

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 23

NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and Plainfield.

The fall term at Rutgers College opens Wednesday, September 23.

The usual annual reception at the Y. M. C. A. will take place September 26.

The stock of D. C. Evans & Co. has been purchased by J. D. Loizeaux & Co.

Extensive preparations have been made for the races at the Driving Park this afternoon.

John P. Wolf has purchased of H. D. Morrison, the house and lot located at 249 Somerset street.

Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M. visited Fairview Council, No. 248, at Mt. Bethel, Wednesday night.

Members of the Reform Club have made arrangements for a series of revival meetings to be held next month.

A gasoline stove was the cause of a fire in the home of Joseph Moon's home, Grandview avenue, Monday.

Father Miller of St. Joseph's Church, this borough, accompanied by the church choir spent Wednesday at Glen Island.

Robert Gardner, of Watchung avenue has purchased of F. A. Pope the property corner of Watchung avenue and Fourth street.

Miss Charlotte Conger, of Mountain View, is organist at the First Baptist church during the absence of the regular organist.

A. Hegeman, Sr., of Sycamore avenue, this borough, is rallying from a stroke of paralysis received last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Randolph, of Myrtle avenue, have returned from Maine where they have been enjoying a vacation.

Mr. Allen Carney, mother of Andrew L. and David H. Carney, of this borough, died Wednesday.

Three months' vacation, returned home Thursday evening.

A. V. D. Honeyman of this borough who has been personally conducting one of his tours in Europe for the past three months, will return next Tuesday.

Charles Harris, of this borough was sentenced by the Recorder last Monday night to pay a fine of \$20 and spend seven days in the county jail, for beating his wife.

The annual Salt Water Day for the colored people took place Wednesday. Four special trolley cars left Plainfield loaded with colored people from this section.

Titus H. Lowry has the contract for putting in a cement platform to replace the iron-grating, for Gayle & Co. on Front street. It will be in line with the new improvements of Boehm & Co's.

Mrs. Charles Schwed, wife of the senior member of Schwed Brothers, Plainfield, died at her home, Somerville last Friday. Funeral services were held Sunday and interment was made in Easton, Pa.

Henry Mehertens, formerly of Brooklyn, but latterly of Jersey City, who succeeds B. J. Fowler, of East Front street in the confectionery business, is a practical confectioner and an experienced caterer.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus H. Lowry and their two little girls "in blue," Mabel and Lillian, will go to Belvidere, New Jersey for a two weeks' vacation on a visit to his brother Charles L. Lowry, proprietor of the Belvidere Hotel.

By way of celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of Mizpah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Ladies, the members gave a one act farce comedy, entitled "Hester," last Monday night, in Central Theatre.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Sophia Belknap, who died at her home, 105 Somerset street, this borough, Tuesday, were held from her late home Thursday afternoon. She is survived by a son, Charles, and two daughters. Mrs. Charles Grey and Miss Maude Belknap.

A temperance and prohibition rally will be held at Boynton Beach today. At the first session, 10.30 a. m., Prof. Gilbert Raynor, of Brooklyn, will represent the "Anti Saloon League" of New Jersey. In the afternoon at 2.30, the W. C. T. U. will be represented by a speaker after which Rev. E. A. Boom will represent the Prohibition party. There will be addresses in the evening commencing at 7 o'clock.

Miss Jennie Mae Shott, daughter of Rev. G. M. Shott, pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and Henry M. Wharton, of Emporia, Florida, were married Wednesday morning at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton will spend some time with friends at Luray, after which they will make their home in Emporia.

Dominick Duffy, of Grove street passed away at his home Thursday night after a lingering illness.

The annual reunion of the Manning family was held last Wednesday at the home of W. B. R. Mason, editor of the Bound Brook Chronicle.

Crescent Company, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias will have a special car to convey them to Ashbury Park on Labor Day where Pythian Field Day will be observed.

Since Maurice A. Audsley, of Westervelt avenue, this borough while on a recent fishing expedition succeeded in landing a shark, his reputation as an angler has spread over a considerable portion of the New Jersey towns.

Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, wife of William Phillips, Greenbrook road, died Thursday after several months' illness. Funeral services will be held at the home this morning and mass will be said at St. Joseph's Church at nine o'clock.

James E. Martine, J. V. P. Dikes, Hezekiah Hand, C. L. Marcum and A. J. Nolan composed the Plainfield delegation who attended the outing of the New Jersey Democrats held at View Grove, Long Island, Thursday.

A crusade has been started by the Plainfield police against merchants obstructing sidewalks in the business section of the city. Complaints were made that signs and other obstructions disguised the appearance of the city, hence the present action taken by the police.

County Board of Agriculture Meet Today.

The Somerset County Board of Agriculture will meet in the Court House at Somerville, at 2 p. m. today. State Secretary, Franklin Dye, of Trenton, Mortimer, Whitehead, of Middleburgh, will be the speakers.

Independent Fire and Drum Corps to Have a Fair.

The sixth grand fair of the Independent Fire and Drum Corps will be held in the Court House, this borough, October 1st. The committee consists of: J. V. Beckman, chairman; D. N. Force, secretary; J. V. Beckman, treasurer; J. H. Adams, Wilson Peterson, George Herman, H. G. Adams, F. W. March, F. L. Manchester and M. H. Brokaw.

Death of Jocelyn Johnson.

Jocelyn Johnson, a former pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, of this borough, died at a private sanitarium, in New York City, Wednesday night. He had been operated upon for appendicitis.

Mr. Johnson's career has been a variable one. He has been in succession, an instructor, lawyer, clergyman, and politician.

After leaving here, about four years ago, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The funeral was held from his home in New York City, Thursday afternoon, and requiem mass said in St. Columbus' Church.

Mrs. George W. Smith Passes Away.

Mrs. George W. Smith, of this borough, who has been very ill with typhoid fever at the Hospital for several weeks, died there Thursday afternoon.

Funeral services will be held from the home of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Vleet, of North Front street, Plainfield, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The husband of the deceased is at the Hospital dangerously ill with the same disease.

C. Ledyard Blair's Housekeeper Arrested.

Mrs. S. W. Simpson, housekeeper for C. Ledyard Blair, of this county has been held under \$200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in a charge preferred by Thomas Walters. Mr. Blair's former butler.

Walters charges that Mrs. Simpson threatened his life and pointed a revolver at him.

Band Concert Tonight.

A band concert will be held on the corner of Fairview and Watchung avenues this evening commencing at 8 o'clock. The following is the program:

PART I.

1—March—The Club Fellow.....Johns

2—Overture—Raymond.....Thomas

3—Concert Waltz.....Soul of the Rose

4—Cornet Solo—Selected.....Franzen

5—Medley—The Climax.....Albert C. Sweet

6—Vocal Solo—(a) Longing for you Sweetheart.....Casey

(b) Sing me a Song of the South.....Ernest R. Ball

PART II.

7—Selection—Faust.....Gounod

8—Descriptive—Forge in the Forest.....Michalis

9—Excerpts from the Wizard of Oz.....Tieljens

10—Rag Time—Pore Lil Mose.....Anstead

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.
Leave Plainfield 9 a. m. 5.35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung 9.30 a. m. 6.00 p. m.
Leave Watchung 12.30 p. m. 6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield 1.00 p. m. 6.40 p. m.
*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

School opens September 8. A full attendance is hoped for.

Miss Ethel Comstock, of Brooklyn, is visiting friends in Watchung.

Mrs. J. M. Hayes and children, of Brooklyn, are visiting at J. M. Duffy's.

Mrs. George Demler will soon remove to North Plainfield on Duer street.

Mrs. H. Texier has returned from a very pleasant visit at Gloversville, N. Y.

Misses Elsie and Theresa Schmidt, who are visiting their grandmother on Staten Island are expected home Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Edward F. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, New York City, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

A pleasant party was held last week at the home of August Wersing on the second mountain.

Freeholder Wm. Demler, will continue the business heretofore conducted by his brother George (deceased) of buying and selling cows. Extensive improvements have been made to the barn and grounds.

About thirty members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Watchung visited the Baby Camp near Westfield Tuesday evening. Some excellent music was furnished by the famous Watchung Quartette, a solo by Miss Florence Ackor and instrumental music by the Spier brothers.

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Bell Acken has been spending a week with friends in Newark, N. J. visiting Coney Island and other pleasure resorts.

Mrs. Geo. W. Lowerie, of North Plainfield is now occupying her cottage in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Irving, of Boston, N. J. are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Culmer and family are the guests of Professor F. W. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Haden, of Logansville, N. J. spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. L. Hayes.

The net receipts of the lawn fete amounted to \$140 and the profits amounted to \$116. The Sunshine Band contributed to the total with their fancy work and their receipts were ten dollars.

SPRINGDALE.

W. H. A. Carpenter, of North Plainfield is building a large ice house for his brother, R. K. R. Waldron.

John H. Flammer, who drives a wagon for H. A. Voehl, was the first one to drive over the new bridge below Fister's park last Saturday. He pronounced it all right, which can be said of all bridges which come under the supervision of Joel Coddington, our up-to-date Freeholder.

Fritz Giles, who is employed by John Mundy as sheep and lamb butcher, let two of the animals escape from the slaughter pen last Thursday night. Fritz being a good shot with the rifle soon had one of them back in the slaughter house. The last seen of the other one was in Lyman C. Hawley's cornfield, with John Linke in hot pursuit on one of Henry Albert's running horses known as "Famous bust."

WARRENVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stittes, of Dunellen spent Sunday with Mrs. Stittes' parents Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jennings.

The case of M. E. Blazier vs. Fred A. Pope was tried before Justice Cooper last Friday. Mr. Pope was granted a non suit.

Hon. E. E. Cooper, of South Stirling called on friends here last Friday.

Lawyer Horace Coddington, of Somerville was here on business one day last week.

John Henrizzi and Walter Littell are visiting John W. Bowers.

John D. Borman has just finished his harvest, which is one of the largest in years.

The Smith Family Reunion.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Smith family and friends which took place at Peapack, Wednesday, was the largest ever held. About five thousand were present. Rev. C. H. Von Glahn, of Bernardsville made the principal address.

The reunion took place in a grove on the farm of the late Peter Z. Smith, one mile east of Peapack. This grove was once part of a farm owned by Zachariah Smith whose home was a log cabin and erected about A. D. 1850.

The officials of the family reunions are: Isaiah Smith, president, Abram Smith, vice president, John D. Smith, treasurer, James C. Smith, Secretary, Charles V. Smith and William Smith, recording secretaries.

STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

Annual Meeting to be Held at Orange on October 15 and 16

The seventeenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Christian Endeavor Union, will be held at Orange, N. J. on October 15th and 16th.

The Christian Endeavor Union of the Oranges and Vicinity has been active for some months past in its preparations to have the convention equal its best predecessor.

Twenty thousand Provisional Programs have been printed, and are being distributed throughout the State. Twenty copies have been sent to the Corresponding Secretary of each society, to dispense among its members. This program announces the names of prominent speakers, including Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President United Society Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. Beniah L. Whitman, D. D. Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Edward J. Ingels, D. D., New York American Bible Society, and Rev. John H. Wyckoff, D. D., Arcot Mission, India.

The convention will be called to order by the Chairman of the Local Committee, A. W. Abbott, President of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Oranges and Vicinity. After the addresses of welcome, response will be made by the State President, Rev. W. T. S. Lumbard, who takes the chair. Other sessions will be presided over by ex-State President Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., Jersey City, N. J.; State First Vice-President John T. Spruill, Arlington, N. J.; State Second Vice-President Rev. William D. Stultz, Manassquan, N. J.; and State Third Vice-President Dr. A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City, N. J.

Reports will be made by State Secretary, Miss Ida B. Stephens; State Treasurer, Rev. Titus B. Davis; State Superintendent of Press Department, Alfred R. Johnson; State Superintendent of Correspondence Department, Mrs. Joseph S. Pencock; State Superintendent of work among colored people, Mrs. Florence Randolph, State Superintendent of Evangelistic Department, Rev. Frederick C. Klein; State Superintendent of Fresh Air Department, Arthur N. Pierson; State Superintendent of Bible Study Department, Rev. Charles A. Cook; State Superintendent of Missionary Department, Robert A. Alberts, and State Superintendent of Junior Department, Rev. George C. Horter.

Open Parliaments will be held on Fresh Air Work, Bible Study, and Junior Work. One of the convention features will be a Junior Parade.

The roll-call will be conducted by ex-State President Arthur W. Spouner, D. D., Camden, N. J.

The music will be in charge of Prof. H. C. Lincoln, Director of the Philadelphia Choral Union.

The following are the Orange Union Convention Committees and Chairmen, to whom inquiries for information bearing on their various duties should be addressed:

RECEPTION—Rev. Charles B. Bullard, 4 Eppert St., East Orange, N. J.

ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Etta Schroeder, 18 Scotland St., Orange, N. J.

REGISTRATION—Mrs. O. T. Thompson, 334 S. Valley Rd., East Orange, N. J.

MUSIC—Frank O. Van Ness, Y. M. C. A. Orange, N. J.

PRINTING PRESS & BADGES—Sam'l Del. Atkin, 286 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.

USHERS—William Balgrie, 326 Norwood St., East Orange, N. J.

FINANCE—Elmer Condit, West Orange, N. J.

DECORATIVE—Miss Mabel G. Irwin, 139 Hollywood Ave., East Orange, N. J.

TRANSPORTATION—Rev. R. P. Shepherd, Ph. D., 194 North 17th St., East Orange, N. J.

DEVOTIONAL—A. W. Abbott, 65 Essex Ave., Orange, N. J.

SAM'L DEL. ATKIN, Chrm. Printing and Press Committee.

Station at Aldene Moved.

The Central railroad has moved the depot building at Aldene to a site about 500 feet west of its old location, where it will be used jointly by passengers for the Central and Lehigh Valley tracks, and that will be made a regular stop for valley trains. The stop a few hundred feet east, called Paltoune, will be discontinued and Aldene will take its place on the Lehigh Valley time tables.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Frank E. Woodruff et ux to Beena Newmiller, \$1.

STORM KILLS FOUR MEN.

Five Others Nearly Drowned at Newark Bay Draw Bridge Tuesday.

During the severe storm of last Tuesday four men were drowned and five others nearly so by the collapse of a structure surmounted by a derrick. The men were on the derrick and when they saw the storm approaching, hastened to descend but before they did so the storm struck the derrick and its supports causing it to fall and thus threw the men into the water. The four men killed, J. J. Colan, of Jersey City, Otto Ellinsen, of New York, John McFann, of Bayonne, and Charles Tingley, of Jersey City were caught under the timbers and iron and did not rise again. Daniel Murphy was taken from the water nearly dead and the rest swam ashore.

Four Generations Under One Roof.

An interesting and odd fact, of which few places can boast, has just been discovered at Peapack says the White House Review. That is, that under one roof dwells a family in which four generations are represented all of which are quite hale and hearty. The family referred to is that of Mr. and Mrs. David Brady, and how this fact has been concealed so long is a mystery. This family consists of a great-grandmother, grandmother, and mother and daughter. The great grandmother, Mrs. Ann Campfield, was one of a family of twelve children. Her maiden name was Ann Dowsay. Mrs. Campfield's family consisted of herself, husband and one daughter, Sarah, who at the age of seventeen years married her present husband, David Brady. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living. The only daughter married Edward Swick, whose daughter makes the fourth generation that are living under the same roof.

Present List for the President's and the Golf Club's Cup.

For the President's cup at the Park Golf Club the following is the standing by points:

T. U. Dudley, Jr. 8

Samuel Townsend 8

Dr. H. K. Carroll 6 1/2

J. H. Howell 6

Leon R. Thurlow 6

T. W. Morris, Jr. 5 1/2

Jos. O. McKelvey 5

Dr. A. W. Anderson 4 1/2

Charles B. Morse 4 1/2

Charles A. Reed 4

George T. Rogers 4

Morgan T. Townsend 4

H. C. Wells 3 1/2

Ralph W. Hallock 3

Herbert S. Rogers 3

Rev. C. L. Goodrich 3

S. St. J. McCutchen 3

Ray B. Carroll 3

Frank Rogers 2 1/2

G. W. Faber 2 1/2

Arthur Peck 2 1/2

C. L. Nichols 1 1/2

W. de la R. Anderson 1 1/2

The standing by points for the Park Golf Club cup is:

Morgan T. Townsend 21

T. U. Morris, Jr. 15 1/2

G. W. Faber 15

Samuel Townsend 5

Wm. de la R. Anderson 5 1/2

Louis Chase 4 1/2

Wm. A. Townsend 4 1/2

Herbert S. Rogers 4

S. St. J. McCutchen 2 1/2

Arthur Peck 2

J. H. Howell 2

Jos. O. McKelvey 1 1/2

Chas. A. Reed 1 1/2

Ray B. Carroll 1 1/2

Weather and Crop Bulletin.

Central Office U. S. Weather Bureau ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26, 1903.

The weather conditions that prevailed during the week have been decidedly more favorable to the growing and maturing crops. The temperature was from two to four degrees above the daily normal and the sunshine more abundant than last week. The rainfall was decidedly below the weekly average in all sections, except in Essex, Union and Passaic counties, where a heavy thunderstorm occurred on the 19th, doing considerable injury by flooding low fields and blowing much fruit from the trees. Early planted field corn is coming well and the prospects are for a fair yield, but that planted early in July is very backward, only knee high, and fears are expressed that it will not mature. Lima beans are molding on the vines and many patches have been ruined; late tomatoes have a good set of fruit, but do not ripen. The potato rot is increasing, so much so that the digging has stopped in some places; orchard fruit is not at all promising. Cranberry growers in Atlantic county say that owing to the heavy rains during the past month at least one-third of the crops has been ruined.

From Plainfield, four local reporters, John Neagle, reports, all crops, in good condition; potatoes turning out well; tomatoes and garden truck maturing slowly; second crop of clover good; peaches scarce; apples fair yield.

September Petit Jurors.

Sheriff McMurtry yesterday, before Judge Schenck, drew the following petit jurors to serve at the September term of courts:

Bedminster—Charles P. Wyckoff, Geo. Philhower, Robert G. Lane, Frederick K. Lamerson.

Bernards—George Codington, Wm. N. Conkling.

Branchburg—Wm. Van Fleet, Asa O. Hall, Peter L. Tanison, Harmon P. Sutton, Elias H. Hoagland.

Bridgewater—Judson V. Cain, Charles Mehlenbeck, John Gernert, Jr., Lewis A. Bellis, Wm. Schure, J. Watson Terhune, David W. Pinkerton, George W. Smith, Thomas I. Honeyman, Samuel Ayres, Frederick Frech, John G. Gaston, James Hunter, Jr., Charles J. Smith.

Franklin—Garret V. Suydam, Wm. B. Voorhees, Henry Van Doren, John Stothoff, Edwin Garretson, John A. Voorhees, J. Frank Westcott.

Hillsborough—Charles A. Stryker, Jas. McCrady.

Montgomery—Stephen H. Drake, Peter A. Staats, Louis R. Labaw, Howard W. Meseroll, John N. Brokaw, Augustus Bechtold.

North Plainfield—Levi C. Kline, Andrew Love, Jr., Richard E. Coriell, Albert Brokaw.

Warren—Aaron H. Spencer, Diedrich Ehlen, Joel Giddes, Adrian Martin, Peter Friday, Wm. H. Coddington.

Indian Summer Carnival.

Luna Park's Indian Summer Carnival which are to close the first season of that popular seashore resort promise to outdo anything ever attempted in the outdoor spectacular amusement field. The series of carnivals are to be continued daily from Labor Day to October first with a daily change of programme. Even more sensational and daredevil aerial act than those which at Luna Park have astonished vast multitudes all summer are being arranged by Mr. Frederic Thompson who is now in Europe for that purpose and his associate Mr. Elmer S. Dundy who is in charge of affairs at home.

There are to be Japanese day fireworks in the afternoons and regular pyrotechnics at night, with cakewalks, battles of confetti, athletic contests and fetes of all kinds.

Special excursions will be run from all points during the progress of these Indian Summer Carnivals at reduced rates and a record-breaking September crowd is expected at the island. In anticipation of increased interest from the carnivals the other principal attractions at Coney Island are making active preparations to secure a portion of the patronage.

A Bound Brook Opinion.

North Plainfield's borough officials are making a new move for a change in its municipal government. At a meeting of the Mayor and Council, held on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted directing Corporation Council Reed to ascertain what steps are necessary to convert the borough into a city of the third class. The principal object in making this change would be to secure for the local government the control of liquor licenses which is now vested in the county courts. It is stated that under the present system a number of unlicensed places are doing business but as the borough has police power, it is just as competent to suppress this traffic now as it would be were it a city. However, if a change is desirable there should be no objection from Somerset county at large, as long as it is not proposed to rob us of any of our territory.—Bound Brook Chronicle.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

The Fall and Winter season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre has opened with a veritable "boom," and bids fair to continue in that highly profitable manner many weeks to come. The audiences during the two inaugural weeks just closed were the largest in point of number ever assembled in this

Fishing For Pearls Secreted in Clam Shells is a Picturesque Industry on the Mississippi.

A LONG the upper Mississippi and some of its tributaries the pearl fisher is again seeking his fortune.

In the winter time the pearl fisher may be a farmer, who sticks to his "section" as long as the rivers are frozen over, but who cannot escape the get-rich-quick contagion which comes with spring skies and the return of the pearl-fishing season. Occasionally a tale reaches his ears of how some fellow countryman has attained sudden wealth by discovering a "strawberry" pearl, and the mere routine of farm life becomes all at once a slavish drudgery. A day later the farmer is off for the clam beds.

Hundreds of pearl fishers also come from river towns, where they have lived a precarious life through the winter, and having spent what little they earned the foregoing year are eager to get back to the clam beds at the earliest sign of a thaw. Men who have families, as a general thing, take their wives and children with them. When the season, therefore, has fully opened, many of these communities along the rivers of Wisconsin and Iowa are practically deserted. There is fortune lurking in the turbid waters, and the crowd which pushes thither has much of the nervous anxiety of adventurers which flock to a newly discovered gold field.

The pearl fisher with a family soon finds a home near the clam beds. He either pitches a tent on the river's edge or rigs up a house boat. In any case, it is a miserable habitation, visited at all hours of the day and night by mosquitoes which would drive even a

strable spot he rows out into the middle of the stream and drops one of the "drags" to which the hooks are attached, and makes it fast to the boat by means of a long strong rope. He then places the "mule" in the water in such a position that it will catch the force of the current and pull the boat down the river. The clammer waits until he thinks he has enough clams on his hooks, and then, taking the "mule" from the water, he lifts the bar from the bottom into the boat, suspends it from the stanchions and places the other "drag" in the stream. He drops the "mule" into the water again, and while he is taking the clams from the first "drag" the second is



CATCHING THE OCCASIONALLY PEARL-BEARING CLAM.

ter, and his back requires a crook that it takes months to get rid of. His food is cooked over an open fire, and often, when it rains, is not cooked at all. He is forced to bathe in the muddy river water, and sometimes must even drink it. Rowing a heavy boat against a current of four miles an hour taxes the endurance of the boat; lifting out a heavy drag loaded with clam shells all day is not easy; pulling, sweating and trying to pull the drag out from a snag is not conducive of good morals. The hardships are real and the returns uncertain, and every one who tries it for a season is apt to wonder "if the game is worth the candle."

In the early days of clam fishing the

ous river towns. The buttons are sawed out of the shell, and in this rough form are sent East to be finished. There are some fifty factories on the Mississippi, each employing from ten to sixty hands the year round. The clammer's life is not one of pleasure. He must rise with the sun, be as busy as a beaver all day, in all kinds of weather, doing dirty, wet and hard work. His hands are continually sore and chapped from the dirty wa-

ter with astounding success. A certain Charles Reed, of Prairie du Chien, has claimed for several years. He never found anything that brought him more than \$400, yet, instead of being the poor man of a few years ago, he is now independently rich.

A great deal depends on the shrewdness of the buyer in getting what his pearl is worth. All kinds are usually disposed of on the spot within a few hours from the time that they are taken from the river. Pearl buyers are constantly plying the river in their launches, and the minute that a pearl is found a buyer is on hand. Often, with a little judicious lying, they are able to get fine pearls for a fraction of their value. One case is recorded where one of these buyers bought a pearl for \$1, having convinced the clammer that it was of no value. In a few days the buyer had disposed of the same pearl for \$1200.—New York Tribune.

TWO-LEGGED HORSE.

Animal Which Promises to Get Along Without Its Forelegs.

La Nature, an exceedingly trustworthy French publication, has the following in a recent issue: Last month there was born at Havre a horse which



TWO-LEGGED HORSE.

presents the singular condition of being deprived of its fore legs. The shoulders are clearly apparent under the skin, but the remainder of the legs are wanting. This foal was born with the physical characteristics of a kangaroo, but with less to console it, since the latter has legs in front, which, while small and short, are better than none at all, which represents the condition of the foal.

The foal is very healthy and obtains its food from a goat, there apparently being no reason to believe that it shall not live and learn to do entirely without the members of which it is lacking. We once saw a small dog, whose hind legs were missing, but this did not prevent it from walking and running on its front legs, elevating the rear portion of the body in the air. This animal ran easily and lightly, even descending and ascending flights of stairs without difficulty. We may thus believe that the Havre foal will adapt itself to its situation and that it will quickly learn to be a biped. Recently the Jardin des Plantes contained a goat which possessed no front limbs, but it succeeded in accommodating itself to its defects.

Cut From One Piece of Wood.



Here are two varieties of chairs, each of which is cut out of one piece of wood. They were made by B. F. Clay, of Fernwood, Pa., who is seventy-five years old.

An Anti-Tipping League.



Chicago has started an anti-tipping league, which to a certain extent is the result of the waiters' strike. The motto of the Association is: "I will not tip," and the sign of membership, a button with the letters "A. T. L.," is pictured above.

In the United States nearly thirteen of every hundred inhabitants are studying at colleges of university status. The number in Great Britain is less than five.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



TO TEST JARS.

To tell if your jars are airtight when the precious preserves are ready to be put away, wipe perfectly dry about the cover and rubber, and then stand upside down on white paper for about ten minutes. If any moisture comes out, work up a little putty and put over the leaky spot.

USING CANDLES.

Lighting with candles is most difficult in summer, when the breezes make flames flicker and wax drip, but there are ways of overcoming this difficulty. For a straight glass or silver candlestick there can be had a tall, narrow glass shade, perhaps eight inches high and spreading a little toward the top. This really improves the appearance of the candlestick and so thoroughly protects the flame that candle light may be used with comfort on the lawn or piazza on summer evenings.

THE SEWING APRON.

The sewing apron is now a feature of every industrious woman's wardrobe, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is constructed from strong material and is straight and plain, and gathered into a plain narrow band. It is cut long enough to reach almost to the hem of the gown. Then it is turned up straight across about at the line of the knees, as for a very deep hem—from nine to ten inches deep. The turned-up portion is hemmed before being folded, however, and the big, wide pocket thus furnished is stitched up and down so as to form four or five deep, rather narrow pockets instead of one. These pockets are for scissors, thread, cuttings and the like.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"Have you a casserole of Old French ware?" asks Laura A. Hill, in What to Eat. "No?" Then he to a shop where kitchen things are sold and get one, for you do not know half life's joys until those cunning dishes of brown sit on your kitchen shelves. Given a casserole, or baking dish, of this ware, a chafing dish and a coffee pot, in which coffee may be made at table, and the Sunday night supper, the cozy luncheon, and even the family dinner with an unexpected guest, becomes a delight to the housewife, even if cook is a way. No one knows just what the secret is, but the old French cooks knew the delights of game, chicken, soups and other tidbits cooked in the old French clay ware, unglazed and porous. Go into any of the big hotels or men's clubs where French chefs reign, and call for the celebrated onion soup, and it will be served in a casserole of old French ware, with a napkin over the top and around the handle."

PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT.

The value of fresh air and sunlight cannot be too fully appreciated as a means of keeping a house healthy and cheerful, and its occupants in good condition of body and mind.

About twice a year every well-kept house undergoes that terrific convulsion—house-cleaning. During its progress there is not a nook or corner but what is given over for a time to air and sun, and the rigorous application of mop, broom and brush. As this finally settles down, with the result of the most delicious cleanliness and order, nothing could be more thorough than the semi-annual house-cleaning. But sometimes it seems that if this cyclonic rush of water, air and sun were divided up and distributed more evenly throughout the year we would probably get more of it in the end and object to it less in small doses. Too many houses are turned fairly inside out at house-cleaning time and then not aired and sunned enough the rest of the year.—New Orleans Picayune.



Berlin Salad—Cut six good-sized sardines in pieces; lay them in the bottom of a salad bowl, then put over a layer of sliced tomatoes, then cover with minced onion; garnish dish with crisp lettuce and pour over a French dressing.

Roasted Tomatoes—Peel the tomatoes; cut a slice from the top and take out a little of the pulp; put a bit of butter and a pinch of salt in each cavity; replace the top, sprinkle with crumbs, pepper and salt; broil each tomato with butter and roast in a moderate oven.

Cherry Fritters—Mix one and one-half cups of coffee liquid, half a cup of milk, half a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of gelatin that has been soaked in one-fourth cupful of cold water one hour; cook in the double boiler; add yolks of three eggs, one third cup of sugar and a pinch of salt stir until thickened; remove from the range, add the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla; turn into a mould; chill and serve with cream.



Soap, when one has been out during shaving, plays the same valuable role as does the antiseptic in surgery, says the Lancet.

Molybdenum and titanium produce fast shades on leather. Molybdenum tannate has a great affinity for animal fibre. It is a deep yellow color, but a larger variety of shades can be obtained by employing it in conjunction with logwood extracts.

Harry Bartel, of New York, has been granted a patent on a lawn mower attachment, which is designed to pick up and deposit in a receptacle not only the grass which the mower cuts, but all extraneous substances with which the mower may come in contact in performing its functions.

M. Devic, a French engineer, has been trying experiments at Elbert with a new application of the monorail devised by him. With a small model on a scale of one-tenth of which the actual working train will be, he secured with ease thirteen miles an hour, from which he deduces that with a real train he can easily obtain from 200 to 400 kilometers an hour. He relies chiefly on two factors, a diminution of weight and a more effective grip of the driving wheels on the single rail.

The Hewitt mercury vapor lamp was recently exhibited in London, and the remarkable effects exhibited by its light upon the appearance of colored objects attracted a great deal of attention. A report of Nature says: "The light plays such pranks with color that the color seems to have gone crazy. One red thing will appear blue, another black, and a blue thing blue, another brown, but the skin becomes ghastly." The color of a particular hue of crimson is gloriously enhanced. For any purpose where color is not of importance the light is pronounced beautiful, and its production is very economical.

Professor Curie, of Paris, who, aided by his wife, discovered and extracted from pitchblende the strange substance called radium, recently remarked that he would not venture into a room containing one kilogram of radium because it would probably destroy his eyesight, burn off his skin, and even kill him. Radium gives off more abundantly than any other known substance the mysterious emanations named Raqueter rays, which are supposed to consist of almost infinitely minute particles. They are driven off with a velocity as high as 180,000 miles per second, and cause serious inflammations upon the hands of persons working with the substance. They also give rise to luminous effects.

Life of Insects.

F. H. Chittenden, assistant entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and a former Brooklynite, had before him the other day a large wooden tray, covered with specimens of beetles. He pointed out the striking similarity, both in size, shape and coloring, of the insects. This led to the remark that there is far more regularity in the distinctive features of insects than in human beings. In explaining this, Mr. Chittenden said: "I think it is due to the fact that these insects lead a natural life, while that of human beings is quite unnatural, at least in many particulars. It is exceedingly rare to find a beetle, for instance, with a deformity not acquired by a blow or other injury. Cases of this kind, where there is a variation in the color or shape of the insect, are made subjects for special scientific treatment. But as I said, these are very rare occurrences, whereas in human life they are exceedingly common."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Won't Stop the Car.

If the conductors were to stop the car and wait for every man who wants to leave his straw hat, they would be able to make about four round trips over the road a day," said a Broadway Inspector, "to say nothing of the continuous blockade of traffic. Fully two-thirds of the complaints we get in summer are from men who get angry because the conductor won't stop the car while they chase a runaway straw hat. From reports that reach me, I should say that twenty or thirty men lose their straw every windy day on the Broadway cars. In front of the Flatiron Building I have often seen five or six men chasing their hats at one time. Now, how is it possible for a conductor to hold up a car there for two minutes, or even one minute? The fact is that if a man's straw hat blows off in busy Broadway he ought to be thankful to get it back at all in a fit condition to wear, let alone paying another nickel for cartage."—New York Times.

A Lesson in Manners.

The other day a young girl was talking to a business man whose lack of manners is notorious. During the conversation his hat remained on his head. The girl did not like it, as glasses at the offending hat plainly showed. Finally he suffered rather audibly and said: "I've a most fearful cold in my head."

"What do you mean?"

"He said that he was a cold in my head."

"What do you mean?"

"He said that he was a cold in my head."

"What do you mean?"

"He said that he was a cold in my head."

The Funny Side of Life.

THE SECOND-HAND SHELVE
Small wonders that the cynic lay
The book which in its recent day
Sold at a dollar and a half
Is vainly offered at a dime.
—Washington Star.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
Student—"What is pessimism?"
Philosopher—"The faith of cowards."
Student—"Then what is optimism?"
Philosopher—"The faith of fools."
—New York Weekly.

THAT'S DIFFERENT.



"Hello, old chap. I hear you've lost your job?"
"Well, I wouldn't put it like that, exactly, but the firm has been foolish enough to sever its connection with me."—New York Journal.

FORBEARANCE ON BOTH SIDES.

Harry—"You and Tom appear to be the best of friends."
Dick—"Why shouldn't we be? We never say what we think of each other."—Boston Transcript.

TOO BUSY.

"You seem to have lost interest in the mothers' meetings," suggested the woman who aimed to make the world better.
"Oh, no," replied the young matron who had been a regular attendant for some time. "I haven't lost interest in them, but I'm a real and not merely a theoretical mother now, and I haven't time to go."—Chicago Evening Post.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

"I don't care to marry at all," said the girl.
"Why not?" asked the man.
"Because I would have the attention of only one."
"Huh!" exclaimed the matron, "you wouldn't have even that."—Chicago Post.

HE MERELY MADE IT.

"My boy doesn't seem to have got along here very well," said the office boy's father.
"Well, to be perfectly frank with you," replied the employer, "I must say no."
"Ah! What's his trouble?"
"He hasn't any trouble; it's the rest of us who have had that."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MODERN STANDARD.

"A magnificent work, his latest story, you say?"
"Magnificent! Why, it's the finest story that has been published this century."
"Indeed! What's the general idea?"
"Oh, half Morocco, gold or uncut edges, cloth edition, finished in four colors, with illuminated pages to every chapter."—Baltimore News.

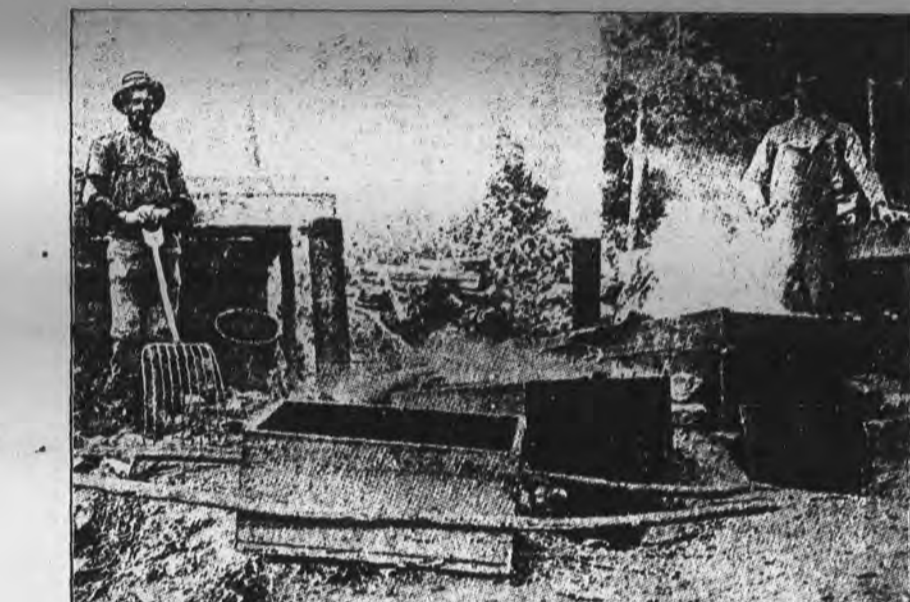
THE SWITCHMAN.



Said precious little Tommy.
The household's pet and pride,
"I'll hide my papa's switch, and then
He cannot switch my hide."
—New York Sun.

THE GLAD SOME GUY.

"It always exhausts my patience," remarked the Chronic Kicker, "when I go to a doctor's office and find I am the last to be waited on."
"Well," retorted the Gladsome Guy, "the doctor can say the same, can't he?"
"What do you mean?"
"His patients are exhausted when he comes to you, surely!"—Louisville Post.



STEAMING THE CLAM TILL HE OPENS HIS SHELL.

Jerseyman frantic, and filled frequently with the malaria which breeds malaria.

Having thus cared for the domestic or social side of life, the pearl fisher equips himself for business. If he has fished for pearls before he knows that he cannot depend alone on these foundations of fortune for a livelihood. The only practical way for him is to dig up clams and sell their shells, and as he sorts over the live ones he can keep his eye out for an elusive pearl. He may go through a whole season and only discover a few "dead ones," which are practically worthless, or of a sudden he may stare at a brilliant "turtle back" as large as a marble and worth \$10,000.

The work is done from a scow-shaped boat which drifts with the current, dragging over the bottom a large number of hooks, on which the clams "bite." The hooks are on short strings, or chains, and are attached side by side on a long bar or gas pipe. There are two of these bars, which are kept on stanchions on either side of the boat. By means of a "mule," which consists of a frame covered with canvas, placed vertically into the water, and which acts as an under water sail, the clammer obtains enough motive power to propel his boat and drag the hooks over the bottom. The clams lie with their mouths toward the current, so that they may catch food particles that come floating toward them. When the hooks enter their mouths the clams immediately shut down on them and hang on like sea-

filling up. In this way he goes as far down the stream as he desires, provided he does not catch a snag.

The pearl seeker usually works on the river in the morning and spends the afternoon in camp "boiling out." This is the process by which the pearls are found, the shells cleaned and made ready for market. A tank constructed of planks with a metal bottom is used for this purpose, and the clams are placed in it with about enough water to cover the bottom. Then the whole is covered with boards or a blanket. A fire is built underneath the tank, and the clams steamed or boiled until they are so thoroughly cooked that the meat will drop out of the shell. Contrary to the general belief, this does not injure the pearl, for the reason that it is protected by the shell of the clam and is not exposed to the direct heat. The cooking requires an hour or two, and when it is finished the clams are shoveled on to a sorting table, where the search for pearls is made, and the shells graded and placed in bins. This work is extremely disagreeable, and if it were not for the fact that there is a possibility of finding something valuable it would be a great drudgery.

There are some fifty varieties of shells, most of which are valuable. The largest shells, or "washboards," are too brittle to be worth anything for commercial purposes. The smaller shells are all good for pearl buttons and bring the clammer \$15 to \$20 a ton. The shell buyers come with barges and take the shells at the camps. Very often a steamboat is sailing

perfect pearl was the only one marketable, while now all sizes and shapes are made use of. When the formation is round, or partly round, it goes by the name of pearl. One which is perfect on one side, the other being flat, is termed a button pearl. Buttons are divided into "haystacks" and "turtle-backs," according to the height of the projection above the flat surface. By far the greater number of pearls are of this variety. There are also numerous imperfections that are distinguished by various names, as "chirdeyes," referring to a little projection on the best surface of the pearl that seems to be the finishing off place that the clam has left unsmoothed. "Ring rounds" are those with a dark or discolored ring appearing on the surface. "Strawberries" are pearls that have a large number of minute perforations on the surface, and when of high lustre are exceedingly pretty. These names are supplemented by a great number of others that vary in the different localities.

A perfect pearl is, of course, round, but even then it must be of fair size and good color to be of any value. One the size of an ordinary pea is worth nearly, if not quite, \$200. The color that is most sought after and is the most valuable is the pure white of the dewdrop transparency.

A pearl is built in layers the same as the shells. It is this fact which gives rise to the popular idea that its formation is caused by some foreign substance getting into the clam and thereby causing it to coat the offensive particle with mother of pearl. These coatings may be peeled off, and very often a dead surface conceals a splendid surface underneath. Several men in the river towns make a business of "peeling pearls," and do a thriving business at it, as nearly every one who finds a pearl believes or hopes that the poor part is all on the surface.

Very often the question is asked: "How much is the largest fresh water pearl worth, and who is its size?" The largest one ever found was about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and perfectly round and weighed 125 grains. A spot on one side was its only imperfection. It was found by a man named Ferguson and sold by him the same day for \$1750. Later it was sold by the buyer for \$10,000. The finest pearl ever found was one of seventy grains and brought the finder \$600. It is now held by a jewelry firm for \$20,000. Facts of this character are rare, however, and men have fished for years and never found a really fine pearl. Others that have worked in the same manner and the same place have

ing down the river, passing several barges, each of which contains in the neighborhood of five hundred tons of clam shells. These shells are made into pearl buttons at factories at vari-

many steel traps. On days when the water is muddy after a hard rain the clams are feeding and they "bite" freely.

The "clammer" starts out in the

Camping Out.
Timely is the warning given by a well-known actor against the folly of sleeping on the ground to which people who camp out are addicted. Leave behind them feather beds, hair pillows, close sleeping-cars and special heat available for cool summer days, they expose themselves to sharp night air of the open, lying on the cold bosom of mother earth. They expect to derive immediate benefit and much vigor from this. Well for them if they do not fall victims of rheumatism and bronchitis.

A general principle to follow is that the higher above the ground one sleeps the more healthful will be one's slumber. Campers out should always themselves the luxury of cot beds, or, at all events, should sleep in hammocks swung at least six feet above the ground.

It is the height of absurdity for people accustomed to the artificialities of modern life to attempt emulation of Indian customs. We are no longer robust, as in the primitive age of the world, when luxury was yet unimagined. Folly of this kind will make the summer vacation injurious instead of beneficial.—New York World.

The Weekly is the Paper.
The daily papers are all right if you want them, but it is the weekly paper that advertises your business, your schools, your churches, your numerous societies, sympathizes with you in your affliction and rejoices in your prosperity. In short, it is your weekly paper that mentions the thousand and one items in which you are interested during the year and which you do not find in the daily papers.

A mobile face may be transformed into an automobile countenance. N. Y.—35

Permanently cured. No fever, nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Williams' Great Kidney-Purifier. \$2.00 bottle and treatment. D. H. H. & Co., 201 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Just Saved From Starvation.

When, in 1861, Miss Holford was visiting the West of Ireland and studying the condition of the people, she asked one of them how they were getting on in a particular village. "Arrah, miss, sure and if it wasn't for the famine we'd be starving."—John Bull.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Notary Public.

at the Cathar Cure is taken internally, and on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, etc.—F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Some People.
There are some people whose use in the world it would be as hard to define as the uses of pieces of parsley draped around meat on the table.—Atchison Globe.

Pay-Day Friends.
A man has a lot more friends on his pay day than he has on theirs.—New York Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Death overtakes us all, and then comes the undertaker.

Jamieson's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ross, 315, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1903.

Some fellows can no more keep out of debt than other fellows can help falling in love.

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.
"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches."

"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.



FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Cape effects are much in vogue and are seen upon many of the latest waists. This stylish mode, designed by May Mantion, is adapted and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.



BLONDE WAIST.

to both the costume and the separate blouse and is shown in white pongee, with the cape and trimmings of cream-colored lace and the tucked front of mousseline, and is stitched with corded silk, but the design suits many other materials equally well. All silk and light-weight wools are admirable and many of the handsomer lilies and



A GENERALLY BECOMING SHIRT WAIST.

zotations are satisfactory. When preferred one material can be used for the entire waist and the cape and stole can be omitted when a plainer blouse is desired.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation that closes at the center front. The back is tucked in groups which extend from the shoulders to the waist line and give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts for part their length only and are made to pouch slightly at the belt. The entire front, or vest-like portion, also is tucked to form a deep yoke, then falls in soft folds to the waist line. The cape is circular and snugly fitted by means of shoulder seams, and is finished with shaped pieces which give a stole effect. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows, but are full and soft below and are gathered into deeply pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths yards of all-over lace for the collar, and three-quarter yards of mousseline for centre front.

Tucked Blouse Waist.
Blouse waists that combine tucked fronts with plain backs are much worn and are very generally becoming. The admirable one designed by May Mantion and depicted in the large drawing is shown in pongee, stitched with corded silk and trimmed with bands of narrow brown velvet ribbon, but is equally well adapted to washable fabrics and suited to all waisting materials.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the back and the fronts. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The front is tucked to form a graduated pleat at the centre and from the shoulders to yoke depth. It also is gathered at the waist line and blouses slightly over the belt. The closing is made invisibly beneath the full length tuck at the left of the centre. The sleeves are the prevailing ones that are snug from the elbows to the shoulders, full from the shoulders to the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS."

The Rev. George P. Eckman Differentiates Between Enticement to Evil and Temptation in the Recent Presidential Trial—Taking Account of Heredity.

New York City.—The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, preached Sunday morning on "Trials and Temptations." He took his text from James 1: 12: "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him." Mr. Eckman said:

The beatitude chosen for our text stands central to the discussion of temptation which James pursues in this chapter. The subject is considered under two aspects. The writer begins with temptation in the sense of providential trial, and concludes with temptation in the sense of seduction to evil. The one may be understood as proceeding from God, though it is permitted by Him in the process of human discipline. The one is hailed as an occasion of good. The other is denounced as the source of injury. Before the one the author sounds a trumpet of gladness. Before the other he waves a signal of danger. Toward the one we should assume an attitude of friendliness. Toward the other we must maintain a bearing of hostility. To the test of both phases of temptation we are bound to be subjected. From the contrast with each we may return triumphant. Over the victorious contestant in each combat the author shouts, "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation." Let us turn to the apostle's discussion of this ever important theme.

"Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations," he exclaims. Observe that these are providential troubles. They are not self-inflicted. The sufferer has fallen into them. They are unthought, unexpected and unwelcome. They constitute what worldly parlance are called calamities. Yet in the very midst of the maelstrom of misfortune the Christian is urged to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

Sublimely the thing is utterly preposterous to the mind which knows nothing higher than earthly philosophy. Shall the merchant sing cheerily while his commercial structure is crashing in ruins about him? Shall the youth smile serenely while the fondest expectations of his life are being ruthlessly defeated? Shall the man be exultant while society condemns him for his pious and godless men hate him for his virtue? Yes, if he is a Christian. James would lead him to count it all joy when he falls into the snare of temptation. They are deeply significant of good to him, however difficult it may be to discover their value. What madness this seems to the worldling.

A moment's reflection will prove even to the children of this world that joyousness in affliction which at the first appears to be an unnatural and superhuman temper under the circumstances, is actually easier and more philosophic than resignation and fortitude. Is it not better for the man in the midst of a rushing stream to race the torrent, breast the waves and stride up against the current than to turn his back upon the flood and try to stand erect where he will be not be sure to fail to keep his feet in the latter instance? Will he not have immensely better chances to stem the tide in the former fashion? It is much the same with trouble. He who submits his back to the stroke of adversity and strives to bear a calm countenance and a brave heart while his head is bowed with grief, will succumb more easily to the sorrows of life than he who has a thankful joy in his heart born of the knowledge that to a Christian all the miseries for which he is not personally responsible are intended for his advantage. With such a fate the sufferer's face may shine, his heart may leap and he may assert himself with wondrous aggressiveness. So he will stalk on against the current, throwing off the blows as they pile upon him, and shouting for joy in the very mid-stream of affliction.

There is something deeper in the philosophy of James, however, than the mere offering of a wise method of confronting trouble. He sees a close relation between trouble and a triumphant life. "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations (or troubles); knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." There is the formula for producing a strong and symmetrical character. It reminds one of Paul's statement, "We are in tribulation, but we are not in despair; tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." The person of good character has no occasion for shame, being perfect and entire, wanting nothing. But such fulness of life can only be obtained through ministry of trial.

We can, at least, measure some of the effects of this kind of discipline. The trying of faith is the proving of one's confidence in the invisible God, the administration of God is not the least of the results. Who will deny that without faith in the unseen it is impossible to construct a great character? Said a distinguished leader of our time, "Faith is the great power; great loyalty, great philosophy; great faculty of observation; a great scientist, but nothing makes a great man but great faith." It is only by faith that we can walk by sight. The great world of things is hidden from the eyes of the senses. The cheap crowd call such persons dreamers. But these dreamers alone attain eminence and power.

It was the faith of Columbus which, against the odds, led him to the discovery of a new world. It was the faith of Luther which, against the odds, led him to the discovery of a new religion. It was the faith of the great men of the world which, against the odds, led them to the discovery of the truth. The list of faithful men of olden times is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of modern times is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the future is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the world is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the universe is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the eternity is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the infinity is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the omnipotence is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the omniscience is too long to mention. The list of faithful men of the omnipresence is too long to mention. 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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

An Independent Republican Newspaper published every Saturday at 33 Somerset Street, North Plainfield, N. J.

HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

If paid in advance \$5 per year, if not paid in advance \$6.25 per year. The REVIEW is delivered by carrier in Plainfield and North Plainfield, and is on sale at news stands.

Long distance and local telephone

217.

Entered at the Plainfield post office as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.



TO ADVERTISERS

Frequent change of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to be made early in the week as possible, never later than Thursday noon.

NEW ELECTION OFFICERS TO SERVE

It has been decided by Attorney-General McCarter that the newly appointed election officers are to serve and take charge of the primaries and election next month, and not the old board.

This is the official report made by the Attorney-General last Tuesday, after a conference with Secretary of State Dickinson and Congressman Lanning, his special counsel.

This decision is final unless reversed by the courts, and will be welcomed by many who have been in doubt about the matter, and especially to those directly interested in conducting the election.

THE NEW PRIMARY BALLOT.

The ballots to be used in primaries in this state are now official ballots, and the law regarding marked ballots applies to those used in primaries as well as to regular elections. On these primary ballots the municipal clerk must print the names of all candidates for whom petitions have been presented.

There may be any number of names on these ballots, although only one delegate is to be elected. The voter should cancel all names except those he desires to vote for. An uncancelled ballot will be thrown out. Care should be taken to learn how many candidates the district is entitled to before going into the election booth.

TO HAVE MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS

The borough of Garfield had a special election Thursday and decided to have its own municipal water works. The town has been supplied since it became a borough with water by the Garfield Water Company, which is composed of men from Passaic, New York and Garfield. The company also furnished water to Lodi, a distance of two miles away, under the name of a different company whose stockholders were the same. Recently the water company was asked to extend its mains to a new part of town which had been recently added. The company refused unless the borough would guarantee three hundred subscribers in addition to those already on the books. This refusal started the agitation for municipal ownership.

"BLACKLISTING"

What has been termed "blacklisting" in labor struggles has been declared legal in a suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph company in the United States court at St. Louis. The action was instituted by one Boyer and others, who alleged that they were discharged from the service of the company solely because they belonged to a telegraphers' union that the company maintained a "blacklist" on which had been placed the names of members of the union who had been discharged, and that by reason of this list having been furnished to others, the discharged employees were prevented from obtaining other employment. The judge held that the lat-

ter had the right to discharge an employee for any cause or without cause and that a like right to sever his relations with the company existed on the part of the employee, and that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act such as the discharge of an employee not under contract. It was further held that the company had a right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employee and the cause of discharge, and that this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest.

CHOOSING A VOCATION.

A youth should not choose a vocation merely because he thinks he will attain distinction or make money in it, says Success. Above his ambition to become a great merchant, lawyer, statesman, physician, artist or musician should be a desire to become a nobleman. Other things being equal, he should choose that vocation which offers the largest opportunity for growth, and which will keep pushing his horizon a little farther and farther away from him. There are many callings that do not tend to develop a man and keep him growing after the first few years. The discipline in them is only a repetition of the exercise of certain faculties. There is no pushing out, no variety of experience.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

On September 22, 1903, a special election will be held in this state to amend the constitution regarding the manner of holding courts.

For many years this vexed question has been agitated, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to remedy the matter, but this will be the first time for it to be brought to a vote.

Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter regards the adoption of the amendments as of great importance, and believes their defeat would be nothing short of a calamity. In an interview on the subject Mr. McCarter said:

"The main features in the proposed amendments to the Constitution are the creation of a separate Court of Appeals of five judges to take the place of the present court of sixteen members; making the Vice Chancellors constitutional officers and providing for their appointment by the Governor instead of by the Chancellor. The present Court of Errors and Appeals was constituted at least fifty years ago and consists of the Chancellor, Chief Justice, the Supreme Court Judges and six specially appointed judges who are, or can be, laymen.

"The court was thus constituted when its business was small, and it is within the recollection of members of the bar when but two or three cases were argued before it. Now, between 200 and 300 cases are annually disposed of by the court. The Supreme Court Justices have in addition all their Supreme Court work.

"Up to a few years ago it had been the boast that Jersey justice was quick. We can no longer claim this, unless immediate relief be given to the judges who are overrun with work. One cause of this congestion of the lists has been the great increase during the past fifteen years in the formation of corporations in New Jersey, from which the State last year derived in annual taxes \$2,963,208.30, besides nearly half a million dollars paid for the privilege of commencing business. I think it can be truly said that more than one-third of the court's time is taken up with questions affecting corporations which have no business in the State.

"The Plan of the amendment involves an independent Court of Appeals of five members, all lawyers, who shall devote their entire time to appeal work. The Judges of the Supreme Court will remain in charge of all the work of that court, and will find themselves fully occupied. They will be enabled to try all jury cases instead of turning them over to Circuit or Common Pleas Judges, as now.

"I consider that a continuance of the present Court of Errors and Appeals would be a calamity. The judges have striven manfully to attend to their duties, but the situation

has now become, as most of them freely admit, intolerable.

"The other important change is in the transfer of the appointment of our Vice Chancellors from the Chancellor to the Governor. There are now six Vice Chancellors, all exercising practically coordinate power with the Chancellor in dispensing the business of the court. The Constitution not providing for the appointment of Vice Chancellors, these judges have really no power or authority, except to recommend certain courses, with the result that their decisions, being merely advisory, are utterly ineffective till the Chancellor has performed the perfunctory duty of affixing his name—with a rubber stamp—to their orders. If he is sick or out of the State, though there are six able men daily transacting business, the work of the court must cease till the Chancellor is accessible.

"For these and many other reasons that might be expressed I heartily favor the adoption of the amendments."

Under certain conditions the Shamrock is a good teacher, but she can't reach far enough to get a grip on the cup.

The managers of the Louisville Horse Show have adopted a rule requiring all roadsters to have long tails. Kentucky is noted for its fine horses, and the people there understand and love the animals. The people of Kentucky do not believe in docking horses tails.

The Newark Evening News facetiously observes that "this alleged scandal in the Interior Department seems to indicate that the Indian still has a little something of which he can be robbed." It will come as a big shock to most people, and when considered in this light, great difficulty will be experienced in getting them to believe in the guilt of those charged.

An exchange says the most infallible signs of prosperity are the enormous increase in postal receipts, the more than enormous increase in savings banks deposits, and the absurdly enormous number of strikes throughout the country. The people only can indulge in these things when prosperous, and the fact that they are doing so to a greater extent than ever before establishes the high degree of their general prosperity.

The Jersey City Journal says New Jersey has had 77 governors during its 238 years of existence. Of these 37 were provincial governors between 1665 and 1776, and 40 were state governors during and since the revolution. Since the state was created there have been twenty-three governors who were Democratic and seventeen who were of opposite parties. Federalists, Whigs or Republicans. The state owns portraits of only thirteen ex-governors.

It is a matter of congratulation to the whole State that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation extended by Governor Murphy and Senators Murphy and Kean, to deliver the address at the unveiling of the monument on the battlefield at Antietam in memory of the New Jersey soldiers who fell in that battle.

The President being our highest representative, his delivering the dedicatory address will be a fitting tribute to those heroes for whom it is eminently proper that the greatest possible honor should be shown.

Grows from the Tiger.

Money is no object; most of us believe it a myth.

Most girls close their eyes when they are kissed; do you blame them? The poor ye have always with you—often so close that they touch you.

Politeness is the salt of life; you hate to have it rubbed into you when you are cut up.

A lot of people who should be spending good time getting good money spend good money getting a good time.

It does not make it right to do what you ought not to do when you don't do what you ought to do.

It is all very well to get a good start, but the start you get when some fool puts his cold hands down your neck may be too good.—Princeton Tiger.

The Rewards of Culture.

It is no think it was nothin' but him and money wasted to send a girl to college.

Of course, the money power says, "Drop the one cent postage stamp; it's already has a corner on the envelope."

"There's a brandy smash!" as the wags say, when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

The tide of the sea follows the moon—the tide of life the honeymoon.

He who knows not that he is victimized and knows not that he knows not, needs a guardian.—Adapted.

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THE MARSHAL OF ABILENE

"Capt. Jack Crawford, the veteran scout and writer of sensational literature, recently penned for a Chicago newspaper some highly laudatory words about the famous 'Wild Bill' Hickok, marshal of Abilene, in which the captain portrays 'Wild Bill' as a good deal of a god in a blue flannel shirt and leather chaps," said an old-timer Washington civil engineer who has a good deal of work in connection with the building of the Pacific railroads, and especially those that run through Kansas. "Now, 'Wild Bill' was all right—a game and nifty man, as he had to be in his business—but he didn't perch on any little private Olympus of his own, and when it came his turn he was forced to take his medicine like any of the rest of the nerve and game ones of his day. Capt. Crawford doesn't make any mention in his story of a certain occasion upon which 'Wild Bill' was stuck up at the point of a gun just like anybody else of his day and date, but the thing happened all the same, as I well remember, for I was in Abilene at the time it occurred.

"There was a quiet, civil sort of a chap named Dave Harper running a monte game in Abilene at the time. 'Wild Bill,' like all of the marshals of tough towns in those days, had a way of dipping into the cash drawers of the gamblers when he needed change—it wasn't exactly protection money, for the games would have gone on, marshals or no marshals, but it was just one of the little 'perks' of the marshals of those days to pick out of the dealers' tills the dough that they happened to require. It was called 'tolling out.' When a marshal needed some money he would just drop into a place where one of the games was going on and toll out of the drawer the amount that he felt he needed, and it was all right.

"'Wild Bill' was hitting the junker juice one night while he backed a faro game across the way from where Dave Harper was running his monte plant, and he, therefore, got a little reckless with Dave's money drawer. He entered the place the first time while Harper was out for a bite to eat, and reached in and took what he wanted. The lookout of the game didn't say anything.

"It was the custom, and, if it hadn't been, lookouts weren't saying things to 'Wild Bill' in those days. 'Wild Bill' went across the way to the faro bank, where he was sloughing off his chips, and dropped the toll out in one deal. Then he returned to Harper's outfit. Dave Harper was seated at the table this time, dealing monte himself. 'Wild Bill' reached down into the drawer, leaning over the table to do it, and picked up a few pieces of the yellow bullion. Dave knew that that was 'Wild Bill's' second swoop on the till that evening, but he didn't say anything. But, when, about an hour later, 'Wild Bill,' pretty well used up with the mesquite fluid by this time, sailed in and started to reach for Harper's dust heap for the third time, Dave did what nobody in Abilene or anywhere else had up to that time had the nerve to do to 'Wild Bill.' He snatched up the gun that was hanging from a nail right alongside the money drawer, and he had it on the marshal so suddenly that 'Wild Bill' was for a second paralyzed with astonishment.

"Stick 'em up, Bill," quietly ordered Harper.

"'Wild Bill's' hands went up. "I ain't no hog, Bill," said Harper then, "an' that bein' 't' case, I ain't a-goin' 't' stand 't' your bein' one. This is 't' third time that you've hiked along this way 't'night fr' tollin' out. That's crowdin' th' mourners a bull heap, an' it don't go. You kin back out, Bill, keepin' 'em up."

"And 'Wild Bill,' for the first time in his life, had to back thirty paces out of Dave Harper's monte plant, with his digits pointing to the zenith. The incident hurt 'Wild Bill's' prestige in Abilene a good deal, and he never entirely forgave Harper for the humiliation inflicted upon him that time. Harper left Abilene a very short time after that, which is no doubt the reason why he and 'Wild Bill' didn't figure in the gun play that Abilene awaited from the hour that its night marshal had to call heaven to witness with all ten of his fingers, while his guns hung uselessly in his belt."—Washington Star.

Mixed Classes in Anatomy, Prof. Ludwig Stieda, probably the most famous anatomist in Germany, recently published a powerful protest against the movement among the professors of medical faculties in German universities for permitting women to attend medical lectures in the same classroom with men. He expresses the opinion that the presence of women must have an injurious effect both on the professors and on the women themselves. Prof. Stieda will not exclude women from medical study, but it is absolutely necessary, he says, that they be instructed in anatomy in separate classrooms.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

For codfish balls, beat together until the mixture is light a cupful each of shredded codfish and mashed potato, the latter seasoned with milk and butter as if for the table. When it is light, form into small, round balls, handling them as little as possible. Roll the balls in egg and bread crumbs and fry in a wire basket in deep fat.

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For Newark—5:38, 6:29, 6:57, 7:05, 7:25, 7:48, 8:11, 8:34, 8:46, 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, 7:08, 7:42, 8:36, 9:40 p. m. Sundays—7:41, 8:52, 10:08, 11:10 a. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 12:58, 1:45, 3:30, 5:41, 6:45, 6:52, 7:32, 8:13, 8:32, 9:42, 9:58, 10:22 p. m.

For Somerville—5:25, 7:12, 8:21, 9:36, 9:54, 11:00 a. m.; 1:01, 2:03, 2:11, 3:32, 3:44, 4:33, 5:03, 5:29, 5:57, 6:04, 6:19, 6:41, 7:12, 7:33, 8:08, 8:21, 9:37, 10:23, 11:26 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, 11:16, 11:25 p. m.

For Philadelphia 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.; 5:48 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.; 2:42, 3:44, 4:47, 6:22 p. m. Sundays—8:52 a. m.; 12:58, 3:30 p. m.

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.; 12:46, 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, 6:35, 9:47 p. m.; 1:17 night.

For Philadelphia—5:17, 7:44, 8:38, 9:14, 9:44, 10:44, 11:44 a. m.; 12:46, 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, 6:35, 9:47 p. m.; 1:17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5:17, 5:25, 8:38, 9:54, 10:44 to Reading only 11:44 a. m.; 2:11, 5:48 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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Policy of British Trade-Unionism.

By Frank Fayant.

THE refusal of the English higher classes to educate the working classes accounts, in a large measure, for the state of contented ignorance in which the submerged millions live. But no amount of education, unattended by an effacement of caste barriers, will put the English workingman on the same footing as the American. Our workers throw their whole strength into their tasks because they are ambitious to go higher, and because they know that no one will try to stop them from climbing. But the English worker looks upon his trade merely as a means of gaining a livelihood, and knowing that he is expected to keep in his own social plane, he does not seek to achieve greater things.

English workmen have banded themselves together into organizations that not only cripple the industries in which they are employed, but deprive them of any chance of bettering their condition. The whole idea of English trade-unions is that the workers are fixed on a certain level of material prosperity; as they cannot reach a higher level, therefore they must take measures to prevent their dropping to a lower. Labor, therefore, arranges itself in direct antagonism to capital. It accepts the caste brand set upon it by the higher classes, instead of fighting to efface the mark.

The "ca" canny system permeates English industry. To "ca" canny is to "go easy." The English worker's idea is that the less work he does, the more there will be left to do, and therefore the less will be the chance of his or his fellow-workers getting out of employment. This system went on very well before the days of American competition; but now that the products of American industries are invading English markets, the "ca" canny workers are in a sad plight. Their slothful way of working so increases the cost of manufacture that the products of American shops may be sold with profit in the very towns in which the English articles are made, despite the fact that American workmen receive much higher wages, while their products have to be transported thousands of miles.—From "The Plight of the English Worker," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Personal Triumph of the Late Pope.

By William T. Stead.

THAT the little Italian lad who was learning his letters when the Battle of Waterloo was fought should have succeeded in impressing the whole world at the beginning of the twentieth century with a sense of his own personality, that he should have towered aloft above us all without exciting envy or provoking dislike, and have demonstrated to a thousand jarring and intolerant sects and churches the supreme beneficence of his character, is an exploit the like of which we have not seen in our time. No doubt the Roman Church helped. The organization which covers Christendom with its twelve hundred bishops was no doubt essential to his success. But it was necessary for him to capture the organization. And it must not be forgotten that although the organization helped, it also handicapped him badly with at least one-half of Christendom. And the greater triumph of the late Pope was not that which he won within the Church, but that which he achieved outside its pale. Greek Orthodox, Protestant and Free-thinker alike learned to recognize that Leo XIII., despite all his papistical trappings, was a great statesman and a true man. The Russian Government was most anxious to welcome him to the conference at The Hague. The German Government repeatedly found occasion to appeal to his love of peace to assuage the bitterness of ecclesiastical strife within the empire. The King of England this Easter visited him in the Vatican, and in the United States the press with one voice has proclaimed him as the wisest and best of modern men.

That Pope Leo XIII. failed in many things is less surprising than that he should have succeeded in so many. He has left the chair at St. Peter surrounded by the aureole of his own virtue and his own wisdom, which not even the bigotry and intolerance of the Roman Curia can dim.—From a Character Sketch of Pope Leo XIII., in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Whistler and His Art.

By Ernest Kraufft.

IN the death of Whistler the world of art loses one of its foremost light. His fame presents, however, some curious contrasts. Though at every exhibition his works receive the highest award—while he was an officer of the Legion of Honor—while his portrait of his mother is one of the treasures of the Luxembourg, and his portrait of Carlyle in the Glasgow gallery one of the greatest of modern portraits, so far from being universal is his fame, it is notable that there are none of his paintings in the permanent galleries of London, where he worked for half a century, nor are there any in the permanent exhibitions of New York.

His art will ever be difficult to classify. Realizing that, though designated as an American painter, his art cannot justly be called American art, so pre-eminently cosmopolitan is it, future historians may be tempted to weave a theory of exotic influence from the painter's life-history, which is, that his grandfather was a colonel, his father a West Point engineer, his mother came from Wilmington, N. C.; he was born—some say in Baltimore, some in Stonington, Conn., and others in Lowell, Mass. He himself has testified in court that he was born in St. Petersburg, Russia; but in White's "National Cyclopaedia of Biography" an article which he revised, gives the place and date as Lowell, Mass., in 1834. At any rate, he spent his childhood in St. Petersburg, Russia, where his father was superintending the construction of the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railroad. In 1851 Whistler entered West Point, where he was far from being an ideal student. In drawing alone did he receive first class marks; chemistry was one of his stumbling blocks, and he has said: "If silicon had been a gas, I should have been a soldier." And it is not surprising that the man who was afterward so entirely a law unto himself should have cut a sorry figure in the army, where discipline takes precedence of the three R's.—From a sketch of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Uncle Sam's Young Brothers.

WITHIN the domain of the United States on the North American continent there have been diverse independent republics, the very name of three of which is known to but a few, while the record of two others, though memorable, is fast fading. How many Americans of to-day have heard, for example, of the Commonwealth of Watanga, which in 1772 was organized as an independent community by North Carolinians who had crossed the Alleghenies, and descending into the basin of the Tennessee, had made themselves homes in the valley of the Watanga River? How many remember the Commonwealth of Transylvania, which was organized in the eastern part of what is now Kentucky in 1775, and which sent to the Continental Congress a delegate—who, however, was not admitted? How many have heard of the short lived State of Franklin, or Frankland, which at a somewhat later period was self created out of certain western counties of North Carolina? Of the present generation of school-boys in the North, not many are familiar with the early history of Texas, which declared its independence of Mexico in 1836, and which for some nine years remained an autonomous republic entering into treaties with foreign countries, including the United States. Again, but little attention is now paid to that part of the annals of Vermont which deals with the fourteen years during which the territory bearing that name was an independent republic, unadmitted to the union of the American colonies, although it disclaimed allegiance to the British crown, rejected the overtures of British generals, and bore a conspicuous and useful part in the War of the Revolution. Vermont assumed a position calculated to test the stuff of which her patriots were made.—Harper's.

OUT OF A PIONEER'S TRUNK.

IT was a slightly cynical, but fairly good-natured crowd that gathered about a warehouse on Long Wharf in San Francisco one afternoon in the summer of '31. Although the occasion was an auction, the bidders' chances were not usually hazardous, and the season and locality famous for reckless speculation, there was scarcely any excitement among the bystanders, and a lazy, half-humorous curiosity seemed to have taken the place of any zeal for gain.

It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and boxes—the personal luggage of early emigrants—which had been left in storage in bulk or warehouse at San Francisco, while the owner was seeking his fortune in the mines.

The difficulty and expense of transport, often obliging the gold seeker to make part of his journey on foot, restricted him to the smallest impediments, and that of a kind not often found in the luggage of ordinary civilization. As a consequence during the emigration of '39 he was apt on landing to avail himself of the invitation usually displayed on some of the doors of the rude hostleries on the shore: "Rest for the Weary and Storage for Trunks." In a majority of cases he never returned to claim his stored property. Enforced absence, protracted equally by good or evil fortune, accumulated the high storage charges until they usually far exceeded the actual value of the goods; sickness, further emigration, or death also reduced the number of possible claimants, and that more wonderful human faculty—absolute forgetfulness of deposited possessions—combined together to leave the bulk of the property in the custodian's hands. Under an understood agreement they were always sold at public auction after a given time. Although the contents of some of the trunks were exposed, it was found more in keeping with the public sentiment to sell the trunks unopened.

The element of curiosity "as kept up from time to time by the incautious disclosures of the lucky or unlucky purchaser, and general bidding thus encouraged—except when the speculator, with the true gambler's instinct, gave no idea in his face of what was drawn in this lottery. Generally, however, some suggestion in the exterior of the trunk, a label or initials, some conjectural knowledge of its former owner, or the idea that he might be secretly present in the hope of getting his property back for less than the accumulated dues, kept up the bidding and interest.

A modest-looking, well-worn portmanteau had just been put up at a small opening bid, when Harry Flint joined the crowd. The young man had arrived a week before at San Francisco, friendless and penniless, and had been forced to part with his own effects to secure necessary food and lodging, while looking for employment. In the irony of fate that morning the proprietors of a dry goods store, struck with his good looks and manners, had offered him a situation, if he could make himself more presentable to their fair clients. Harry Flint was gazing half abstractedly, half hopefully, at the portmanteau without noticing the auctioneer's persuasive challenge.

In his abstraction he was not aware that the auctioneer's assistant was also looking at him curiously, and that possibly his dejected and half-clad appearance had excited the attention of one of the cynical bystanders, who was exchanging a few words with the assistant. He was, however, recalled to himself a moment later, when the portmanteau was knocked down at \$15, and considerably startled when the assistant placed it at his feet with a grim smile.

"That's your property, Fowler, and I reckon you look as if you wanted it back bad."

"But—there's some mistake," stammered Flint. "I didn't bid."

"No, but Tom Flynn did for you. You see, I spotted you from the first, and told Flynn I reckoned you were one of those chaps who came back from the mines dead broke. And he up and bought your things for you—like a square man. That's Flynn's style, if he is a gambler."

"But," persisted Flint, "this never was my property. My name isn't Fowler and I never left anything here."

The assistant looked at him with a grim, half-credulous, half-scornful smile.

"Have it your own way," he said. "But I oughter tell ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse clerk, and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose. But as that that value is bought and paid for by somebody else and given to you, it's nothing more to me. Take or leave it."

The ridiculousness of quarrelling over the mere form of his good fortune here struck Flint, and, as his abrupt benefactor had as abruptly disappeared, he hurried off with his prize. Reaching his cheap lodging house he examined its contents. As he supposed, it contained a full suit of clothing of the better sort and suitable to the urban needs. There were a few articles of jewelry, which he put religiously aside. There were a few daguerotypes of pretty faces, one of which was singularly fascinating to him. But there was another, of a young man, which startled him with its marvellous resemblance to himself! In a flash of intelligence he understood it all now. It was the likeness of the former owner of the trunk, for whom

the assistant had actually mistaken him! He glanced hurriedly at the envelopes of the letters. They were addressed to Shelby Fowler, the name by which the assistant had just called him. The mystery was plain now. And for the present he could fairly accept his good luck and trust to later fortune to justify himself.

Transformed in his new garb, he left his lodgings to present himself once more to his possible employer. His way led past one of the largest gambling saloons. It was yet too early to find the dry goods trader disengaged; perhaps the consciousness of a more decent, civilized garb emboldened him to mingle more freely with strangers and he entered the saloon. He was scarcely abreast of one of the faro tables when a man leaped up with an oath and discharged a revolver full in his face. The shot missed. Before his unknown assailant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed with him and instinctively clutched the weapon. A brief but violent struggle ensued. Flint felt his strength failing him, when suddenly a look of astonishment came into the furious eyes of his adversary, and the man's grasp mechanically relaxed. The half-freed pistol, thrown upward by this movement, was accidentally discharged point blank into his temple and he fell dead. No one in the crowd had stirred or interfered.

"You've done for French Pete this time, Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his elbow. He turned gaspingly and recognized his strange benefactor, Flynn. "I call you all to witness, gentlemen," continued the gambler, turning dictatorially to the crowd, "that this man was first attacked, and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands, and then pointed to the dead man, who still grasped the weapon. "Come!" He caught the arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.

"But," stammered the horrified Flint, as he was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made that man attack me?"

"I reckon it was a case of shooting on sight, Mr. Fowler; but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all right with the crowd now, whatever he may have had agin' you."

"But," protested the unhappy Flint, "I never laid eyes on the man before, and my name isn't Fowler."

Flynn halted, and dragged him in a doorway.

"Who the devil are you?" he asked roughly.

Eerily, passionately, almost hysterically, Flint told him his scant story. An odd expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly. "I have passed the word to the crowd yonder that you are a dead broke miner called Fowler. I allowed that you might have had some row with that Sydney duck, Australian Pete, in the mines. That satisfied them. If I go back now and say it's a lie, that your name ain't Fowler, and you never knew who Pete was, they'll jest pass you over to the police to deal with you, and wash their hands of it altogether. You may prove to the police who you are, and how that d—d clerk mistook you, but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are?"

"No one."

"Then take my advice and be Fowler, and stick to it! Be Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it; for you've saved Fowler's life, as Pete would never have funk'd and lost his grit over Fowler as he did with you; and you've a right to his name."

He stopped and the same odd superstitious look came into his dark eyes.

"Don't you see what that all means? Well, I'll tell you. You're in the biggest strick of luck a man ever had. You've got the cards in your own hands? They spell 'Fowler.' Play Fowler first, last and all the time. Good-night and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an account of the justifiable killing of the notorious desperado and ex-convict, Australian Pete, by a courageous young miner named Fowler.

"An act of firmness and daring," said the Pioneer, "which will go far to counteract the terrorism produced by those lawless ruffians."

In his new suit of clothes and with this paper in his hand, Flint sought the dry goods proprietor—the latter was satisfied and convinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelby Fowler."

From that day Shelby Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Within the year he became a partner. The same miraculous fortune followed other ventures later. He was mill owner, mine owner, bank director—a millionaire! He was popular, the reputation of his brief achievement over the desperado kept him secure from the attacks of envy and rivalry. He never was confronted by the real Fowler. There was no danger of exposure by others—the one custodian of his secret, Tom Flynn, died in Nevada the year following. He had quite forgotten his youthful past, and even the more recent lucky portmanteau; remembered nothing, perhaps, but the pretty face of the daguerotype that had fascinated him. There seemed to be no reason why he should not live and die as Shelby Fowler.

His business a year later took him to Europe. He was entering a train at one of the great railway stations of London, when the porter, who had just deposited his portmanteau in a com-

partment, reappeared at the window, followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I handed you the wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this lady. This is yours."

Flint glanced at the portmanteau on the seat before him. It certainly was not his, although it bore the initials "C. F." He was mechanically handing it back to the porter, when his eyes fell on the young lady's face. It was the face of the daguerotype.

"I beg pardon," he stammered, "but are those your initials?"

She hesitated; perhaps it was the abruptness of the question, but he saw she was confused.

"No. A friend's."

She disappeared into another carriage, but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life than to follow the clue and the beautiful girl who dropped it. He bribed the guard at the next station and discovered that she was going to New York. On their arrival he was ready on the platform to respectfully assist her. A few words disclosed the fact that she was a fellow-countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of this he again fancied that she looked disturbed.

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by his friends, as his assumed name was already respectfully and responsibly known beyond California. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned; but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to assume another's. He did so alone—scarcely a month after their first meeting. To his alarm, she burst into a flood of tears, and showed an agitation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered, she said, in a frightened voice:

"You are bearing my brother's name. But it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it, and, as he lay upon his deathbed, the last act of his wasted life was to write an imploring letter begging me to change mine, too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted, then betrayed him, had possession of all his papers and letters, many of them from me, and was threatening to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Maddened by desperation the miserable boy twice attempted the life of the scoundrel, and might have added that of blood-guiltiness to his other sins had he lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden one, left the country and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado should he fulfil his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered the startled look that had come into his assailant's eye after they had clinched. It was the same man who had too late realized that his antagonist was not Fowler.

"Thank God! you are forever safe from any exposure from that man," he said gravely, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and alone."

She did, but not alone, for she shared it with her husband.—Waverley Magazine.

A Woodland Echo.
As became the idle man having the time of his life in the primeval forests of the Temagami Reserve in Canada, the Clerk of the New York Court of Special Sessions was graciously inclined to instruct the workers in camp. These, says the New York Tribune, were two young, unknown men who, with a canoe and a camping outfit, were likewise seeking backwoods experience.

He came once upon one of them baking bread in a portable aluminum oven before a smoldering log fire.

"Ah," said the clerk, assuming a reclining position of graceful ease, "baking bread, I see."

"Yes. It doesn't come up for a cent."

"You see," continued the clerk, with rising wisdom, "the baking-powder, which contains cream of tartar, liberates when heated a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which—"

"Oh, don't talk shop!" interrupted the cook. "I hate it out here!"

"Oh, you do!" the clerk observed, astonished. "What business are you in, may I ask?"

"I'm an assistant professor of chemistry at Yale."

A Use For Prairie Dogs.
Scientists may some time find use for mosquitoes. On the western plains prairie dogs have been regarded as even more useless pests, and now comes a man who says that they serve some purpose that heretofore instead of States offering bounties for them they will encourage the propagation of the little beasts. Louis Grosvenour (women et omnia), has, according to the Omaha Bee, discovered that prairie dogs are a very great aid to the cultivation of alfalfa. Mr. Grosvenour says that alfalfa, to grow, must be infected with a certain fungus, and that there is no agency of infection so good as the despised prairie dog. His discoveries are the result of four years of experiments.

The Power of Radium.
Suppose one should hold a crystal of radium in his hand with his face turned to the East. Suppose that one of the electrons were a laden bullet circling the earth to its starting point. He would be shot in the back from the westward five times before he could fall to the ground, so rapid is the movement of the electrons.



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

THE BEE'S COMPLAINT.
I got up this morning as soon as the sun, And any one fairly intelligent knows That ever since summer has truly begun There isn't much time for a bee to repose.

It's into this blossom and then into that From earliest dawn till the day shall decline, And show me the bee who could grow very fat Upon labor like mine.

A butterfly coaxed me to wander away. I bade him farewell at the apricot wall, For how could I spare him a moment of play?

With ninety-nine roses expecting a call? It's "into the poppy and into the pink, Remember the pansy and blossom-vine."

And small are the pleasures, whatever you think, With labor like mine.

A buzz in the clover, a hum in the corn; The cross-looking nettle says, "Don't forget me!" And, thinking I've passed her, she mutters in scorn: "I never thought much of that indolent bee."

It's blame in the garden and blame in the grove. In terms of reproval the blossoms combine. And, if on a troublesome path you would rove, I prithee take mine.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A MONKEY'S PET.
Inspector Sam Macy, who has been known for years as a tender and owner of fine animals, tells the following story of a pet monkey which he owned several years ago and whose loss was almost as greatly felt as if it had been one of the members of the inspector's family. The monkey was brought to this country when very young and bought by Sam, who started to educate the beast immediately. It was a very willing and intelligent

being about one-half longer than it broad. The frame should be bent backward, both at the top and bottom. This is to make the kite bulge outward, a position which should be maintained by means of twine stretched from the corners, both above and below. The breast-band should be attached in the usual manner, and the completed kite

TO MAKE A SQUARE KITE.
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MASSACRES IN THE BALKANS

men and Children Slain and Houses
Burned by Turks.

VILLAGES DEVASTATED

Threatened by the Russian
Consulate at Monastir—Sav-
ing in Adrianople—Great-
—Turks Arming Rap-
—arming to the Porte.

—Reports from Mon-
—by the Russian
—suits, give details of
—village of Armenko
—150 houses out of
—a massed every
—child. The women
—the most terrible
—idlers.

—Monastir, captured at
—who were sent in the direc-
—Monastir in chains, were
—by their guards. The san-
—tions of Kruchovo are de-
—revolving. The dead are ly-
—streets stripped of every
—Turks even taking the
—the body of a priest.
—It is reported, have man-
—women and children in
—dresses of Florina and
—have burned the vil-
—alleged to have killed
—sioners. The streets of
—old to be strewn with
—livers are afraid to
—nochination of the
—out the village of
—argents cut all the
—gelling the city of
—astern parts of

—arrived here
—a massacre
—there. One
—one of the
—recent hand-
—lary out-
—inside the
—an population
—According to
—turkish officer tried
—to molest the inmates.
—The latter stated, whereupon the Ma-
—dometians became excited, and bands
—of soldiers and bashi-bazouks attacked
—the Bulgarian quarter of the town.

—Constantinople, Turkey.—According
—to Turkish sources, when the insur-
—gents captured Vasilko, in the eastern
—part of the village of Adrianople, they
—killed the garrison, consisting of fifty
—soldiers, and about 100 of the inhabi-
—tants.
—The insurgents were threatening
—Midia, sixty miles northwest of Con-
—stantinople on the Black Sea, and were
—drawing troops to the place.
—Refugees have arrived at the mouth of
—the Bosphorus from the neighborhood
—of Midia, fearing a massacre there.
—They have been sheltered in the Laz-
—aretto at Anadolu-Kavak and are being
—fed by the authorities.

—The light-house at Kurn-Burun, in
—Inchir Bay, has been abandoned by its
—keepers on account of the nearness of
—the insurgents.

—The Italian embassy has notified the
—Porte that it holds it responsible for
—any injury which may be done to the
—Consul of Italy at Monastir, and de-
—mands punishment of those who in-
—sulted the Consul recently by calling
—him a "glorious" child.

—All Turks to Be Called Out.
—London.—A dispatch from Uskub to
—the Daily Mail reports that every able-
—bodied man in the European vilayets
—of Turkey will be called to the colors,
—sufficient proof of the gravity of the
—situation.

—As a result of Russia's demands all
—the officials proved guilty of great cru-
—lty in the vilayet of Kussovo by the
—mauro-Russian consuls two months
—ago have been dismissed and punished.

TROTTS IN TWO MINUTES.

—on Dillon Smashes the World's Record
—at Readville, Mass.
—Readville, Mass.—Lou Dillon broke
—the world's trotting record on the mile
—track here, going in 2:00 flat.
—The best previous record was 2:02½
—by Ctesseus.

—Lou Dillon is a five-year-old trotting
—mare. She was bought by C. K. G.
—Billings at a public auction in Cleve-
—land, Ohio, last winter for \$12,500. Her
—latest performance passed all expecta-
—tions. Two living pacers have gone
—the mile faster than two minutes.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

—Fire in Budapest—Over 100 Persons
—Burned to Death.
—Budapest, Hungary.—Fire broke out
—in a four-story building, whose two
—lower floors were occupied by a fancy
—goods dealer named Goldberger and the
—upper floors by dwellers. There were
—200 work people in the building, and
—the escape of many of them and of
—those who lived on the third and fourth
—floors was cut off by the flames.
—One hundred and twenty persons lost
—their lives, including Goldberger's wife
—and son. The police announced that
—by jumping from the windows thirteen
—persons were killed and sixteen in-
—jured, none seriously.
—The damage is estimated at 4,000,000
—kronen, mostly covered by insurance.

Prices Too High For Public Buildings.

—In the cases of sites for public build-
—ings in Carbondale, Pa., Meadville,
—Pa., and Woonsocket, R. I., the Treas-
—ury Department, at Washington, is un-
—able to purchase desirable property
—at prices within the appropriations,
—and will refer the cases back to Con-
—gress.

Waiters Strike a Failure.

—The strike of restaurant waiters and
—employees in Chicago was a failure, less
—than ten per cent. of the men respond-
—ing to the call of the union officials.

HUMBERTS ALL CONVICTED

Promised "Revelation" of "Secret"
Fails With the Jury.

Madame and Husband Go to Prison For
Five Years, Her Brothers For
Two and Three Years.

Paris, France.—Maitre Labori, the
lawyer who conducted the defense of
Dreyfus, sprang a dramatic climax to
the trial of the Humberts. He timed
it a minute or two before the case was
given to the jury. His client, Madame
Therese Humbert, delivered an im-
passioned speech to the twelve men
who decided her fate. She closed by
making a dramatic show of revealing
the true identity of the mysterious
Crawford, the mythical American
whose millions she was supposed to
have inherited.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," she
said, "I will give you the name of the
Crawfords, as they told it to me. They
told me in answer to my insistent ques-
tions. I cannot guarantee its accuracy,
as I had to rely on their word. M.
Crawford said to me: 'We are known
as Crawford, but our real name is Re-
gnier. My fortune was made during
the war of 1870 by speculation in
rentes, which were then very low, and
a large number were bought here.'"

"Regnier! That is his name! Not
Crawford!" she declared. "The Regnier
who was intermarried between Mar-
shal Bazaine and the Germans."
Then she made a long pause, during
which she and her husband, Labori
and Romaine Dauregne watched the
effect of her revelation on the jury.
The faces of the latter suggested that
it had done little more than kindle a
half-amused interest.

"You know of this Regnier," she con-
tinued. "He intrigued with Bismarck.
He was connected with the treason of
Marshal Bazaine. He was condemned
to death by court martial. His identity
seems to be otherwise unknown.
What I say is true. I learned Crawford's
real name in the manner I have
stated. I never told my husband. I
swear it on my daughter's head. This
is the first time my husband has heard
the name."

She paused again and turned to the
presiding judge. "What I say is true,"
she reiterated. "The Crawfords exist.
The fortune exists. I have cheated no
one. I have made no false representa-
tions. I shall bring actions against the
Crawfords."

Once again she addressed the jury:
"I will say no more, gentlemen. It is
enough to assure you that the fortune
exists. There you have the whole
Humbert case and the whole Crawford
case."

Then she pitched her voice to a much
higher key. "I have full confidence,"
she declared, "complete confidence,
and now I await my fate."
There was a prolonged movement
among the spectators. Their faces, like
those of the jury, evinced a feeling of
disappointment.
Maitre Labori rose and delivered a
short address to the jury. The sub-
ject of his address was the twelve men
who were now in full possession of the
secret of Mme. Humbert: that she had
told them the same as she had told
him. He read from a paper some facts
bearing on the secret history of the
Prussian-Russian War. By these it was
shown that a Regnier acted as inter-
mediary between Prince Bismarck and
Marshal Bazaine.

The grand climax came a little later
when the jury brought in a verdict of
guilty. From the manner in which it
was received by the people it was a
decidedly popular verdict.
There was no delay in pronouncing
sentence. Mme. Therese and Fred-
rick Humbert were each sentenced to
five years' imprisonment, Romaine
Dauregne to three years and Emile
Dauregne to two years.

Following the announcement of the
verdict Maitre Labori raised technical
objections to the proceedings as a prob-
able basis of appeal.

The great epoch of Mme. Humbert's
career of fraud dates from the inven-
tion of the American millionaire, Robert
Henry Crawford. The story she
told was that at Nice, in the South of
France, she saw a stranger, Robert
Crawford, suddenly fall as he was get-
ting into a train. She went to his as-
sistance and nursed him back to life.
In gratitude he left her his whole
fortune, amounting to \$20,000,000.
The fictitious millions served as se-
curity on which loans were raised from
all classes of people, bankers, usurers,
small tradespeople and country squires.
In order to prevent the opening of the
safe, in which she declared the will
had been placed, and the inevitable ex-
posure of the fraud, she instructed
lawyers who represented the phantom
nephews, and other lawyers who ar-
gued her own case, thus putting off
from year to year the opening of the
safe. The whole enormous legal ma-
chinery of the French Republic was
turned to her own purpose, but the
crash finally came, and she and the
members of her family were arrested.

BRITISH KILL 700 TRIBESMEN.

Battle in Northern Nigeria in Which Most
of the Chiefs Were Slain.
—London.—The Colonial Office issued
a despatch received by Secretary Cham-
berlain from the Governor of Northern
Nigeria, which states that a British
column, consisting of thirty whites
and 500 natives, with four Maxim
guns, successfully attacked Buni.
After a determined fight the rebellious
tribesmen were routed.
They suffered a loss of 700 killed.
The town was destroyed. The British
loss was eleven killed and seventy
wounded.
The former Sultan of Sokoto and
most of the chiefs were killed.

Sunday Law in Florida.

The Sunday League, of Florida, has
sent letters to the Sheriff and Mayor
of Pensacola, demanding a rigid en-
forcement of the Sabbath observance
laws, which had become gradually
relaxed since their temporary enforce-
ment a few months ago. The Mayor
replied that he had no authority for
their enforcement. The Sheriff refused
to do anything in the matter unless
those who called for the enforcement
of the laws would swear out warrants
for the arrest of the offenders.

TAFT WILL SUCCEED ROOT

Philippines Governor to Be Secretary
of War.

OFFICIAL LETTERS MADE PUBLIC

Secretary Root Will Retire in January
Under an Arrangement With the Pres-
dent, Who Sends Him a Letter of Ap-
preciation—General Luke Wright Re-
lected For Governor of Philippines.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—Secretary Root,
under date August 13, has presented
his resignation formally to the Pres-
dent. The resignation was accepted by
the President with the understanding
that Mr. Root continue as Secre-
tary of War at least until January 1.

Governor William H. Taft, of the
Philippines, will succeed Mr. Root as
Secretary of War, and General Luke
E. Wright will succeed Judge Taft as
Governor of the Philippines.

President Roosevelt authorized the
following statement:
"The President some months ago
tendered the Secretaryship of War to
Judge Taft, and at that time it was
arranged that he would succeed Secre-
tary Root. Secretary Root will go
out of office some time in January, and
Judge Taft will assume the duties of
the office shortly afterward."

The President also authorized the
publication of the correspondence be-
tween him and Secretary Root con-
cerning the latter's resignation.

In his letter to the President Mr.
Root referred to his wish to retire to
private life after the establishment of
the General Staff of the Army and the
completion of his four years of ser-
vice as Secretary of War. Now, on the
eve of sailing to England to sit on
the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, he ten-
dered his resignation, to take effect
upon the appointment and qualifica-
tion of his successor. Mr. Root con-
tinued:

"I shall carry with me unabated
loyalty to your Administration, con-
fidence in the sound conservatism and
patriotic soundness of your policy,
and enduring gratitude for the kind-
ness and consideration with which
your friendship has honored me. I
shall not cease to appreciate the sym-
pathy and loyalty to President Mc-
Kinley with which you took and car-
ried on his work, and I shall always
be happy to have been a part of the
Administration directed by your
sincere and rugged adherence to right
and devotion to the true interests of our
country."

President Roosevelt, in his accept-
ance of Mr. Root's resignation, said
that his personal loss in the with-
drawal of the Secretary of War from
public life was very great, but that his
sense of loss to the nation was
even greater. The President, after
highly praising Mr. Root's work in
the War Department, said:

"Your duties have included more
than merely the administration of the
Department, and the reorganization of
the army on an effective basis. You
have also been the head of the depart-
ment which dealt with the vast and
delicate problems involved in our
possession of the Philippine Islands, and
your success in dealing with this part
of your work has been as signal as
your success in dealing with the purely
military problems. To very few states-
men, indeed, in any country is it given
at one and the same time to achieve
signal and striking triumphs in the
administration and reform of the mil-
itary branch of the Government, and in
the administration of what was in ef-
fect a department of insular depend-
encies, where the problems were new
to our people and were in themselves
of great difficulty."

"Moreover, aside from your work in
these two divisions of the Government
service, I appreciate most keenly the
invaluable advice and assistance you
have rendered me in innumerable mat-
ters of weight not coming directly in
your departmental province, but in
which I sought your aid with the cer-
tainty of not being disappointed. Your
position on the Alaskan Boundary
Commission at the present moment is
an illustration of these services."

"May all good fortune attend you
wherever you are, the American peo-
ple wish you well, and appreciate to
the full the debt due you for all that
you have done on their behalf."

RAPS BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

Boer War Commission Condemns Lack
of Preparation.

London.—The report of the Royal
Commission on the South African war,
just issued, refrains from commenting
on the conduct of individual officers,
strongly condemning the lack of prepa-
ration for war; indorses Lord Lans-
downe's opinion that such a condition
is full of peril to the empire, and says
an "unsatisfactory and insufficient
safeguard has since been suggested to
prevent a recurrence of so serious a
scandal."

From the beginning to the end of the
war 418,425 troops were engaged. Owing
to the drain Great Britain, in 1900,
became dangerously weak.

No system, it is declared, is satisfac-
tory which does not provide for ex-
pansion outside the limit of regular
forces. A higher degree of intelligence
and a well-educated staff are neces-
sities.

Kaiser Buys Another Estate.

The Emperor of Germany has added
another residence to the fifty-three he
already owned by buying the estate of
Dachau-Muehl, called "The Pearl of
Bavaria," for \$500,000. It was
owned by a country squire, Herr von
Mollath. The house will be rebuilt
and converted into a hunting castle.

Peasants Outbreak Near Rome.

The peasants around Rome, Italy,
have invaded the estates of Prince
Cingh, Tondino and Pionibia, claim-
ing the right to cultivate the land and
share in its profits. Soldiers have been
sent to the scene to re-establish order.

VESUVIUS SPOUTS FIRE

Volcano Belches Forth a Great Stream
of Lava and Stones.

Side of the Mountain Opens Out—Super-
stitions Neapolitans Want Pro-
fessor Krull Expelled.

Naples, Italy.—The people of Naples
and the environs witnessed a remark-
able spectacle at noon a few days ago.
One thousand feet below the central
cone of Vesuvius the volcano opened
like a huge mouth, out of which belched
a fiery stream of lava, which ran
down the side of the mountain and at
first seemed to menace the observatory.
This building, however, is protected in
the direction of the stream by a mound
of lava 200 feet high, which was
thrown out during the eruptions of
1865 and 1869.

The eruption occurred without any
warning whatever. There was no
earthquake, detonation or rain of ashes
—nothing but a clear stream of lava
and red hot stones, which were thrown
to a height of 700 feet, producing an
extremely beautiful effect seen from
Naples. The stream of lava, which
was fifteen feet broad, at 11 o'clock p.
m. had covered a distance of 2500 feet.
It deviated later from the direction of
the observatory, which is no longer
menaced. The only danger is for the
new electric tramway up the volcano,
which, however, has thus far not been
touched. The eruption already seems
to be decreasing, and it is hoped that
no damage will result from it.

The spectators far enough away not
to be frightened stood entranced at the
spectacle, but those nearer to the vol-
cano were seized with panic when the
eruption began and rushed down from
the sides of the mountain and from the
adjacent country to the villages of Por-
tici and Resina, which are built over
the ruins of Herculaneum. The alarm
in these villages was somewhat quieted
by the Mayor's affixing notices declaring
that there was no danger and exhort-
ing the people to remain calm.

The Chief of Police of Naples has
gone personally to make a tour of the
villages around Vesuvius in order to
reassure the peasants and superstitious
men, who are so easily alarmed. The
superstitious lower classes are neglecting
the expulsion of Professor Krull, of Mu-
nich, who predicted the eruption, say-
ing that he has the "evil eye."

TOM JOHNSON FOR GOVERNOR.

Named by the Ohio Democrats in State
Convention at Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio.—At the Democratic
State Convention here Mayor Tom L.
Johnson, of Cleveland, was named for
Governor and John H. Clarke, of Cleve-
land, was indorsed for United States
Senator. Although the opposition ob-
structed the proceedings with minority
reports for some hours, the name of
John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield,
was not presented for the nomination
for Governor, and every nomination on
the State ticket was made by acclama-
tion.

A platform indorsing the Kansas City
declaration of William Jennings Bryan
was adopted, and a special resolution
asking Mr. Bryan to speak during the
campaign was also passed.

The declarations upon national ques-
tions are as follows:
"Assembled in convention at Colum-
bus, preparatory to the State election
of 1903, we, the Democrats of Ohio, re-
affirming the declaration on national
issues in our platform of 1902, adopted
at Sandusky, hereby renew our alle-
giance to the Democratic party of the
nation, and again avow our devotion to
the principles of its last national plat-
form. We accordingly condemn colo-
nialism and imperialism, denounce
trusts and trust fostering tariffs, repu-
diate government by injunction, and
oppose financial monopoly, together
with every other legalized monopoly
and legalized privilege. Adhering to
these principles of the Kansas City
platform, we repeat our condemnation
of all efforts to renounce or ignore
them."

"United States Senators are re-
quired by amendment of the Federal
Constitution to be elected by popular
vote nominations of candidates for United
States Senator should be made by
State conventions."

"BILL ARP" PASSES AWAY.

Death of Major Charles H. Smith, the
Noted Southern Humorist.

Atlanta, Ga.—Major Charles H.
Smith, better known as "Bill Arp," is
dead.
Mr. Smith was born in Lawrence-
ville, Ga., June 15, 1826. He was the
son of A. R. Smith and Caroline Ann
Maquire, and was graduated from
Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in 1848.
He went to Rome, Ga., where he prac-
tised law for twenty-seven years.

He wrote weekly letters to newspa-
pers in the South for many years.
Among some of the works of which
he was the author are "Bill Arp's
Scrap Book," "A Side Show of the
Southern Side of the War" and "Geor-
gia as a Colony and State, 1733-1892."

KING PETER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Six Plotters Condemned to Death, Five
of Them Army Officers.

London.—The Daily Mail correspond-
ent in Belgrade says King Peter is de-
termined to suppress the military con-
spirators with an iron hand.
Three army colonels, two captains
and a newspaper editor have been con-
demned to death for participation in a
plot which has been discovered.
Despite this, however, says the cor-
respondent, the King is obviously in
the hands of the recent intrigues, who
are causing a veritable reign of terror.

Columbians Menace Turkish Colony.

Honda, the most important town on
the Magdalena River, situated sixty-
five miles northwest of Bogota, Colum-
bia, and having a population of 4000,
is in arms against a Turkish colony
which has been established there.

Sisters to Work Among Lepers.

Sister Leola, of Louisville, Ky., is at
the Franciscan convent in Syracuse, N. Y.,
making preparations to accompany
Sister Mary Leonida to the Sandwich
Islands, where they will work among
the lepers.

RELIEANCE AGAIN WINNER

Sir Thomas Sees His Boat Beaten
by a Small Margin.

DEFENDER THE BEST, HE SAYS

The Second Race Sailed Over a Triangu-
lar Course—Shamrock III. Reaches as
Well as Reliance—Challenger Made a
Bad Start, But Both Yachts Were Ad-
mirably Handled—Magnificent Contest.

New York City.—Shamrock III.
"found herself" in the triangular race
off Sandy Hook, the second of the
series, with the cup defender Reliance,
in a sea that did not disturb the
daintiest amateurs in gilt-fronted caps,
and with just the sort of wind the
Briton's admirers say she has been
longing for, she was defeated, but not
ingloriously.

The time of defeat might have been
reduced to mere seconds if had seam-
anship aboard the challenger at the
beginning of the contest had not re-
sulted in a handicap of nineteen sec-
onds for her. As it was, Reliance won
by three minutes and sixteen seconds,
elapsed time, and one minute and nine-
teen seconds, corrected time. Reliance
allowing one minute and fifty-seven
seconds to Shamrock III. Notwith-
standing that the breeze blew with
force varying from only six to twelve
miles, Reliance's time over the course



three hours, fourteen minutes and
fifty-four seconds, was only one minute
and thirty-six seconds slower than that
made by Columbia when she defeated
Shamrock II, on October 3, 1901, in a
piping northwest through choppy
seas, establishing a record for single-
stickers in a cup race. Considering the
lightness of the breeze, the time of
the racers may be considered remark-
able.

Reliance's gain on the first, or wind-
ward leg of the course, was one minute
and eight seconds; deducting the handi-
cap of Shamrock III, at the start, the
actual gain of the defender was only
forty-nine seconds. On the second leg
of the course, with the wind over the
starboard quarter, Reliance gained one
minute and twenty-three seconds. In
the reach for home, during which the
breeze shifted somewhat to westward,
Reliance gained forty-five seconds.

The first leg was ten miles to a
south, about parallel with the Jersey
coast; the second leg, ten miles north-
east by east, one-half east; the third
leg, ten miles northwest by one-half
west. When the preparatory gun was
fired the giants were manœvering
north of the line, drawn between Sandy
Hook Lightship on the east and the tug
Navigator, anchored about a quarter of
a mile away to the west. They carried
mainsails, chutesails, forestaysails
and jibs, with handkerchief jibsails in
steps ready to break out.

Sir Thomas Lipton, on the second
defeat of Shamrock III by Reliance,
philosophically said: "You have all
seen the results, and the only thing I
can say is that we did better today
than in the last race, which is hopeful.
I figure my defeat at a little over one
minute. If I make as much progress
in the next race as I have in this one
over the last I'll be a good bit ahead
when the finish line is reached. I was
more than pleased at the way my boat
was handled to-day."

"It is hard to admit it, but the best
boat won. Perhaps if we had had
more wind at the finish the result
might have been different. But I do
not want to throw cold water on the
victory. It is hard to win every race
in such a series, and I hope our turn
will come next."

In returning from the yacht race in
the afternoon, the steamboat Mon-
mouth, loaded with members of the
New York Yacht Club, and J. P. Mor-
gan's yacht, the Corsair, were in colli-
sion.

The Corsair was on the starboard
side of the Monmouth, and the two
were steaming in parallel lines. The
Corsair suddenly deflected to port, ex-
pecting, presumably, that the Mon-
mouth would do the same. But the
Monmouth was unable to do so, owing
to the fact that the Josephine, also
loaded with people, was on her port
side. The prow of the big black yacht
struck the Monmouth midships. Fortu-
nately she slid off, bearing away the
awnings and the rail of the Monmouth.
The Corsair also was somewhat dam-
aged, one of her lifeboats being
smashed.

Woman Cured of Lockjaw.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Maccioni, who was
slain in the ankle July 4, and who was
for twenty-six days with lockjaw, at
St. Paul, Minn., has been pronounced
completely cured by her physician.
During all the time of her illness her
muscles were rigid, and she suffered
intense pain.

Descendant of Daniel Boone Dead.

Richard Boone, the great-grandson
of Daniel Boone, the famous Ken-
tucky pioneer, died at Bethlehem, Pa.,
of consumption.

NATIONAL GAME.

Lush is playing wonderful ball for
Detroit.

Kooler has apparently regained his
bating eye.

Roughington has released outfielder
Smith for light hitting.

Wagner is the real leader of the
National League batsmen.
Joe Kelley, of the Cubs, is one of
the best general players in the coun-
try.

Pfeiffer Doherty has been permitted
by Manager Clarke to rejoin the
Pirates.

Ed Groninger is playing great ball
for Boston, hitting hard and covering
third nicely.

Long Tom Hughes is one of the five
great pitchers who swarmed the use
of a broken arm.

Kittredge has made his first error in
thirty games with Washington. He
accented it in chances.

The New York League Club has pur-
chased pitcher Leon Ames from the
Horn Club of the New York League.

Acting Manager Wagner of Pitts-
burg, predicts that Vail will some day
be one of the League's star pitchers.

Jiggs Donahue, the first baseman of
the Milwaukee Association Club, has
been sold to the Chicago White Stock-
ings.

Tim Murnane says: "If the Pittsburg
champions go against the Boston Amer-
icans this fall for the world's cham-
pionship, they must be in better shape
than they have been so far this season,
to make anything like a good showing."

Said the New York Sun the other
day: "No player in a long time has so
impressed New Yorkers by his snappy
work in all departments as Elberfeld.
He is a player of the Tinker Parent
style. Gilbert is just as fast and lively
but does not hit as well as the other
three."

SPORTING BRIEVES.

Duglosby is pitching great ball for
the Phillies.

The new race track at Los Angeles,
Cal., will be called Ascot Park.

The football game between Princeton
and Amherst has been cancelled.

Harvard expects to have the new sta-
dium ready for the football games.

The upper end of the New York
Speedway has recently been re-
faced.

J. A. T. Bramston, with a record
score of seventy-five, won two cups at
the Homewood links, at Chicago.

W. B. Leeds and Mrs. V. E. Macy, of
Philadelphia, were the guest winners
at the horse show at Bar Harbor, Me.

Africander won the Champlain Handi-
cap in the mud at Saratoga, N. Y.
Hermis and McChesney not starting.

John Bullman has been suspended by
the stewards of the Saratoga (N. Y.)
race track for his rough ride on Clonate.

A number of small towns in the vi-
cinity of Middleboro, Mass., are talk-
ing of forming a half-mile trotting cir-
cuit.

Gold Saint won the Albany Stakes at
the Saratoga (N. Y.) race track and
James R. Keene's Futurity, at thirty
to one, beat the best sprinters.

Albert Champion has lowered the
Rhode Island record for twenty miles
motor paced, defeating Harry Caldwell
by two

A Unique Children's "Nursery."

There is one place at Atlantic City where the children of aristocratic parents mingle with those of the humble, all bent upon having a royal time. It is indeed the children's paradise, and it is the product of a man whose years have bent his figure. He is Thomas E. Weer, and he has always been fond of youngsters.

About four years ago Mr. Weer conceived the idea that a spot where little ones could enjoy all the amusements so dear to their young hearts and at the same time be secure from wandering away and causing heartaches for their parents, would be a good institution. So he put his idea into practice and secured a spot under the boardwalk and installed swings, hobby horses, slides and other devices calculated to attract the interest of the juveniles.

It was not long after Mr. Weer started his "nursery" before he had been entrusted with the care of several scions of wealthy families who, while anxious to take the dip into the surf, did not wish to trust their children entirely to the care of the maids who, in many instances, were entire strangers to the beach and its peculiarities. From a small beginning the "nursery" has grown to be one of the large institutions of the resort. Children from all parts of the United States and occasionally from foreign shores are to be found there playing as one happy family.

Many of these children have been patrons of the "nursery" before and always remember "Old Grandpa" who cares for them.

When the Goulds were there in the spring they entrusted their children to Mr. Weer's keeping, with the maids in attendance, and for several days these future magnates enjoyed rustic life as they had never experienced it before. The grandchild of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay was also a charge of Mr. Weer's at various times. While the rich are accorded the privilege, the poor are by no means barred, and the daily excursionist fares just as well as does the owner of millions.

Every child wears a bright red tag fastened to some portion of the clothing. This is familiar to the policemen along the boardwalk and the life guards on the beach. So if a child should by any chance happen to stray away while the guardians were busy attending to the pleasures of other little guests they are sure to fall into safe hands and are speedily returned to the fold. Remarkably few of them ever wander away, however, the majority being all too willing to remain within the confines of the playground, where they have everything to amuse them.

Fleeting Glory.
Where is the spring, where the summer days gone?
Gone, where the glorious sunbeams are born;
They vanish away like the dew on the grass
Seasons are silently coming, they pass.

Midsummer's over, the harvest is past,
The haycock and grain in the garner at last;
Farmers are gathering from valley and hill
The fruit of hard labor, their storehouse to fill.
Though springtime and summer are fast passing away,
And beautiful autumn is doomed to decay,
We know there exists a perpetual spring
In the land beyond Jordan—the home of the "King."

—SOPHIE STABLE.

Road to Nirvana Being Macadamized.
Warren Township is having the road from North Plainfield Township line to the Passaic river macadamized. A portable stone crusher is located at the corner of E. E. Cooper's land.

Notice to Correspondents.
Personal, 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 to 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.

Ambition.
I'd rather give the world a smile
Than preach a mile long sermon,
For honest laughter's worth the while,
And mirth is quite confirm'g.

There's medicine in "ghoulsh glee,"
Rare tonic force in laughter;
But may my humor kindly be—
No bitterness come after.

I'd rather make a nation's jokes
Than preach a nation's sermon,
And tickle ribs with friendly pokes
Than set the race asquirm'g.

"There goes that funny, funny man!"
O words more sweet than honey.
Benides, a repast, like that
Is worth a pot of money!
Moral.
'Tis funny to be funny,
But
There is such a thing as money.

There is an old maid probate judge
In Kansas. She says she has the drop
on the money now. If any of 'em come
in at all they must come in to court.

The slang name for dollars is cases.
No wonder money talks—there is a
woman in the case.

The ho-down dancer always seems
to enjoy himself though "kicking" on
the situation.

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 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, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrhs, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE
CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereat," approved April 8, 1901, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903,

SPECIAL ELECTION
will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINS, N.
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:
10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom they are, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges, or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.
Strike out paragraph 2.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors, shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors, shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

SPECIAL ELECTION

—ON—

Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereat," approved April 8, 1901.

Special Election

SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTHEWSON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATHMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house of habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4 (Sec. 21 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING

AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903.

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.
On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p. m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD AND FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903.

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m., for the purpose of revising and correcting the original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 25 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1899)," approved April 4, 1899, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903.

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receiving for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTHEWSON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATHMAN.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vail, is complainant and Edgar B. Vail and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situated, lying and being in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southerly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred and seven feet and seven tenths (2607.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray, thence along the line of said land mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stoneheap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon, and being a corner; thence along the line of said land mentioned property south thirty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes West (S. 37° 32' W.)

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at \$1 98.

Reduced from \$3.50 and \$2.75 to ONLY \$1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.

322 West Front Street JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

J. W. MANHATTAN

BLUESTONE

Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.

Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.

Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

a distance of thirty-four and six tenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap, thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (399.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen H. H. Polina; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes West (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (S. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (399.54) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes West (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes East (N. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (399.54) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes East (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (399.54) feet to a stake and stone heap; 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