news came to Anniston that the negro is so far recovered as to be able to sit up.

This is the first legal execution to take place in Randolph County. The negro's neck was not broken. The question now is: Has he paid the penalty exacted by the law, and can he go a free man, since he has been declared legally dead. The negro is still in the hands of his people, and there has been no move to rearrest him.

The crime for which he was sentenced to death was murder.

WYOMING'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

Colonel De Forest Richards Succumbs to Acute Kidney Disease.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Governor De Forest Richards died at his home in this city of acute kidney disease.

Colonel De Forest Richards had been a resident of Wyoming for fifteen years. He was born in Charleston, N. H., in 1847, and was educated in the New England States. He went to Alabama as a young man, and remained there eighteen years, engaged in mercantile business. During his residence in Wyoming he was identified actively with the business interests of the State. He was president of several concerns. For several years he was at the head of the State militia.

938 KILLED ON RAILROADS.

11,873 Others Injured in the United States in Three Months.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a bulletin on railroad accidents for the three months ended December 31, 1902. It shows that during that period in train accidents 260 persons were killed and 2788 injured. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, and by passengers in getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 938 killed and 11,873 injured. The damage to cars and engines and roadbed by these accidents amounted to \$2,462,050.

Confession Implicates High Officials.

John A. Lee, former Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has furnished Circuit Attorney Folk, at St. Louis, Mo., with a long typewritten statement of his connection with bootlegging in the Legislature, giving the names of Senators and Representatives whom he knows to have accepted biddie for the suppression of the enactment of legislation. Mr. Folk is satisfied that the expose is complete, names and dates being carefully recorded.

Turkey Admits American Park.

Minister Leishman cables the State Department, in Washington, that the prohibition of American pork in Turkey, which has been in effect for five years, has been removed, and orders have been issued permitting entry after the customary inspection.

High Heels Cripple Baroness.

The Baroness Hengelmueller, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, slipped on the polished floor of the Embassy in Washington and broke her ankle. The accident is attributable to the high-heeled shoes which the Baroness was wearing at the time.

Sineling in the Klondike.

Sluicing out all the creeks in the Klondike has begun. The estimated output for the present year is given as \$15,000,000, against \$12,000,000 for last year.

—The Sketch.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.



THE SEWER MEETING.

The meeting at Sangerbund Hall Wednesday evening demonstrated the fact that North Plainfield is awake to the importance of having a sewerage system. It also proved that the people are not willing to accept any or every "system" that comes along, but on the contrary, they want the best one available.

The meeting also demonstrated that while you may lead a horse to water, no human power can make that horse drink if he doesn't want to. Applying this homely illustration to the people of the borough, they are led to the conclusion that the Plainfield sewer is the unqualified success its ardent supporters at the meeting would have the people of North Plainfield believe that it is, they are willing Plainfield shall continue to pay for and eventually own such a system, but they are not ready, just yet, anyway, to be forced into a co-partnership or adopt a similar system. Our people are willing to be led up to an improvement in the sewerage system, provided the officers can come into close contact with them; but it is too much to ask them to drink of its effluent which, according to one enthusiastic individual, flows into Greenbrook, so clean and sparkling and so free from all bacteria, that there are really fewer such animals in the water of the brook below the sewer than above!

Yes; the people of North Plainfield, want a sewer, but they are not in such a great rush for it as a certain element at the meeting tried to convince them, but afterward altered its plans somewhat when it saw the drift of public opinion.

AS IT APPEARS TO OTHERS.

The following editorial which appeared in the Newark Evening News last Wednesday, contains some good points which should commend it to the consideration of all fair-minded men.

The News loses sight of the chief argument in this question, however, namely: That the people of North Plainfield will never consent to leave Somerset county; but no such sentiment exists in Plainfield for Union county, therefore the proper and logical thing is for Plainfield to come into Somerset county. This would reconcile all differences, benefit Somerset county, and, in view of the petty jealousy and strife existing between the politicians of Plainfield and the county seat (Elizabeth), actually be a benefit to Union county by removing the cause of its chief trouble.

The article is as follows: "Although the people of Plainfield and North Plainfield who favor the consolidation of the two municipalities are still discussing the proposition, there is growing evidence that they are becoming more and more discouraged as to the success of the movement. While they loudly assert that the repeal of the act authorizing the people of North Plainfield to vote on the proposition of annexation to Union county is invalid, there appears to be little likelihood that they will test the matter in the courts. If they do not take this step, the only course left open to them in the direction of uniting the two municipalities is to proceed under the consolidation act. This latter law gives the citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield the right to vote on the question of joining fortunes, even

though the two places remain in different counties.

"Though the News believes that the 'Greater Plainfield' is sure to materialize, it is not to be doubted whether it would be advisable to consolidate the city and borough while the former is in Union county and the latter remains in Somerset. The wiping out of municipal lines, while allowing county boundaries to exist as at present, would be certain to cause much confusion and conflict of authority. If these places are to be joined together, they should be united under the most favorable circumstances, and that means that they should be in the same county. Had it not been for the trickery and underhand work that was done in the Legislature when the original 'Greater Plainfield' bills were passed, it is more than probable that there would not have been an adverse vote on the question of annexation to Union county when it was submitted to the voters of North Plainfield last September. The time is coming, and it should not be so far distant, when it will be possible to secure the passage of a similar annexation act by straightforward means, and when that time arrives the people of the city and borough will doubtless be found ready to take advantage of the legislation."

STATE CONVENTIONS.

One of the results of the new primary law will be an increase in the number of delegates to the conventions that nominate candidates for Governor. The increase will be most perceptible in the Republican convention where the number of delegates will be 1,185 instead of 825 in 1901. The increase will not be so great in the Democratic convention as the convention of 1904 will have 1,155, while that of 1901 had 1,000. The new law gives a delegate to each election district and as there are 1,114 such districts in the state there will have to be at least that many delegates. Some districts are entitled to more than one delegate, so that large conventions are assured for the future.

The following table will show how the Republican delegates will be distributed in 1904, according to the vote for the Governor in 1901:

	Rep. vote	Dele-	Dele-
	for Gov.	gates	gates
	1901.	1901.	1904.
Atlantic	6,051	21	38
Bergen	7,401	35	65
Burlington	6,777	34	44
Camden	13,571	55	90
Camden	1,877	9	17
Camden	5,567	27	35
Cape May	36,784	161	196
Gloucester	3,504	19	21
Hudson	27,882	111	191
Hunterdon	2,978	16	27
Jersey	10,914	50	64
Madison	7,627	35	44
Monmouth	8,556	41	58
Monmouth	6,355	33	45
Ocean	2,516	14	26
Passaic	13,480	56	71
Paterson	2,931	16	18
Somerset	3,490	18	25
Sussex	2,302	12	21
Union	10,215	46	64
Warren	2,919	14	27
Total	183,814	825	1,185

One-Client Lawyers.

The poverty of briefless barristers is as proverbial as that of the church mouse. It would not be an unnatural mistake to consider a barrister with only one client hardly better off than one with none. But the modern "one-client lawyer" is usually a prosperous individual. Said a man well known in the business world some years ago to a friend: "I want a young lawyer to put down at a desk beside mine. I'll familiarize him with my affairs, and then I want him to keep me out of trouble." The counterpart of this lawyer, whose duty it is to act as his own client's ounce of prevention, may be found in the office of many large concerns. He is often connected with trust companies, banks, banking houses, railroad and other transportation companies and large wholesale mercantile houses. When a merchant found himself in a tangle, it was once the custom for him to go to his lawyer for advice. The results were a written "opinion" and a fee. The business man to-day has a lawyer who shall work for him alone. Again, the field of the general practitioner is narrowed.—World's Work.

The Irish Captain.

"Which was the cleverest thief you ever caught?" asked the curious one? "The one that was so clever I couldn't catch him," answered the Irish captain.—Chicago Post.

A Bacteria Find.

Dr. Ehrlich, an eminent German scientist, recently found 24,000,000 bacteria on the skins of a pound of cherries, and 16,000,000 on the skins of the same quantity of grapes.—Science.

As It Sounds.

Mrs. Newrich—Marie's trip abroad has given her quite a smattering of French. Mr. Newrich (disgustedly)—Quite a smattering, I should call it.—Judge.

Rats Fed by Municipality.

According to the Allahabad Pioneer the municipal committee appointed to take precautions against the spread of the plague has initiated comprehensive plans to exterminate rats as the propagators of the disease. The committee was at once brought face to face with the difficulty arising from the scruples of the natives, whose religious tenets forbid the taking of life. Consequently the committee is compelled to offer a reward for live rats, which will be maintained comfortably at public expense until the plague is suppressed, when presumably the rodents will be released. The municipality has authorized the expenditure of 42 rupees a month for the board of the rats while the scheme is being tried.

His "Character."

There was an opening for a butler in the family where Bridget was cook, and she promptly applied for the position in behalf of her brother.

"I take it that his reputation morally is all that could be expected," suggested madame.

"Xuse me, but would you mind saying that question over again?" asked Bridget.

"I say," repeated madame, "doubtless he is a man of moral character."

"Sure, mum, sure—but I don't know if I'm after un'erstandin' you."

Madam waxed slightly impatient. "Oh, he is a good man, Bridget?"

"Good, is it? Sure he could lick th' eyes out of any spalpeen from Cork to Kilkenny!" was the enthusiastic reply.

—N. Y. Times.

Diamond in a Meteorite.

The finest diamond ever imported paid no duty to the customs officers, having smuggled itself in from some other planet in a meteorite. Packed in a thick envelope of meteoric iron, it fell to earth in Diablo canyon, at the foot of Grater mountain, Arizona, its coating being broken in numerous particles by contact with the rocky formations of the ground. A party of geologists discovering these fragments, at first thought them indications of a remarkably pure vein of iron ore, but their true character was soon discerned, and in one of the pieces picked up by Prof. G. A. Koenig, the diamond was found imbedded. It is now on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History.—Washington Star.

"Hurry Up" Lacking.

Among the first words which Italian learn in coming to this country are "Hurry up!" and this also expresses the first idea which they glean from their new environment. A young Italian who has been in this country just six months found, when he welcomed a younger brother at the end of that time, that there was already a slight difference in their point of view. In deprecating his brother's shortcomings, he said: "Hurry up!" "I see my brother does too much Italian; I see he does not 'hurry hurry up.'—N. Y. Times.

Sleepy Railway Travelers.

To sleep at any moment is undoubtedly a sign of physical soundness and Philistine sanity, especially in the matter of the brain and its functions. A physician would have little anxiety about the general condition of a patient who could sleep at will on a railway journey. In these days of hurry and bustle there could be no more encouraging sight to the philosopher than a railway carriage at noday full of sleepy passengers.—Medical Press and Circular.

Such Is Life.

Hamlet—What has become of De Ranter? Eggbert—The old fellow was sent to the county infirmary last week. "That's tough. But he will doubtless feel at home there." "Because why?" "He has been accustomed to poor houses ever since he began his stage career."—Chicago Daily News.

Conclusive Evidence.

"They weren't playing golf," said the wise caddy; "they were making love." "They did stay at the other end of the links a pretty long time." "Oh, it ain't that." "What is it, then?" "They wouldn't take a caddy along, an' they never lost a ball."—Chicago Post.

Perpetual Motion.

"Well," said the president of the South American republic, "has the revolution been suppressed?" "Yesterday's has," replied the secretary of war, "but the nine o'clock revolution of this morning is still on. We've captured one of the revolutionists, but the other is still at large."—Philadelphia Press.

A Lot to Select From.

Cart—Motorleigh is going to offer a prize of \$100 for the most appropriate name for his new automobile. Whyrr—Humph! He can save his money by simply letting the machine bump into a cab driven by any old cabman.—Brooklyn Life.

Queen Alexandra's Pianos.

At the time of her marriage, 40 years ago, Queen Alexandra received 19 pianos as wedding presents. Every one of these elaborate instruments is still in perfect condition.—London Mail.

Elongated Sweetness.

Ethel—A 16-page letter from George! What, what on earth does he say? Mabel—He says he loves me.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Cathedral Windows.

The Cathedral of Chartres, in France, is said to contain the most beautiful and the best-preserved twelfth-century windows in the world. They date from about 1140.—N. Y. Sun.

Spring-time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on May 7th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is \$12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6:10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book free for the asking.

If You Want

If you want posters, If you want bill heads, If you want envelopes, If you want statements, If you want note heads, If you want show cards, If you want letter heads, If you want calling cards, If you want business cards, If you want invitation cards, If you want business circulars, If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded in this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The final meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders will be held at the Court House ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903, to settle up the business of the current year. It is requested that all claims be presented to the Clerk on or before May 8.

A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

In accordance with the statutes of New Jersey, the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903, in the Court House, in Somerset, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization and such other business as may be presented.

April 8, 1903. A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS, Executors. Care of JOHN A. MILLER, 716 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

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Four-story, 40 x 40, water and steam power. Location, 15 minutes walk from trolley; 30 minutes walk from railroad depot. Suitable for almost any kind of manufacture. I also have a

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Specials For Two Weeks.

Irish Steak, -	14c	Leg Mutton -	10c
Shoulder Lamb Chops, -	10c	California Ham, -	10c
Chuck Steak, -	10c	Breast of Lamb -	04c
3 lbs for -	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
Breast of Veal, -	10c	Fore Quarter Lamb -	08c
Shoulder Pork, -	12c	Fresh Country Eggs -	28c
Rump Corned Beef, -	10c	Rib Roast of Beef 12 & 14c	
Shoulder Veal -	14c	Rib Lamb Chops, -	14c
Fresh Ham -	14c		
Leg Lamb, -	12c		

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Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A cold taken now may annoy you all winter unless properly treated.

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Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

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is no longer an experiment but is already very extensively used. Makes a fine lather in the City water. Cleanses quickly, leaving the skin soft and smooth.

10c. cake, 3 for 25c.

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Razors and Cutlery
Nickel Plated Ware
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EASTERN WAR CLOUD

Why It Arises Over the Perplexing Macedonian Question.

A Complication of Difficulties That Keeps Western Europe Constantly at the Boiling Point—Russian and Austrian Interests.

In this country and in western Europe people are sometimes puzzled to understand why it is that the Macedonian question occupies so large a place among the anxieties of the statesmen of the great powers, and why it should be generally assumed to involve the most serious dangers to European peace.

On the surface no political question could be simpler or more exclusively local. Macedonia, like Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Eastern Roumelia, and Crete, is a Christian province of Turkey, suffering, as they once suffered, from intolerable maladministration and oppression. The treaty of Berlin stipulated for certain reforms in the local government similar to those which were demanded for Crete. They have never been carried out. The obvious conclusion is that the dissatisfaction and turbulence of the Macedonians are due to the nonfulfillment of the treaty, and that the proper remedy is either to insist on the reforms being fully and honestly applied, or, if it be too late to invoke the punitive, to expel the Turks altogether, and give the province some such autonomy as has fallen to the emancipated Christian dependencies of the sublimed porte.

Where in all this is a menace to European peace?

The question is a tangle of many questions, involving the ambitions of two great powers and three minor states. In the first place there is no such thing as a Macedonian nation. Macedonia, like Austria, is a geographical expression, covering an ethnographic Babel. The population is a maddening mixture of Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs and Roumanians, and a variety of minor races, who are still further split up by religious and racial differences. There is no national union among them, and although they are for the most part of the Slav race, they are incapable of uniting on that issue, and still less capable of rallying to one of the neighboring independent Slav states, seeing that some gravitate towards Bulgaria, others towards Serbia, others again towards Montenegro, and a considerable section towards the growing Slav power in Austria. Each of these nations hates the other more bitterly than any of them hates the Turk. Hence an attempt to solve the grievances of the Macedonians on the basis of emancipation from Turkey is likely to result in a serious conflict between at least the Bulgarians and the Serbophiles, while it is exceedingly probable that Greece would find it necessary also to assert her rights.

The most serious dangers arise, however, from the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria. If once Macedonia were thrown into the melting-pot

of a struggle between Russia and Austria would be inevitable, and such a struggle would probably drag the allies of both powers into the fray. Russia as the head of the Slav world must insist either that Macedonia should be independent, or should form, with Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, a great Balkanic confederation. Austria, on the other hand, with her predominant Slav population, with her influence in Germany gone, with her outposts at Novi Bazar and her railways running to Salonica, could never permit the erection of such a barrier to her eastern expansion.

It is of vital interest to Austria that she should attach to herself the Slav population of Macedonia, for if once that province were to go the way of Bulgaria, the world would be peacefully master of the Balkans, and inevitably Austria would be driven to the Czechs of Bohemia, the Ruthenes of Transylvania, and, perhaps, even the Poles of Galicia. This would be the end of the Austrian empire.

Such are the main elements of the Macedonian question. It follows that if a European war is to be avoided the status quo must be maintained. This does not, of course, mean that the present maladministration should be allowed to continue. What, however, is essential is that the status of Macedonia as a Turkish province should not be radically changed.

DANIEL CLEVINGTON.



THE MONASTERY OF RILLO. A Bulgarian Haven of Refuge for the Persecuted Macedonians.

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DANIEL CLEVINGTON.

Big Trees of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz, Cal., is rapidly becoming a show place. By accident more than foresight a grove of giant redwoods, in the canyon of the San Lorenzo, a little more than five miles from town, escaped the ax. Gradually it dawned upon the people that board measure was not the only standard by which the value of trees could be computed. Thus the lines of preservation were drawn about this grove, and each year the size, beauty and majesty of these monarchs becomes more impressive, and each year they attract a larger number of visitors. There are about 80 trees in this grove, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in circumference, and from 200 to 300 feet in height. Beside their enormous dimensions, the curiosities of their manner of growth and the charm of the grove itself combine to make this one of the most attractive spots in California. —Sunset Magazine.

Left at the Post.

"No, Mr. Slowan," said the fair possessor of the square chin, "I must respectfully decline to become your other half."

"But why?" asked the astonished young man who had figured from his form sheet that it was he under the wire in a canter.

"Because," replied the female extender of the frosty digit, "the man I marry must be brave and fearless. To-night you let out the information that you have loved me for five long, weary years but have not dared mention it until the present writing. A man who has no more nerve than that would hide under the bed while his wife went downstairs to interview a burglar who was making a raid on the family larder. Therefore, Mr. Slowan, I will work the piano for a little slow music while the curtain drops on the farewell scene. You will find your hat on the usual peg of the hall rack. Good evening." —Chicago Daily News.

Potato Planting.

The potato planter of to-day would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, quarters or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof, as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving part suggests. Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy. —Agricultural Journal.

Right Way to Heibe.

An amusing story is told among lawyers of a Walloon peasant who had gone to law with a neighbor. In a conversation with his lawyer he suggested sending the magistrate a fine couple of ducks.

"Not for your life," said his adviser. "If you do you'll lose the case."

The judgment was given in his favor, when he turned to his lawyer and said: "I sent the ducks." Astonishment on the latter's part turned to admiration when his client continued: "But I sent them in my neighbor's name." —London Express.

"Whisky on the Hoof."

Terence V. Powderly, formerly commissioner-general of immigration, has been confined to the house all winter by an old injury to his knee, which has recently given him much trouble. He was out recently for the first time in several months. He met Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, just outside the white house.

"How's your goat getting along?" a bystander asked Mr. Powderly.

"Oh, I suppose you might as well call it goat as anything," he replied. "Up my way," remarked Senator Penrose, "they call it 'whisky on the hoof.'" —N. Y. Sun.

Looked Hard to Him.

Cholly—I tell you, Slowan's a devilish fellow. Heard him tell a girl last night something about "Kind hearts are better than crowns," or something or other.

Aunt—Kind hearts are more than crowns. And did you consider that original with him? That's an old one.

"Yas; but think how clever of him to keep it in his head!" —Catholic Standard and Times.

Great Expectations.

Her Former Mistress (indignantly)—He certainly is a bright baby. Now, I expect he will make his mark some day.

Mrs. Muleoghy (fondly)—Sure, ma'am, an' we expect he'll be able to do more than make his mark—we want him to be able to write his name! —N. Y. Times.

Beyond a Doubt.

"Riches will not buy happiness," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"Perhaps not," responded the chronic doubter, "but I know lots of guys who would be happy if they had money enough to make the experiment." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Making a Noise.

"What do you mean by accepting a callow youth like Jack who's just out of college? Why, he'll never make a noise in the world!"

"Oh," said Mabel, "you just ought to hear him give his cute college yell and you wouldn't think so!" —Baltimore Herald.

Trick of Photography.

A German photographer, Kunwald, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age. —Photography.

Severe

Nervous Trouble and Dyspepsia.

No Sleep for Weeks Because of Pain.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Back My Health.

Dyspepsia nearly always arises from a derangement of the nerves. When the stomach is not well the entire system suffers. Constipation, bad breath, sour stomach, frequent headaches, biliousness, etc., will lead to terrible consequences if not treated in time. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a specific for nervous dyspepsia and all nervous diseases.

"My health was miserable for years, due to severe nervous trouble and dyspepsia. I had not been able to sleep for weeks at a time without being awakened with pains in my chest and stomach. My limbs felt tired, I was unable to do my house work without feeling completely worn out. The doctors failed to relieve me, and after taking an endless amount of their medicines I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. I obtained relief from the first bottle of Nervine, was able to sleep better than I had in years. My stomach began to gain strength and I felt better in many ways. I have taken twelve bottles of Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills in the past three years but have not taken any of late as I have not felt the need of it. I go about my work an entirely different woman and have recommended them to ever so many people. I am a great believer in Dr. Miles' Nervine and Liver Pills, I have them on hand all the time. I feel very grateful for the Dr. Miles' Remedies." —Mrs. J. W. Wirtz, Mechanic Falls, Me.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Rubber Tire Road Wagons.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Station in New York foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2:17, 3:37, 5:38, 6:02, 6:29, 6:57, 7:05, 7:25, 7:28, 7:48, 7:55, 8:02, 8:11, 8:30, 8:34, 8:40, 9:27, 9:59, 10:26, 11:25 a. m.; 12:09, 12:44, 1:18, 2:31, 2:42, 2:49, 3:44, 4:17, 4:47, 5:43, 5:53, 6:23, 6:33, 6:43, 7:05, 7:37, 8:30, 9:40, 10:17, 11:28 p. m. Sundays—2:17, 3:37, 5:05, 7:41, 8:09, 8:52, 9:52, 10:08, 11:10 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 12:58, 1:45, 2:40, 3:17, 3:30, 5:41, 6:45, 6:52, 8:13, 8:32, 10:22 p. m.

For Newark—5:38, 6:29, 6:57, 7:05, 7:25, 7:48, 8:11, 8:34, 8:45, 9:27, 9:59, 11:25 a. m.; 1:18, 2:31, 2:49, 3:44, 4:17, 4:47, 5:43, 5:53, 6:23, 6:33, 7:05, 7:42, 8:30, 9:40 p. m. Sundays—7:41, 8:52, 10:08, 11:10 a. m.; 12 m.; 12:58, 1:45, 3:30, 5:41, 6:45, 6:52, 7:32, 8:13, 8:32, 10:22 p. m.

For Somerville—5:25, 7:12, 8:21, 9:36, 9:54, 11:00 a. m.; 1:01, 2:02, 2:11, 3:32, 3:44, 4:53, 5:03, 5:29, 5:57, 6:04, 6:19, 6:41, 7:12, 7:34, 8:08, 8:21, 9:37, 10:23, 11:20 p. m.; 12:59 night. Sundays—5:45, 8:42, 11:14 a. m.; 2:03, 3:40, 5:37, 6:35, 8:30, 10:15, 11:29 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5:25, 8:21, 9:54, a. m.; 2:11, 5:29, 6:41 p. m. Sundays—5:45 a. m.; 2:03, 6:35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5:25, 9:54 a. m.; 2:11, 5:29 p. m. Sundays—5:45 a. m.; 2:03, 6:35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5:25, 9:54 a. m.; 5:45 p. m. Sundays—5:45 a. m.; 2:03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8:11, 11:25 a. m.; 3:44, 4:47, 6:23 p. m. Sundays—8:52 a. m.; 3:30, 11:28 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3:37, 8:11, a. m.; 1:18, 3:44, 4:17 p. m. Sunday, 9:52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9:27 a. m.; 2:49 p. m.

For Trenton—5:17, 5:25, 7:12, 7:44, 8:38, 9:14, 9:44, 10:44, 11:44 a. m.; 12:40, 1:01, 1:39, 2:11, 3:44, 5:29, 7:34, 8:21, 9:37 p. m.; 1:17 night. Sundays—5:17, 5:45, 9:55, 11:14 a. m.; 1:39, 2:45, 4:55, 5:37, 6:55, 9:47 p. m.; 1:17 night.

For Philadelphia—5:17, 7:44, 8:38, 9:14, 9:44, 10:44, 11:14, 11:44 a. m.; 12:40, 1:39, 2:11, 3:44, 5:34, 7:34, 8:21, 9:37 p. m.; 1:17 night. Sundays—5:17, 5:45, 9:55, 11:14 a. m.; 1:39, 2:45, 4:55, 5:37, 6:55, 9:47 p. m.; 1:17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5:17, 5:25, 7:12, 7:44, 8:38, 9:14, 9:44, 10:44, 11:44 a. m.; 12:40, 1:01, 1:39, 2:11, 3:44, 5:29, 7:34, 8:21, 9:37 p. m.; 1:17 night.

Sundays, 5:17 a. m.; 2:03, 5:37, 6:35 p. m.

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5:17, 5:25, 9:54, a. m.; 2:11, (5:29, to Pottsville only) 8:21 p. m.; 1:17 night. Sundays, 5:17 a. m.; 2:03, 1:17 night.

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HARD TO BEAR.

When the back aches and pains so badly, can't work, can't rest, can't sleep, can't eat, it's hard to bear. Thousands of aching backs have been relieved and cured. People are learning that backache pains come from disordered kidneys, that Doan's Kidney Pills cure every kidney ill, cure bladder troubles, urinary derangements, dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease. Read this testimony to the merit of the greatest of kidney specifics.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., living on East Main street, in that city, says:

"With my nightly rest broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys, suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys, and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions, life was anything but pleasant for me. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition, and for the reason that nothing seemed to give me even temporary relief I became about discouraged. One day I noticed in the newspapers the case of a man who was afflicted as I was and was cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. His words of praise for this remedy were so sincere that on the strength of his statement I went to the Hugh Murray Drug Co.'s store and got a box. I found that the medicine was exactly as powerful a kidney remedy as represented. I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine, which cured Mr. Walls, will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Medical Institute for Women in St. Petersburg recently gave diplomas, after a five years' course, to 111 students, ninety-three of whom passed their examinations "with distinction."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Tonic. Trial bottles and testimonials free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A girl may make a date with a fellow and not care a fig for him.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many a fellow who has fallen in love at first sight wishes he had taken another look.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

Gold From Poor Rock.

About the nearest approach there is to manufacturing gold, says the Mining Investor, goes on night and day in the Black Hills. Occasionally bunches of very rich rock are found there, but ninety per cent. of the ore is of low grade, running from \$2 to \$10 per ton. This grade of rock, however, is there in such vast quantities that it can be handled economically. In the old days the ore treatment consisted in crushing the rock under the stamps and collecting the free gold on the plates. This, of course, did not make very clean saving, and as the workings became deeper the rock was more and more refractory. Then the cyanide method was tested, and found to be just what was wanted. It is estimated that millions upon millions of dollars' worth of gold have in the past been allowed to wash down the gulches practically, and that all of this could have been saved had the cyaniding system been in use. It is principally this which has given such an impetus to mining in the Black Hills in the last two or three years.

A census recently completed shows that there are 94,882 children of school age in Boston, and that 71,532 of them are pupils in the public schools and 15,601 in private schools.

How to Succeed.

By Henry Frank.

TERMINATION to succeed means merely that one's mind is set upon success. Now, can this habitual mental mode be acquired and cultivated? I think so. In the first place, to be surrounded by success is a great inspiration toward success. Therefore let him whose nature is timid and lackadaisical seek the company of people whose native energy is virile and persistent.

Another suggestion: Mental habit is the product of the action of the so-called "unconscious mind." Says C. H. Lewis: "I am the product of all I have felt; not a thrill passes through the body but our sensorium is altered by it; the sum of such traces is the human life." If this proposition is true, then the object of life should be to get the unconscious mind working for success. How is this done?

By reading authors whose writings inspire the hope of success, by reading the lives of successful men and women, by living much with successful people. These are the first essential steps. But perhaps above all other essentials is that of cultivating the mental habit of thinking success for one's self. By day, by night, awake, asleep, let the one thought and yearning be to succeed. The unconscious mind will do the rest.

Teaching Man How to Live.

By the Editor of What to Eat.

HERE is the billionaire philanthropist who is willing to accept a crown of immortality by endowing an agency for teaching men how to live?

Free public libraries, universities, colleges, schools and hospitals are being endowed all over the country. Millionaire philanthropists are engaged in a rivalry over the endowment of learning. Each is striving to build a monument in the shape of a magnificent gift to education or art that will forever perpetuate the memory of the donor in the hearts of the people. One multi-millionaire is scattering libraries in the cities and towns of the Union, thereby enshrining his name in the grateful memories of a hundred or more communities.

But of what avail are all the well-laden shelves of the free libraries in teaching man the laws of life? Millions of volumes of literature have rolled from the presses in the last decade, and one might read every line of every page without understanding the mysteries of his own being or the laws of his own bodily nourishment and replenishment. Young men come out of the colleges and universities every year with their craniums packed with useless facts and dead languages. But who ever heard of one who had mastered the art of building his own body, scientifically and perfectly, from the materials bountifully provided by nature? Whoever heard of one graduating with the degree of doctor of dietetics or doctor of alimentation?

And yet what is of greater importance to the human being, which has in its custody and keeping the most wonderfully delicate and complicated mechanism in all creation—the human body, temple of an immortal soul—than the science which teaches how to live?

Success.

By George Horace Lorimer.

BOYS are constantly writing me for advice about how to succeed, and when I send them my receipt they say that I am dealing out commonplace generalities. Of course I am, but that's what the receipt calls for, and if a boy will take these commonplace generalities and knead them into his job, the mixture'll be cake.

Once a fellow's got the primary business virtues cemented into his character, he's safe to build on. But when a clerk crawls into the office in the morning like a sick setter pup, and leaps from the stool at night with the spring of a tiger, I'm a little afraid that if I sent him to take charge of a branch house he wouldn't always be around when customers were. He's the sort of a chap who would hold back the sun an hour every morning and have it rain two every afternoon if the Lord would give him the same discretionary powers that He gave Joshua. And I have noticed that he's the fellow who invariably takes a timekeeper as an insult. He's pretty numerous in business offices; in fact, if the glance of the human eye could affect a clockface in the same way that a man's country cousins affect their city welcome, I should have to buy a new timepiece for the office every morning.

Boys are a good deal like the pups that fellows sell on street corners—they don't always turn out as represented. You buy a likely setter pup and raise a spotted coach dog from it, and the promising son of an honest butcher is just as like as not to turn out a poet or a professor. I want to say in passing that I have no real prejudice against poets, but I believe that if you're going to be a Milton, there's nothing like being a mute, inglorious one, as some fellow who was a little sore on the poetry business once put it. Of course, a packer who understands something about the versatility of cottonseed oil need never turn down orders for lard because the run of hogs is light, and a father who understands human nature can turn out an imitation parson from a boy whom the Lord intended to go on the Board of Trade. But on general principles it's best to give your cottonseed oil a Latin name and to market it on its merits, and to let your boy follow his bent, even if it leads him into the wheat pit.—From "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. By permission of Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The Law of Cause and Effect.

By Margaret Stowe.

UTSIDE of my window two boys have quarrelled. One has knocked the other one down. The boy picks himself up and shouts after the retreating friend: "You wait. I'll get even with you. I'll pay you back for this!"

They are boys, apparently, of refined and educated parents, yet they evidently have not been taught, and probably have never heard of, the law of cause and effect.

One has only to read the progressive magazines and newspapers to see how education along this line is spreading, and how thousands of thinking beings are building up their lives and the characters of their children by the power of thought.

The true physician and parent of the future will not medicate the body with drugs so much as the mind with principles.

The coming mother will teach her child to assuage the fever of anger, hatred and malice with the great panacea of the world—Love. The coming physician will teach the people to cultivate cheerfulness, good will and noble deeds for a health tonic, as well as a heart tonic; and that a merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

Let us go back to the boy holding thoughts of anger, revenge and malice. If he pays the other boy back in the same coin that he received at his hands what will happen?

He will get even with him by going down to his own level, and both will suffer by it.

But if this boy had been brought up by the law of cause and effect he would show himself the larger by sending his companion love for hatred, kindness for ill-treatment, pay him back by raising him to his level.

Sentimental rubbish? Yet turn an honest and impartial judge for a moment and tell me which way of dealing with the question is the better.

Teach your children that they can never help another without by that very act helping themselves.

If the boy is ready to treat the other as he treated him, then he shows clearly that there is in him that which attracts the hatred and ill-treatment to him; he deserves what he got and should not complain.

We know that love is a positive force and stronger than hatred. The latter can always be conquered by love.

Make children understand that by meeting hatred with hatred they degrade themselves, but by meeting it with love they elevate not only themselves, but also the one who bears them hatred.

I heard a mother the other day say to her children who were nagging and teasing each other in a very rude and annoying manner: "If you children hold the discordant thoughts that are in possession of your minds at present I shall not be surprised if you are both ill sooner or later."

You understand the law of cause and effect and so know that an angry and discordant thought has a direct effect upon your bodies.

By former experience you know, too, the poisoning effect that discord has upon the organism; therefore I advise you each to go into your own room and clear your thoughts, as you know so well how to do, and do not let me see you again until you are quite sure that harmony is restored.

Educating a child upon such lines, you will find that these little lessons become less frequent, because harmony is developing and increasing, while discord is quickly diminishing.—New York Journal.



The late surveys of the English coast show a loss of land of forty thousand acres since 1807, although in some places, as at New Romney, the solid ground has been pushed out two miles or more in the sea.

There are now ninety-seven rice mills in Burma alone, and fifty-eight saw mills. They are gradually being extended by the Burmese themselves throughout the province. They cheapen timber for building purposes, and rice, the staple food of the country, besides giving remunerative employment to a considerable number of hands.

An enterprising lignite colliery, at Bodarf, near Cologne, has laid down a central generating plant for supplying light and power in the district between Cologne and Bonn. It was found that the fuel was so poor that it would hardly pay for transport over considerable distances, but it has turned out a very valuable asset when put to the above purpose, and used at the pit mouth.

The magnitude of the electrical business and what is meant by the phrase "investment in copper," which occurs so frequently in electrical literature, is disclosed by the statistics of copper consumption in the electrical industries of this country. It is asserted on good authority that during the past year 170,000,000 pounds of the red metal were used for electrical apparatus, while the telephone interests require about 60,000,000 pounds additional.

The milky sea, as it is known to mariners, is not yet fully understood. It seems to be most common in the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean, and is described as weird, ghastly and awe-inspiring, and as giving the observer on shipboard the sensation of passing through a sort of luminous fog in which sea and sky seemed to join and all sense of distance is lost. The phenomenon is probably due to some form of phosphorescence.

A swinging radiator, suitable for steam or hot water, is a recent offering of an American manufacturer. One naturally questions the demand for such a design, but the actual marketing of the type in large numbers during the past seasons proves that the device has a niche of its own to fill. The distinguishing characteristic of the radiator is that it is hung upon a pivot, and can be swung back again to the wall when not in use, and out into the room when greater heat is desired. The entire weight of the radiator is sustained by the top wall bracket, the working connections at the bottom carrying practically no weight.

The question of leakage of steam or water at the joint has been cared for in the union in a practical and successful manner. As these radiators, according to the maker, are in special demand for hospital work, they are made as plain as possible to reduce to a minimum working places for dust and its accompanying hosts of germs.

Good Hunting Without Exception.

A gentleman having an estate in the Highlands, as he was going abroad for some time, advertised the shootings to let, and told his gamekeeper, Donald, who was to show the ground, to give it a good character to any one who called to see it.

An Englishman came down, and inquiring of Donald as to how it was stocked with game, first asked if it had any deer. Donald's reply was:

"Thousands of them."

"Any grouse?"

"Thousands of them, too."

"Any partridges?"

"Thousands of them, too."

"Any woodcock?"

"Thousands of them, too."

The Englishman, thinking Donald was drawing the long bow, asked if there were any gorillas. Donald drew himself up.

"Well, they are no' so plentiful; they flit come occasionally, noo and agin, like yourself."—Spare Moments.

Left in the Nest.

A lady who had moved into a remote district of the West found it almost impossible to keep her "help." One after another girls came on from their country home in the East, and were married before, as the deserted housewife said, they had time to wash the dinner dishes. Finally, she sent for a severe-looking maiden of advanced years who had no opinion of masculine blandishments. On the day of the maid's arrival a miner called at the kitchen door for a glass of water. He looked at her, drank the water, expressed his thanks briefly, and then went round to the front of the house, where the mistress herself was sweeping off the steps.

"Well," said he, lazily taking off his hat, "looks as if you'd got a nest egg now."—Youth's Companion.

Stoneware Furniture.

The German plan of finishing meat shops with tiles is a very satisfactory one, as cleanliness is thereby secured with added attractiveness. In many German butcher shops the floor, walls, ceilings, counters, scales and desks are all finished with glazed tile, somewhat similar to those used in the American bathroom. Stoneware furniture is a novelty in German shops that might be adopted with advantage in this country. This is especially applicable to meat shops, fish and other markets, kitchens, sculleries, etc.—Philadelphia Record.

Early Use of Electric Plow.

So long ago as 1879 a field at Sermaize, in France, was plowed by an electrically driven plow.



Relation of Vehicles to Maintenance.

KEEP what you have, and get all you can" is an old saying of successful business men when asked as to how they succeeded in life, writes George E. Chadsey. The expression is peculiarly appropriate in connection with the subject in hand, and particularly applicable, as regards the first part of the quotation. When the first is carried out the last half follows as a natural consequence.

The effect of tires on a roadway is unmistakable in its results. The wide tire has long received the vote of approval as a preserver of roads, whereas the narrow tire is universally conceded to be destructive. Experiments conducted at the Missouri and South Carolina agricultural colleges have demonstrated conclusively the advantages of the wide tire over the narrow one, both in the beneficial effect on the road surface and the lighter draught.

As regards the lighter draught the tests made show that on macadam or dirt roads the broad tires, under the same conditions, carry a gain in lighter draught of from sixteen to thirty-five per cent. over the narrow tire. Where the roads are soft and muddy but have a hard foundation the narrow tire seems to offer less resistance than the wider one. It cuts through to the solid earth more easily and lifts less mud. But the season of soft roads is comparatively short during any year and the little temporary advantage passes out of consideration.

A bad road will never become good by the traffic of good vehicles passing over it, but a good road may become bad by indiscriminate use of improper wheels. Narrow tires grind and wear away surfaces instead of packing and cementing them. It has been demonstrated by Morin, the French engineer, that a tire 2.4 inches wide causes nearly double the wear of a 4.6 inch tire. Further tests showed that a 3.6 inch tire causes no more damage to a road than a seven inch tire and the general opinion is that above 4.5 inches there is no special advantage.

It may not be out of place at this point to mention the influence of wheels of different diameters on the roadway. According to experiments made at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Bedford, England, the resistance of wheels increases inversely as the diameter; that is, reduce the diameter of the wheel by one-half and the force required to move the load will have to be doubled. The cause of this difference is attributed to the sinking down of the wheel in the roadbed. This sinking of the wheel as a whole destroys the road and an additional foot in diameter of wheel might prove of greater benefit than an extra inch in width of tire. It will be perceived that a wheel of small diameter has to cut deeper in order to get a greater bearing surface. On a well constructed road the elasticity of the roadbed is equal to the down bearing and as the wheel passes over the surface it quickly springs back to place.

On poorly built roads the wheels crush and displace the road materials, thereby threatening the endurance of the roadbed and increasing the cost of pulling a given load over it. In such a case, even if the road be perfectly level, the wheels are constantly going over an incline. To reduce this grade to the minimum should be the object of the engineer and can only be accomplished by making the roadbed so firm that its elasticity responds in measure to the pressure of the wheels.

It will therefore be seen that several influences may be brought to bear upon the maintenance of a system of roads. Proper construction of roads and careful selection of vehicles that pass over them are two of the most important factors in the good roads question. The engineer may be responsible for the first condition, but the latter comes within the jurisdiction of the municipal or governing authorities.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Governor's Expression.

No argument is necessary to prove that the prosperity and welfare of a people is vastly improved by a perfected system of highways. Good roads not only add value to every acre of land in their vicinity, but they also lessen isolation, so undesirable in rural life, by bringing people into closer social relations. The pecuniary benefits are also marked, for good roads lessen the expense of reaching the markets and railway stations with the products of the farm. Fully ninety per cent. of all our products primarily have to pass over our highways. The State of Minnesota should not be found lagging in this work. In my judgment much will be added to our growth and prosperity through a perfected system of good roads. In order to establish such a system, after the most careful consideration, I am satisfied that the Legislature should, under the authority given by the Constitutional amendment adopted in 1898, provide for a State highway commission and enact the necessary legislation to carry out the provisions of that amendment.—Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota.

Superintendents Convicted.

Two superintendents of Lower Waukegan, Ill., were recently convicted of maintaining a nuisance in the condition of the roads. The court sentenced them to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of prosecution, to abate the nuisance, and to stand committed until the same be complied with. Here is a hint for other towns whose roadmasters regard public office as a private snap.

Pride goeth before a fall, and afterward there isn't anything left of it.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"TO YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my skin is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefited me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.