

# The South Amboy Citizen.

VOLUME XXX. NO. 24.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Price Three Cents.

## CONTRACT NO. 2 PLANS READY

For Middle Section of Sanitary Sewer System—Light Service Bad—Fire Ordinance to be Amended—Water Main to be Laid on Conlogue's

City Council met in regular session Tuesday evening. When at Manhattan called the meeting to order, Councilmen Berrien, Stanton and Stanton answered to call.

Among others present were Mayor Scully, Clerk J. F. Fulton, City Engineer, F. M. P. Pearce, City Treasurer and J. P. Mason.

The clerk read a communication from Fire Chief Lovely calling attention to the fact that a fifty-foot section of the hose furnished by the Eureka Hose Company, under a five-year warranty, had burst and was unusable. The chief considered that a new hose should be furnished without delay to the city.

Campion offered a motion that the letter be referred to committee on department. Mr. Berrien offered amendment that the clerk be authorized to communicate with the fire and notify them of the condition of the hose. The amendment was adopted.

The bills were read, and after examination the following were ordered paid:

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| M. & M. E. L. H. & P. Co. | \$448.43 |
| Farrell                   | 1.75     |
| Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.   | 24.69    |
| J. J. O'Leary             | 6.60     |
| J. McNeal                 | 10.20    |
| Howell & Gordon           | 78.50    |
| H. S. Davis               | 4.00     |
| Stanton                   | 17.15    |
| in Lyons                  | 14.00    |
| in J. Braney              | 54.00    |
| mes Kane                  | 3.00     |
| McCabe                    | 5.00     |
| South Amboy Printing Co.  | 32.22    |
| South Amboy Printing Co.  | 8.75     |
| Peter Yanos               | 3.70     |
| Peter Yanos               | .90      |
| Thomas Lovely             | 4.19     |
| trell Construction Co.    | 3,425.40 |
| J. Applegate              | 4.50     |
| J. Mason                  | 275.00   |
| Labor, streets            | 83.95    |
| Teams, streets            | 64.00    |
| Labor, collecting garbage | 23.50    |
| Labor, water works        | 58.97    |
| F. J. Schantz             | 17.02    |
| C. E. Applegate           | 1.95     |
| South Amboy Printing Co.  | 10.50    |

On motion of Councilman Stanton, the ordinance to "Regulate and prevent the running-at-large of dogs" was taken up on second reading by sections.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend section one by striking out the \$3.00, and making the amount \$1.00 for tax on female dogs. The motion was lost.

An ordinance was approved without objection, and finally taken on third reading and passed, all assent voting in favor.

Mr. Berrien offered a motion, that it be submitted to the Mayor, and if approved by him, the ordinance be published in the SOUTH AMBOY CITIZEN. Adopted.

Clerk Fulton reported that he had notified the Pennsylvania Railroad company of reduction on water rate recommended by the committee on water works.

City Solicitor Pearce spoke of the matter of sewer bond issue, and that he had prepared an ordinance covering it, and suggested that the matter be taken up for a few days pending other consideration, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening.

Councilman Stanton reported that a number of residents would like to have the sewer as soon as possible, and that something should be done to it.

He offered a motion that the committee be referred to committee on department, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening.

He offered a resolution that a Pennsylvania Railroad company be authorized to lay a water main on Conlogue's street, at eight cents per foot, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening, September 27, 1910.

Pearce stated that after the committee from the city had been prepared an ordinance regulating the same.

He offered a resolution that a Pennsylvania Railroad company be authorized to lay a water main on Conlogue's street, at eight cents per foot, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening, September 27, 1910.

Pearce stated that after the committee from the city had been prepared an ordinance regulating the same.

He offered a resolution that a Pennsylvania Railroad company be authorized to lay a water main on Conlogue's street, at eight cents per foot, and that the council adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening, September 27, 1910.

It was taken up on first reading, and laid over under the rules.

Mayor Scully stated that the City Engineer had prepared plans for the eight-inch water main on Conlogue's lane, and thought it would be well to take matter up.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the plans submitted were approved. He also offered a motion that the clerk be authorized to advertise for bids, the same to be placed in the CITIZEN and Perth Amboy Evening News, which was adopted.

City Engineer Mason reported that he had the plans for contract No. 2 of the sanitary sewer system, which included Bergen Hill and Maxville, and thought it well to go ahead with the work so as to have it completed before cold weather. He would have Mechanicsville plans ready by next meeting.

On motion of Councilman Stanton, the plans and specifications were referred to committee on sewers to report at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the clerk was instructed to communicate with the Public Service Corporation and the Jersey Central Traction Company and notify them to place Stevens avenue and Main street in proper condition.

Mr. Berrien again called attention to the "frivolous condition" of the electric light service the past six weeks. He said he could speak as one of the complainants, and that the commercial lights were very poor. He offered a motion, which was adopted, that the clerk communicate with the Middlesex and Monmouth Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and notify them that better service is demanded.

The treasurer's report showed balance in city account to be \$6,965.32, and in water account, \$1,946.01; which was received and ordered filed.

President Manhattan called attention to a light pole being erected on Cedar street too close to a hydrant, and said it should be moved.

Councilman Campion, of light committee, said he intended to have it changed.

Mr. Stanton called attention to another pole on Feltus street, which he thought would be well to change.

Mr. Fursman, of the Cantrell Construction Company, stated he expected to complete laying the iron pipe for outlet in the bay, in about ten days, but that it would be some time before the pipe was laid under the railroad at Henry street.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE MEET DEATH

Captain and Mrs. John VanBuren Are Instantly Killed by C. R. R. Train Near Their Home—Were Walking on the Track.

Captain and Mrs. John Van Buren were both instantly killed by the 6:08 C. R. R. train from New York to this city on Thursday night, within a few feet of their home. The engine struck them with great force, hurling their bodies fully fifty feet.

Only a few minutes before they had been in a nearby butcher shop and grocery, both in the happiest mood.

The engineer did not stop the train until he reached the station. The bodies were discovered lying along side of the track by William P. Nichols, who was on his way home from work. He notified a conductor of a freight train that had been drilling on the siding, and also informed John J. Delaney, who identified the bodies. Mrs. Van Buren was horribly crushed about the body, and one leg was nearly severed. Mr. Van Buren was not so badly disfigured, but his neck was broken, which must have caused instant death. Just the reason why they were on the track will probably never be known. It is supposed, however, they were going to either visit a Mrs. Wooton on Augusta street, or to the railroad station, and took the short route by track. Only a few minutes before Mr. Van Buren had returned home by trolley from Perth Amboy, where he had left the tug Mabel, of which he had only recently been appointed captain. They lived on First street adjoining the railroad for years.

Coroner Mason was summoned and he removed the bodies to his morgue, and after giving them proper attention again removed them to their home.

The news of the accident cast a thrill of horror and sadness throughout the community. Both were well known and had a host of friends.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed as we go to press.

## SHED AND BARN DAMAGED BY FIRE

About 12:50 p. m. on Thursday, a shed at the rear of the property owned by John Laskovich, on David street, was discovered on fire and an alarm was sent in from box 45.

Protection Engine Company responded promptly, but by the time they arrived the shed was burning briskly and the flames had run along the fence, and set fire to a barn owned by David Quinlan. Two lines of hose were run out, and soon the flames were under control. Independence Engine Company and Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company were present and helped in the good work.

The shed was completely destroyed, and one corner of the barn from the floor to the roof was badly damaged, probably causing a loss of \$400, fully insured.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

The shed was used as a henhouse, and it is stated that the fire started from the burning of some ingredients to rid the place of vermin.

## MAYOR SCULLY WILL BE NAMED

Democratic Congressional Convention Will be Held at Red Bank, October 1—Dr. Bogardus Gives Away to Our Mayor.

William Pintard, chairman of the last Democratic Congressional Convention, has issued a call for the convention to be held at Red Bank, on Saturday, October 1, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congressman. County Chairman Thomas H. Hagerly has been notified to that effect.

It is expected that the convention will call upon Thomas J. Scully, of this city, to become the man to battle with Benjamin F. Howell. Dr. O. G. Bogardus, of Keyport, has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for some time, but he has expressed a willingness to give away to Mr. Scully should the latter decide to accept the nomination.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

The Democratic leaders consider that this is the year they will elect a Congressman. The disruption in the Republican party, the public sentiment against Cannonism, for which Mr. Howell has stood, and the general feeling of Democratic success combine to make this the year of years.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

Pursuant to notice served upon all the members, a special meeting of the Board of Education was held at the office of the Supervising Principal, on Friday evening, September 16. Those present were: President Davis, Secretary Pearce, and Messrs. Cliver and Coan. The purpose of the meeting was in relation to the vacancy in the High School.

There were read several applications from prospective teachers, as well as replies to communications of the Clerk of the Board.

It was finally decided that Miss Miriam A. Mennick, of Philadelphia, and Miss Catherine E. Barrett, of Newburyport, Mass., be requested to communicate with Superintendent Baxter of the State Educational Department, to ascertain the attitude of that Board toward their respective credentials. If found satisfactory one of these ladies will probably be engaged to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Coan inquired of the Supervising Principal concerning the crowded condition of several grades in School No. 1. It developed that because of the large enrollment in the third grade in that school it had become necessary to transfer about sixteen scholars from the third grade to the second grade, and a corresponding number from the second grade to the first grade, thus necessitating the teaching of two grades by those in charge of the first and second grades.

The seating capacity and enrollment of the various grades in School No. 1 was reported as follows:

| Grade   | Capacity | Enrollment |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 8th—1st | 35       | 20         |
| 8th—2d  | 34       | 22         |
| 7th—1st | 44       | 30         |
| 7th—2d  | 32       | 28         |
| 6th     | 44       | 36         |
| 5th     | 46       | 32         |
| 4th     | 41       | 45         |
| 3d      | 42       | 59         |
| 2d      | 48       | 33         |
| 1st—1st | 61       | 30         |
| 1st—2d  | 40       | 24         |

Mr. Coan moved that the room now occupied by the first division of the first grade be given to the third grade and that room now occupied by the third be used for the first division of the first grade. This was adopted and in this way all pupils of the third grade will again be brought together and receive the same measure of instruction.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

The committee on printing was authorized to have some report cards and fire alarm signals printed.

PRANKS OF CUPID.

**Celebrated Men Who Married Their Domestic Servants.**

Many celebrated men have married their domestic servants. Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, is an example. One night when dining at a friend's house he was struck by the appearance of a servant girl who waited upon the table and persuaded his host to allow her to enter his employ. This she did and for a short time held the position of cook in Sir Henry's household. Then he made her Lady Parkes.

But more illustrious than this is the case of Peter the Great. One day he was dining at the house of Prince Menshikov. He noticed one of the servant maids particularly, and, though she was not handsome, she caught his fancy. Her name, the prince told the czar, was Martha. She had been a servant in the house of a Lutheran minister of Marienburg, and when that city was captured by the troops of Russia she had been taken prisoner by General Bauer, who had passed her over to the prince, whose servant she was. The count politely made a present of her to the czar, who eventually married her.

William Cobbett, the great writer, when he was only twenty-one years of age, one morning chanced to see a box-servant girl busily engaged in washing the family linen. The girl was pretty, so Cobbett spoke to her, learned her name and the same evening called upon her parents and said he would like to marry their daughter. The parents of the girl informed the young man that they had no objections to him as their son-in-law, but that he would have to wait until their daughter was of a marriageable age. Five years later Cobbett, true to his early love, married her.

A WEIRD INCIDENT.

**Chopin's Funeral March Was Inspired by a Skeleton.**

Late one summer's afternoon, said Ziem, Chopin and I sat talking in my studio. In one corner of the room stood a piano and in another the complete skeleton of a man with a large white cloth thrown, ghostlike, about it. I noticed that now and again Chopin's gaze would wander, and from my knowledge of the man I knew that his thoughts were far away from me and his surroundings. More than that, I knew that he was composing.

Presently he rose from his seat without a word, walked over to the skeleton and removed the cloth. He then carried it to the piano and, seating himself, took the hideous object upon his knees—a strange picture of life and death.

Then, drawing the white cloth round himself and the skeleton, he laid the latter's fingers over his own and began to play. There was no hesitation in the slow, measured flow of sound which he and the skeleton conjured up. As the music swelled in a louder strain I closed my eyes, for there was something weird in that picture of man and skeleton seated at the piano, with the shadows of evening deepening around them and the ever swelling and ever softening music filling the air with mystery. And I knew I was listening to a composition which would live forever.

The music ceased, and when I looked up the piano chair was empty, and on the floor lay Chopin's unconscious form, and beside him, smashed all to pieces, was the skeleton I prized so much. The great composer had swooned, but his march was found.

An Empire Sold at Auction.

The Roman empire was once sold to the highest bidder. On the death of Pertinax in 193 the Praetorian guards sold the empire for sale by auction, and after an animated competition between Sulpician and Julian it was knocked down to the latter for 6,250 brachmas. The Romans held auctions of various kinds, the proceedings being much the same in all cases. The auctioneer, which was a sale of plunder, was held under a spear stuck in the ground. The angler auctioneer, or auctioneer, was chosen from among the argentiarii, or money-changers, and his assistants were the cashiers.

Those Little Dishes.

Tommy ate his first meal at a country hotel when he was nine years old, and the experience was an event. He was especially interested in the collection of small, thick dishes containing side orders scattered about his place. When he went home he gave a graphic description of the meal.

"And what do you think, mamma," he concluded, "we ate most of the things out of birds' bathtubs."—Woman's Home Companion.

Clearing Houses.

The function of a clearing house is to enable bankers to exchange drafts, bills and securities, thereby saving much labor and trouble and at the same time curtailing the amount of floating cash that would otherwise be required. By means of the transfer system made possible by the clearing house transactions to the amount of millions are settled easily and expeditiously.

Speech and Writing.

"Many people talk much more agreeably than they write," said the literary person.

"Ag," replied Mr. Owington. "My son that."—Exchange.

A TELLTALE SHADOW

It Warns a Man That He Is In Danger

By F. A. MITCHEL

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

Sorrento, in southern Italy, is a colony of villas and hotels, many of which are surrounded by orange groves. The place is built on a crescent shaped rock at the foot of which is the margin of the Mediterranean. A part of this margin laps a beach, and on this beach are fishermen's boats, and there also the women do the family washing.

One morning Seymour Wilcox, a young American traveler, was looking down over a low stone wall built for the protection of persons on the cliff above, when he saw a young girl washing clothes in the sea. Being some 200 feet above her, he could not see what she was like, but "distance lends enchantment to the view," and he could, even from that distance, detect a certain grace in her movements. He went down on to the beach for a nearer view.

He found a girl of fifteen, though at that age and even much younger an Italian girl is a woman. She possessed the dark hair and eyes of her people and a good figure. Her arms, from exposure, were brown, but they were shapely. Wilcox watched her for a time, then walked past her and smiled at her. He not only smiled, but spoke to her, for he knew something of the Italian language. He learned that her name was Marie and her father was a fisherman. After a brief chat he returned to the town above.

But the next morning he looked down again over the wall, and, although he knew he would be playing with edged tools, seeing Marie below, he yielded to a temptation to go down again and have a few words with her. This time the girl met him with a smile indicating that she was very much pleased that he had come again. On this visit he talked to her longer than before.

Wilcox continued these visits. He found a wineshop down among these fishermen's quarters and would go in there for a liter of wine and to smoke. Sometimes he would take Marie in to have a glass with him. There was nothing unusual in this in Italy. The Italian wines have very little alcohol in them and are drunk by the women and children the same as the men. Besides, a wineshop in Italy is a very different affair from a saloon in America.

The landlord of the hotel where Wilcox was stopping knew nothing of his descents to the fishermen's quarters or he would have warned him against going there. The young man mentioned the matter to no one. He knew he was taking a risk, but not how much of a risk. Besides, he was a fearless fellow and at an age where a man of courage is more apt to court than avoid danger. Nevertheless he did not sufficiently realize the position in which he was placing himself to go armed.

One night Wilcox went down to the beach and, calling for Marie at her father's cottage, invited her to go for a ride out on the water in her father's boat, the father to sail it. Marie transmitted the request to her father, who agreed to the plan. Indeed, no one had manifested a desire to interfere with Wilcox's attentions to the girl. Whether those nearest her were expecting to get money out of the American or whether they were permitting her to lure him into a position where they could rob him didn't matter to him, but as he was on enjoying her society.

After a couple of hours' sail the party returned to the shore, and Wilcox asked the father and daughter to go into the wineshop for refreshment. The father declined for both himself and his daughter, saying it was late and he must be up early in the morning to begin his day's fishing. Wilcox bade them good night, and, as it was early for him, went into the wineshop alone for his tipple and his smoke.

There was no one in the place except the woman who set the wine before the American and left him. There was a fireplace in the room, and, the nights being chilly in Italy, Wilcox recalled her and asked her to bring in a few fagots and build a fire. She was surprised at the request, for fuel is enormously expensive in Italy; but, knowing him to be an American, which to these people means having plenty of money, she acceded to his request. Wilcox sat down before the fire with the wine beside him and drank and smoked and, without intending it, fell asleep.

He awoke with a start. What caused him to feel that he was in danger he did not know. It might have been a blow that was threatening him or it might have been the fact of a sudden realization that he had been over since the first saw Marie taking a frightful risk. In any event he was conscious that death was in the room. "The fagots had burned out. There was a bright light near the entrance, which shone on Wilcox's back and which cast a shadow on the wall directly over the fireplace. The shadow was that of a figure with the right arm raised above the head. The shadow cast by the end of this arm was dif-

cult for Wilcox to make out. It seemed to be a pointed stick held by a fist. The hand works quickly in the presence of danger, real or fancied, and in a fraction of a second he had determined that a man was behind him with his right hand raised and holding a dagger.

"Senora!" cried the American sharply, calling to the woman who had served the wine.

The shadow flickered and disappeared.

There was no reply to the summons, and the young man called again: "Senora!"

Presently the woman, yawning, came slowly into the room.

"I find myself, senora," said Wilcox, "with not even money enough about me to pay you for the wine I have ordered. Have you any one here who will go up to my hotel with a check, get it cashed by the landlord and bring me the money?"

"Yes, senor, but you can as well pay for the wine when you come for more."

"No, senora; I go away early in the morning to Naples. Besides, there are other payments I wish to make down here among you good people. I intended to bring money, but forgot it."

"Very well, senor. If you desire it I will send my son. He is in bed, but I can awaken him."

Wilcox took a blank check from his portmanteau and filled a check for 500 lira (\$100) and wrote on the back of it a request to the landlord of his hotel to send him the money it called for by bearer. Then he gave it to the landlady, and, ordering another liter of wine and lighting a cigarette, he made it appear that he would await the return of his messenger.

But he had no idea of waiting for the money. He knew the man who was about to kill him when he awoke from slumber would waylay the boy who had gone for it. Possibly others who knew of the fact that 500 lira was to be carried at midnight from the town down to the fishermen's village would also make an attempt to appropriate it. There was still another possibility. The landlady might surmise that his guest had been cornered and required the money for a ransom. In this event he might have the messenger shadowed on his return by a policeman.

Wilcox realized the fact that he was at the fishermen's village near 12 o'clock at night where it was as dangerous to remain as to climb to the top of the cliff. He kept his eye on the wall for awhile, but, seeing no reappearance of the shadow, finally arose from his chair and paced the floor, casting glances at the entrances of the room. Presently he walked out the door through which the landlady had gone and made his way into a kitchen. There, among other things, lay a carving knife with a long, thin blade and a sharp point. He grasped it and for the first time since he had seen the shadow drew a breath of relief. So far as he knew, no one saw him take the knife, and, concealing it under his coat, he went back into the room he had left.

Wilcox was uncertain what to do. Should he remain where he was till day, or should he risk going up to the town with no other defense than a carving knife? If beset, it might be by several persons. If he remained where he was, in case of attack he might put his back against a corner of the room and stand off a number of assailants. Every vestige of recklessness had deserted him. He was mad, fighting mad, but in that state a man's faculties are often the sharpest. He resolved to stay where he was.

Sufficient time for a messenger to go to the hotel and return had elapsed. Wilcox had no idea that the messenger would come back or, if he did come, that he would have the money with him. He was not thinking of his 500 lira, which he would be glad to pay for his life. He was wondering if the man whose shadow he had seen or some one else had appropriated it. This occupied his thoughts when suddenly the outer door was opened and in stepped two persons.

They were a boy of fourteen and—Marie!

Marie, approaching Wilcox, handed him an envelope containing the money he had sent for. He looked at her, plainly asking with his eyes an explanation.

"I knew, signor," said Marie, "that there is one who since you first spoke to me is jealous of you. I found tonight that he would attack you and watched the place. I saw him come in here and followed him. I heard you call for a messenger to go for money. I did not believe Giovanni would rob, but I thought it best to go with the boy. Giovanni disappointed me. He waylaid us and demanded the money, but when he knew I had it he upbraid me and went away."

"So you are disappointed in your lover, Marie—that he should rob, but not that he should murder?"

"The one who was for money and the other for love."

"I see. There is a great difference." The matter being explained, Wilcox lost his apprehension. Since there appeared to be but one man concerned, he resolved, armed with the carving knife he had engaged, to go up to his hotel. Having paid his record, he set out in the darkness and arrived with out being molested.

The next day Wilcox sent a note to the father of Marie that he would furnish the means to send the girl to school. The offer was accepted, and she went for three years to a convent, at the end of which time she married and emigrated to America.

Wilcox at the request of the girl who had saved him did not report matter to the police.

RUNNERS, TROTTERS AND PACERS AT FAIR

Best Runners In the East Will Battle For Purses Monday—Harness Racing Balance of Week.

Racing at the Trenton fair this year will mean more than it ever has meant in the years that have passed, because runners and steeplechasers are to be added to the program.

The regular speed program of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will not only be maintained, but it has been elaborated on in such a manner that even old fair patrons will be forced to say: "This is real racing. I did not think it was possible for a fair to do things this way."

However, Secretary Margerum has gone the limit this fall and given instructions to Race Secretary Horace P. Murphy to arrange a full afternoon's sport of running events for Monday. Racing on the big tracks around New York ended Sept. 1, which makes it possible for Mr. Murphy to bring to Trenton some of the best runners in the east. Trenton is the first fair to take up the running game in regulation style.

There has been running at fairs ever since fairs were first held, but that is not the sort of running to be seen at the Trenton fair. This will be the real thing, precisely the same as conducted on all regular running tracks and under the direction of men who have directed running races on the greatest tracks in the United States and Canada.

B. C. Smith, racing secretary at Sheepshead Bay, will be the clerk of the scales, and one of the best starters in the country has been engaged to look after that important task. There will be five dashes and a steeplechase event.

In the old days of racing at Monmouth park and other New Jersey tracks the entire country turned its attention to Jersey running races, and the sort of races that were the order of the day at that time will again be seen in connection with the fair this year. It is an innovation that will certainly be appreciated, as it will furnish some of the fastest and most exciting sport imaginable.

The barrier will be used and all of the other track necessities to be found on the country's most up to date tracks.

The entries will close at the track Saturday, Sept. 24, and the first race will be called Monday afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

Last year it was admitted generally all over the east that Trenton had the classiest race meet of the year on a half mile track. This was due to the efforts of Race Secretary Murphy, who secured a wonderful field of horses to participate in the many classes. The track was made over and was found to be faster than in former years, and all of the conditions were more favorable to the horsemen, who are all coming back again this year.

Secretary Murphy says that he has been favored with greater success this year in the way of getting real top-notchers to enter. He says his list contains the names of three score of horses that have been making half mile track history this season, and, in addition to this, he has a hundred or more horses, some of them unknown and others just coming into prominence. Every race will be filled to the limit, and if it is possible to get better sport than was witnessed last season the horses this year should provide it.

Fourteen races make up the four days' program, with Wednesday and Thursday the big days, as usual. The fastest classes are the 2:12 pace and the 2:14 trot.

Horsemen will find great improvement in the new stables recently built and also in other conditions pertaining to the races.

The new grand stand, a marvel of comfort and convenience, will afford a perfect view of the races from each seat.

A new judges' stand has been built to take the place of the old one, which was destroyed by fire. The new stand is intended to give comfort to the judges and to permit an unobstructed view of the race course from every part of the grand stand, clubhouse, paddock and pavilion. The stand is of steel construction, and when the judges are in their places they will be about six feet above the ground. Over the heads of the judges will be a portable roof which can be put up or taken down, as desired.

So with a fast track, a field of more than 200 entries, a program that could not be improved upon, Trenton stands in line to have a light harness meet that will be talked of for years to come.

It will be of interest to horsemen to know that the entrance fee for the trotting and pacing races has been fixed at 25¢ per cent instead of the 5¢ per cent that prevails generally all over the country. The classes and purses follow:

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| TUESDAY.                              |       |
| 2:12 class trotting .....             | \$500 |
| 2:22 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| 2:10 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| WEDNESDAY.                            |       |
| 2:17 class trotting .....             | \$500 |
| 2:21 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| 2:15 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| Two and three year old trotters ..... | 400   |
| THURSDAY.                             |       |
| 2:14 class trotting .....             | \$500 |
| 2:17 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| 2:12 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| 2:12 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| FRIDAY.                               |       |
| 2:14 class trotting .....             | \$500 |
| 2:17 class trotting .....             | 500   |
| 2:12 class trotting .....             | 500   |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

**ORPHANS' COURT**  
In the matter of the estate of Michael J. Leary, deceased.  
On petition for sale of lands to pay debts.

Order  
Ida Leary, administratrix of Michael J. Leary, deceased, having exhibited under oath, a true account of the personal estate and debts of said intestate whereby it appears that the personal estate of Michael J. Leary, is insufficient to pay his debts and requesting the aid of the court in the premises.

It is thereupon on this twenty-second day of July, 1910, ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Michael J. Leary, deceased, appear before this court at the Court House in the City of New Brunswick on the twenty-ninth day of September, nineteen hundred and ten, at 10 a. m., to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Michael J. Leary, deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

Witness Adrian Lyon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of July, 1910.

Adrian Lyon, Judge.  
Peter F. Daly, Surrogate. 7-30-7t

P. J. MONAGHAN

**PLUMBING, HEATING, ROOFING, METAL CEILINGS SHEET IRON WORK**  
Jobbing Promptly Attended to

OFFICE:  
120 DAVID STREET, SOUTH AMBOY (FORMERLY DR. NEAGHAN'S)

E. R. BROWN

DEALER IN  
**Business Wagons and Carriages**  
164 MAIN STREET

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
Copyrights &c.  
Any one sending a drawing and description will promptly receive a free opinion as to whether an invention is patentable or not. (Communist, consistently confidential. \$1,000.00 on Patents sent free. (Not a money order or check.)  
Patents taken in U. S. & Foreign Countries. Receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 255 W. 4th St., Washington, D. C.

**A. T. K.**  
(Successor to J. H. Wholesale and Retail)  
**Superior PAINTS and OIL**  
VARNISHES COLORED KALSOMINES BEVER GOLD LEAF AND BRONZES.  
OLE AGENT FOR  
**Chilton & Lucas Paints WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS**  
Try our "Nomoredust"  
**WALL PAPER**  
and Picture Moulding.  
Corner First and Stockton Streets, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.  
Tel. Call 146-J

**MACHINE SE**  
Engines, Boilers, and Machin of all kinds rope  
MODEL PLUMBING GAS FITT STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATL  
Barton Side Feed Boiler  
**V. NEWELL JAMES, Pro**  
Corner Second and Stockton Streets  
McCALL PATTERNS  
10 15 FIVE HIGHER  
50 YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN  
McCALL PATTERNS  
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.  
McCALL'S MAGAZINE  
More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 10 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.  
WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS  
Agents: Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address THE McCALL CO., 238 to 244 W. 57th St., NEW YORK

**COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" Carpets and Furniture**  
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING  
"OVER HALF A CENTURY IN BUSINESS."  
73 & 75 MARSH ST. NEWARK, N. J.  
FEATURES: "The Portland Range," the KING of Ranges. Cowperthwait Sanitary Bedding—Our Own Production. The Old Reliable Sewing Machine—Sold on Easy Payments.  
**READY!**  
The Pick of FALL'S Latest, Most Attractive and Worthiest Ideas in FURNITURE, Carpets, Rugs, and Everything ELSE for Housekeeping  
Newest Patterns—but the same OLD Standard of LOWEST PRICES and the EASIEST TERMS known the Furniture trade  
Every Price in Plain Figures. Pay Cash Take 10% Off, or, Use Credit and Take 4 or More to Pay.  
**COWPERTHWAIT & VAN**  
FOUNDED BY AMOS H. VAN HORN CO.

TERMS:—ONE YEAR: \$1 IN ADVANCE

Entered in the Post Office at South Amboy as second class mail matter.

Administrators, Executors and Guardians will please bear in mind that this journal is a legal newspaper and therefore a proper medium for the publication of their notices.

All communications or items of news received by us must be accompanied by the signature of the writer to insure publication.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910

### WHO ARE THESE CRITICS?

Who comprise this "quite a number of taxpayers of this city" who have gone in vain to that fountainhead of all wisdom, the South Amboy correspondent of the Perth Amboy Evening News, to inquire what has become of their money? Are they political gnomes who take this method of raising a doubt in the minds of the people as to the efficiency or honesty of the present administration, regardless of facts or are they merely figments of a two nimble and somewhat careless imagination?

At any rate, whoever they may be, the questions they have raised have been answered clearly, forcibly and with irresistible logic by Mayor Scully in the news columns of the Citizen today and we sincerely hope that every taxpayer, regardless of party affiliation will carefully read and digest his Honor's plain statement of facts.

No one can deny that there is no man in the city better qualified to express an opinion upon the subjects referred to than Mayor Thomas J. Scully.

Appropos of the closing sentiment of the Mayor's letter permit us to suggest that we bury the croaker out in the woods in a beautiful hole in the ground where the woodpecker pecks and the bumble-bee hums and the straddle bug straddles around. He is no good to the city push; too impractical, stingy and dead, but he wants the whole earth, and all of its crust and the stars that shine overhead. Then hustle him off to the bumble-bee's roost and bury him deep in the ground; he's of no use here, get him out of the way, and make room for the man that is sound.

### "PLEASE STOP MY—"

A newspaper is a great national book. It penetrates into the heart of nearly every family and silently does its work. It can drop the same idea into the minds of thousands of people at the same time. There are many people who read nothing else, almost no one reads that does not read the newspaper and hence, as an advertising medium it is by far the cheapest, and best; and every business man who wishes to prosper and become a power in the land will have to keep the word "advertise" constantly before him; take advantage of it on every hand; don't let an opportunity pass to make your name and business favorably known. Every advertisement inserted attracts the eye of the outside world, and nothing else tends more towards the growth of a city.

"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is duty—please stop my—" Whisky? "Oh, no; times are not hard enough for that. But there is something else that costs me a large amount every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—" Ribbons, jewelry ornaments and trinkets? "No, no, not those, but I must retrench somewhere. Please stop my—" Tobacco, cigars, snuff? "Not these at all, but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction. Please stop my—" Tea, coffee and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, not these. I must think of something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs \$1.00 a year. Please stop my paper. That will carry me through the year easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brain."

### The Bee's Market Basket.

Every bee carries his market basket around his hind legs. Any one examining the body of the bee through a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs on the surface, the hairs approaching each other at the tips, so as to form a sort of cage. This is the bee's basket, and into it after a successful journey he will cram enough pollen to last him for two or three days.

They counter who believe they can. Vergh.

### TO OUR SCANDINAVIAN FRIENDS

Beginning Sunday, the 24th of July, in Bundessa Hall, corner of Porter and Main streets, South Amboy, a series of preaching services will be held every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Admission free. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

## PERSONAL

Short Items Appertaining to People We Know.

Harry S. Minnick leaves Amboy tonight for a ten days' trip to Chicago.

Friends have received word from Mrs. John Buckle, who is sojourning at Atlantic City, that she is enjoying herself very much.

Miss Anna Miller of John street, has spent the past week at Point Pleasant.

Mr. Bechtel of Bordentown, was in this city on Saturday to spend the day with his brother, James H. Bechtel, of Second street.

Mrs. Fanny McCutchen of Germantown, Pa., and her grandson returned home on Saturday after spending a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. John Kahe, of Gordon street.

Thomas Gelsinon of the yard mason's office, is taking his ten days' vacation.

Miss Gillian Mince of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Manion.

James Sanford of Jersey City, is spending a few days with his uncle, James White of Broadway.

Mrs. Laura Liming of Paterson, formerly of this city, is spending a few days with her daughter in John street.

R. C. Stephenson, Cashier of the First National Bank, entered upon his two weeks' vacation Saturday. With Mrs. Stephenson he went to Asbury Park to spend a few days.

Miss Elizabeth Callahan of Tenant, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sutliff of Pine avenue, the past week.

Mrs. Cook has sufficiently improved in the hospital in Brooklyn so that she has been brought home and is fairly on the way to complete recovery.

### MAKES EVERYBODY HAPPY

We have the goods if you want it. Good wholesome up-to-date Butter Nut Bread fresh every day, which makes everybody happy when they eat it. From Mullin's Wagon.

## L. BRIECS

Perth Amboy's Oldest, Largest and Most Complete Outfitter to Men and Boys.

## "Manhattan" SHIRT SALE

Your opportunity "is now."

Can you afford to let this offer get by you?

All \$1.00 Shirts, now - - 89c

All \$1.50-\$1.65 Shirts, now \$1.25

All \$2.00-\$2.50 Shirts, now 1.48

All \$3.00-\$3.50 Shirts, now 2.48

In all shirting materials from percales to silks, with collars attached or detached, white or fancy, French cuffs or detached.

### Straw Hats

Last call—any Hat in the store

\$1.00

L. BRIECS,  
91 Smith St.  
Perth Amboy.

## PLAIN MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Woodrow Wilson Well Fitted For the Governorship.

HE IS A TYPICAL JERSEYMAN.

Grandfather Was a Country Editor and His Father a Country Clergyman—He Demands Equal Opportunity in Education and in Life—His Human Sympathies and Aspirations.

What sort of man is Woodrow Wilson anyhow?

Is he a paragon of austere virtues who never made a mistake and who never will, or is he a mere man who simply averages up well?

We all know that Washington on occasion used a quiet "cuss" word and that Lincoln at a war council pulled off his boot and scratched his heel.

Both Washington and Lincoln had so much love and regard for their fellow men that they adopted largely the habits and demeanor of their fellow men. Their natures forbade their doing anything else. They loved to live the lives of the common people because they loved the common people, and while in intellect and ideals they were far superior to the average man, yet they were humble, so humble that they affected no outward show of superiority, because each felt that he himself was but one of the people.

Some of those who have tried to tell about Woodrow Wilson now that he is before the people of New Jersey as a probable governor make a picture of him that doesn't give any fair notion of the plain man, with habits of



WOODROW WILSON.

life and sympathies in common with others, uncommon only in his breadth of vision and height of ideal. Such a picture fails to include the human side of the man, and this failure is responsible for many of the false notions that have led some to condemn him when they ought in fact to be his most earnest supporters.

Woodrow Wilson, first of all, a thoroughgoing Jerseyman. He has been a Jerseyman for twenty years. He has been connected with New Jersey's most famous institution for twenty years. He married a woman whose forefathers had been New Jersey people in Mercer and Monmouth counties since the Revolution.

Woodrow Wilson, his life and character and sympathies, belong to New Jersey as certainly as does Princeton university, as certainly as Trenton or Newark or Camden or Jersey City does or as its smiling seacoast or productive fields or wooded mountains or cranberry marshes belong to New Jersey. He is a part of that infinitely complex, infinitely varied and tremendously progressive community which makes this one of the Union's most unique commonwealths.

Abraham Lincoln is Wilson's ideal American. In one of his books he speaks of Lincoln as "the supreme American of our history" and declares that "Lincoln never ceased to be a common man; that was the source of his strength."

And all along through Wilson's busy life, in all his books, in his work at Princeton, in his daily associations with his neighbors, great and small, in his lectures and in his daily conversation he has shown himself to be in sympathy with the common people. And, like Lincoln and Washington and other great but humble men, he proves it by living a life of simplicity, by living and loving just such a life as the millions of his fellow men are compelled to live.

The common welfare that is his chief concern, and from his first speeches and writings to his last that theme, that desire, runs like a golden thread through all his utterances.

There is one of the admirable traits that make him lovable to most men; he sympathizes naturally with the underdog. It is a trait that proves him to be a man with a heart. And the heart goes with him into all his undertakings, is disclosed in all his books and is a larger part of his life.

He hates the political machine that grows fat on the backs of the

masses of the little fellows, the common fellows, are going hungry because deprived of their natural rights.

Woodrow Wilson is a firm and consistent believer in the rights of labor. His sympathies are with the working men, and this statement is made in the face of the recent resolutions in which the state body of organized labor of New Jersey condemned him as unfriendly.

Woodrow Wilson believes that the men who labor in shops and factories have a right to band themselves together to resist the aggressions of organized capital, and it is safe to say that in every contest between capital and labor he instinctively and impulsively takes the side of the under dog.

It is a strange thing that organized labor of New Jersey should condemn such a man. It is a strange thing that organized labor should pass resolutions against such a man without making a single direct effort to ascertain his views on labor questions.

It is still a stranger thing that organized labor should base such action on one or two mere disconnected scraps from his lectures when his whole life and character constitute a perfect pledge that his innate sympathies are with the men and women who toil, with the men and women who struggle against hardships and courageously strive toward success and progress in spite of burdens and in spite of adversities and discouragements.

Woodrow Wilson NOT a friend of the men who labor?

Read this incident, absolutely truthful in every detail:

A stonemason who had been working on one of the university buildings at Princeton appeared early one morning at the door of the Wilson residence and asked to see "Mr. Wilson." He was at once shown into Wilson's private room and was greeted as cordially as if he had been an honest millionaire come to make a great gift to the university.

The stonemason had a story to tell, and he found no difficulty in telling it to Wilson. It was about a student who had been boarding at the house where he was staying and whom he had been observing for some time. The student was a western boy who was striving to make his way through college. He had to work to support himself while keeping up his studies, and he underwent many hardships and deprived himself of many of the bare necessities of life in order to support himself in school. Thus he studied under a heavy handicap, and when the examinations came he failed.

The stonemason who had witnessed his struggles and his failure was so touched that as he told his story to Wilson the tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Tell him to come up and see me; I want to talk to him," said Wilson.

The sequel came to light months afterward. Wilson laid the student's case before the faculty in such a way that the boy got another chance. The president of the university helped him in his preparations for another try at the examinations, and the youth, his courage and hope renewed, plunged into his studies with determination and a few weeks later passed the examinations with credit.

Similar stories could be told by scores of poor young men who have gone to Princeton. They constitute but a meager illustration of the man's sympathy and kindly regard for the men who struggle against adversity.

Woodrow Wilson is of Scotch-Irish descent.

His grandfather was a country newspaper editor in early Ohio days, who made a success of his business—made his newspaper so influential that President Jackson offered him a good political job. But Grandfather Wilson was independent as well as influential. He liked his independence better than a soft political snap, and he turned down President Jackson's offer.

Woodrow Wilson's father was a country clergyman in western Pennsylvania and later in Virginia. The recognition of his abilities took him from the parsonage to a chair in a theological seminary.

Woodrow Wilson himself was born in Virginia fifty-three years ago. His boyhood was much like the boyhood of other men. He played his pranks and cut his pesky capers just like other boys. He fought his share of fights, received his share of bloody noses and was spanked and spoiled and scolded and loved just like other boys.

In due time Wilson's father sent him to Princeton. It was written of him years ago that in his student days "he knew every kind of man and every kind of man knew him and liked him." It was also written of him that "he early showed an intolerance of mere book knowledge. He wanted to understand the workings of man in a mass and individually."

He has these same traits today, just the same as thirty years ago.

Young Wilson became manager of the Princeton football team and editor of the Princetonian.

Well, he was graduated from Princeton, took two or three degrees from other institutions, earned a bit of reputation as a college orator, became an enthusiast in the study of politics, fell in love with a girl and married her, then settled down and wrote a book on "Congressional Government," all before he had reached the age of thirty.

Then he wrote other books, held two or three professorships, one of three years in Bryn Mawr; went to Princeton twenty years ago, gaining steadily in appreciation until eight years ago, when he became president of the university. He has helped to make Princeton one of the most famous universities in the world.

## Special Sale for Saturday

—AT—  
**J. MONAGHAN'S**  
BUTCHER SHOP  
113 David Street.

Prime Rib Roast - 12 & 14c

Pot Roast - 10c and 12c

Leg of Spring Lamb - 16c

Chickens Killed to Order

Quality and Weight Guaranteed  
Tel. 26-J

### SEASIDE SOUVENIRS.

Plants and Shells Utilized in Making Attractive Articles.

If your vacation is to be passed at the seaside, especially if you have small children who must be amused, set them to collecting shells of different kinds, which you can turn into souvenirs for the home friends at small cost.

One young woman is collecting for a dressmaker friend a large number of pebbles in different sizes. These will be used instead of the lead weights or shot that in light frocks so often show a dark shadow, even through several thicknesses of material.

She is also gathering clam shells the largest she can find, which when well scrubbed and tied up by the dozen or half dozen make welcome gifts to housekeepers, who can use them for individual pate dishes.

To a brother who is fond of botany and has not had an opportunity to be much at the shore she will give a collection of the choicest seaweeds she can find on a summer ramble. These are mounted on blotting paper, then carefully transferred to loose sheets of paper of equal size provided with holes at the back for binding.

Where it is impossible to preserve the color of the weeds, the girl who has a pretty knack with water colors has made a sketch of them from nature, copying the tones carefully. On each page is written the date, place and time of finding the seaweeds.

Another friend, who is an amateur gardener in a small way and likes to propagate her own plants, will be taken a flour sack filled with the sea sand which is needed to mix with potting soil. This can be stowed in a corner of a trunk to save expressage. For a hostess who entertains often there will be a set of seaside favors to be used at a dinner for place cards. Scallop shells of equal size have holes bored at each side and the center of lower edge and are tied together with baby ribbons in three fluffy bows with bangers. Inside the shells are placed a couple of small pebbles to rattle, or there can be a quotation or conundrum bearing on the sea or seaside pursuits instead.

### Lapland Reindeers.

In April the Lapp lets his reindeer loose to wander as they please, and when the mosquitoes begin to abound, about midsummer, he collects his herd simply by catching one deer, fitting it with a bell and trusting to instinct, which leads the animals to gather into herds for protection against the mosquitoes, to do the rest. In a cool summer, when mosquitoes are few, this instinct does not come into play, and it is almost impossible to bring the reindeer together.

I speak the truth, not so much as I would, but as much as I dare, and I dare a little the more as I grow older. —Montaigne.

## WILLIAM MOORE Carpenter and Builder,

69 Catharine St., South Amboy.

Estimates Cheerfully Given

Get Your Cesspool or Vault Cleaned By the

## Orderless Excavator

Prices—Single Closets, \$1.00; Double Closets \$5.00; Cesspools, \$2.00 per tank load.

DAVID QUINLAN, Henry St

## D. F. RYAN Carpenter and Builder

Estimates Given  
152 Henry St.

## STEPHEN J. MORAN

SPECIAL AGENT

186 David St., South Amboy, N. J.

VAN VLIET & KEER, Managers, - Newark, N. Ordinary Department

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

## GEO. M. HARPER Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating

Estimates Furnished

AGENT FOR ALFRED PEATS PRIZE WALL PAPER

George Street, South Amboy

P. O. Box 251 6-25-5

## PACKARD Means THOROUGH

In everything pertaining to business education.

ALL COMMERCIAL BRANCHES

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION Enter at any time without disadvantage. NO SOLICITORS

52 years of faithful work

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 6

Packard Commercial School

Fourth Ave. and 23rd St., New York

Subway station at the door. Special commutation rates on all railroads to students of the Packard Commercial School.

## PERTH AMBOY HARDWARE CO.

160 SMITH STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

We Carry a Full Line of

## STEAM, GAS AND WATER FITTINGS AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL and BUILDERS' HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

## TOOLS FOR ALL TRADESMEN HOUSE FURNISHING GOOD



The Most Industrious Store in  
Newark—The City of Industry

# Are You Coming To Our Big Birthday Party

Broad, New and Halsey Sts. Newark

## SOUTH AMBOY CITIZEN

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910

### A Barbarian.

D. D. Mann, the Canadian railroad builder, had a sensational career, beginning as an axman in the Canadian lumber woods.

Early in life Mann visited Europe on a business mission and at a dinner one night became involved in a quarrel with a Russian nobleman. Next day he received a call from one of the nobleman's friends, bearing an invitation to a duel. "If he doesn't like what I said to him, let him come up and tell me so," said Mann. "He can come a-running, too, and carry any size gun he likes."

The friend explained that would never do. Nothing but the regular thing on the field of honor would do.

"Oh, all right!" said Mann. "I've been fighting duels all my life. But I'll have to insist on using my national weapon—a sixteen pound double bladed ax."

The friend went away holding up his hands at the barbarian. That night the nobleman met Mann. He was about the size of a grasshopper. Mann is something over six feet high and four wide, with no fat. "I fight you, m'soo," said the nobleman, "with the weapon of any civilized nation, but I be hanged if I commit suicide."

### His Business Ability.

In the Adirondacks lives a man too lazy to work, but evidently of great business ability. One winter when he was sitting around smoking his family came so near starvation that some of his neighbors, who could ill afford to help him, took up a collection and bought for the suffering family a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork and a load of wood. They were not considerate enough to cut the wood, but the business man knew how to manage. He hired some of the neighbors who had not contributed to his donation to cut the wood and paid them with half the pork and half the flour. Lippincott's.

## A. T. KERR

(Successor to J. H. WALLACE)  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Superior PAINTS and OILS

VARNISHES COLORS  
KALOMINES BRUSHES  
GOLD LEAF AND BRONZES.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Chilton & Lucas Paints  
WINDOW AND GLASS  
PICTURE "Nonpareil"

WALL PAPER  
and Picture Moulding.

107 First and Second Streets,  
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.  
Tel. Call 148-J

## "BACK TO THE FARM"

### VI.—Farming—The Young Man's Opportunity.

By C. V. GREGORY.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

THE young man on the threshold of life the question of "What shall I do with myself?" comes demanding an answer. During the past fifty years the call of the city to the ambitious young man has been insistent. Today the country is calling for men with ambition and energy and faith in its possibilities. To such men it offers unequalled opportunities.

The opportunities of the farm are not limited in size or extent. The young man with capital who is looking



YOUNG FARMER ON HIS WAY TO MARKET  
WITH A LOAD OF SHEEP.

for a business opening finds it on the farm. The farm offers him the opportunity to exercise his executive ability by managing broad acres and herds that number in the thousands. If his taste runs to quality rather than quantity it offers him chances in the pure bred stock business for the broadest use of his money and talents. There is no occupation more fascinating than the molding of living animals to make them conform to an ideal of perfection. There is opportunity for long continued study of blood lines; there are months and years of anxious waiting to see the results of the union of certain families; there are moments of disappointment when an animal fails to develop as well as expected. But greatest of all is the joy of success when the breeder's efforts are crowned with an animal a little nearer perfection than has been produced before. The man who can see such an animal march out of a crowded show ring with the purple ribbon without a feeling that at least in a measure he has achieved success has ambitions that are indeed hard to satisfy. The pure bred business has some pitfalls, but to the man who enters it with good judgment and an ambition to succeed it offers financial returns that can be expected in few other occupations.

To the young man starting without capital the farm offers unequalled opportunities. The young man with a few friends and a reputation for industry and honesty finds it easy to rent a farm and borrow enough capital to equip it. There is a risk to run, of course. But what is a risk to a young man with strength and ambition? Well considered risks are essential to success in almost any line, and to the young farmer they are an incentive to greater effort. Now that prices of farm products have reached a profitable level paying off the debt is a matter of but a few years. Buying the farm itself is by no means impossible, even in the most fertile sections of the corn belt.

Hundreds of farmers are looking for managers for farms that vary in size and equipment to suit the fancy of any one. This line offers some of the greatest opportunities to the young man without capital. The salaries at first may seem small as compared with some of those offered in the city. Usually they include board and incidentals, however. There is a better chance to lay up money on the farm at \$50 a month than in the city at twice that amount. For the man who can "make good" the first year's salary is hardly an indication of what is to follow. Most landowners are willing to advance the salary as fast as the manager shows his ability. Better yet, they are willing to entrust more of the responsibility to his hands and to give him more capital, so that he can achieve greater results. In most cases after a man has shown what he is worth it is easy for him to get a share of the net profits in addition to his salary. In many cases it is easy to get in on a partnership basis. In either case the manager is an independent as if he owned the farm, and the chances for financial success are nearly as great.

The great advantage of a position of this kind or, in fact, of any kind of farm work is that there are so many chances to invest money as fast as it is made.

The young man who has a dozen places to invest every dollar. This is the same incentive to saving, and savings suggest prosperity for the individual and the nation.

It is the great opportunity of the young man who is looking for a business opening finds it on the farm. The farm offers him the opportunity to exercise his executive ability by managing broad acres and herds that number in the thousands. If his taste runs to quality rather than quantity it offers him chances in the pure bred stock business for the broadest use of his money and talents. There is no occupation more fascinating than the molding of living animals to make them conform to an ideal of perfection. There is opportunity for long continued study of blood lines; there are months and years of anxious waiting to see the results of the union of certain families; there are moments of disappointment when an animal fails to develop as well as expected. But greatest of all is the joy of success when the breeder's efforts are crowned with an animal a little nearer perfection than has been produced before. The man who can see such an animal march out of a crowded show ring with the purple ribbon without a feeling that at least in a measure he has achieved success has ambitions that are indeed hard to satisfy. The pure bred business has some pitfalls, but to the man who enters it with good judgment and an ambition to succeed it offers financial returns that can be expected in few other occupations.

is yet far from being reached. There is a little chance to lose money on land provided it is wisely invested. It is the lack of knowledge of what constitutes a good farm that makes land an unsafe investment for the city man. There may be some honest land agents, but unfortunately they have no trademark to distinguish them from the other variety. To buy land without seeing it is a painful way of parting with hard earned money. As for the promised profits, they usually find their way to the pockets of the land agent, leaving the investor a sadder and wiser man.

Between 1900 and 1906 the average increase in the value of the farm land in the United States was 38 per cent. Between 1900 and 1910 much of the land in the western part of the Mississippi valley doubled in value. With a system of farming that keeps up the fertility prices will go higher rather than lower.

The man who owns a farm has continual opportunities to put his money into better fences, better stock and better buildings. He has opportunities to invest in more land at home or farther west.

From a financial standpoint farming offers opportunities to young men that are duplicated in few other callings. Farming as a profession is new, and its ranks are still far from full. The young farmer is not entering an overcrowded calling where he must combine with his fellows and boost prices unnaturally in order to make a bare living. In agriculture there are room and opportunity for all. The country is throbbing with the vitality of a new awakened life. The passport is ambition, and the reward is success.

It is not the call of money alone that is turning the ambitious young man to the farm. A calling that can offer no reward but a financial one is scarcely worthy of the name. The chief call of the city has been the call of the dollar combined with the call of the crowd. Better roads and a denser population have enabled the country to offer a social life which is superior to that of the city. Higher prices and scientific methods have enabled it to duplicate the financial rewards of the city. In addition, it offers to the young man the opportunity to live the broadest, fullest life of which he is capable. It offers him a business he can call his own and an independence which he could gain in the city only after a lifetime of toil. The greatest need of most rural communities just now is leaders—men who can demonstrate on their own farms the possibilities of scientific agriculture; men who understand the possibilities and the need of a broader community life.

The stories of some of the young men who heeded the call of the country and gave themselves to the development of their community read like romances. A dozen years or so ago a little Massachusetts community was on the downhill road. The nearby cities had sapped it of its strength and vigor. Infidelious cropping had taken away much of the fertility of the soil, and the people had lost all ambition and were content to let things drift from bad to worse. About this time a young man, a son of one of the farmers, graduated from an agricultural college. He received a tempting offer from the department of agriculture to take up work at Washington. A brother in Iowa wrote him a glowing invitation to come to the fertile lands of the middle west. He rejected both offers and went home.

The most optimistic resident would have laughed at the idea of there being any opportunity there. But the young man went to work. He did not lecture to the neighbors or advise them. He merely set out to show them what the impoverished land was capable of. He made the old farm pay, and its dilapidation changed to an air of prosperity. His neighbors gradually began to follow his methods and to catch some of his spirit. The community started to go forward instead of backward. As soon as he could spare the time from his farm the young farmer set about reorganizing the village school. He gave one corner of



THERE IS NO LINE OF FARMING MORE FASCINATING THAN THE BREEDING OF PURE BRED LIVER STOCK.

his farm for a school garden. He invited the preacher out to his farm and got him out of the atmosphere of dead theology into the spirit of living progress. The preacher caught the spirit, and the church came to be an aid in the forward movement. Gradually the whole community became modernized. The people grasped the opportunities to which they were blind until some one opened their eyes.

The young man who can go into a community and by his indomitable courage and strong faith bring about a change like this has succeeded in the truest sense of the word. It is success of this kind, coupled with the sense of a happy life and a comfort in competence, that the country of the young man today

## Metamorphosed

By DOROTHEA HALE

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

The manager of burlesque opera sat at his desk. He had given out that he needed one who could take a woman's part to act, dance and sing. A girl about twenty years old, comely, with a good figure and a bright face, entered. "Dance?" asked the manager.

The girl replied by pirouetting about in good style.

"Sing?"

She ran the scale. Her voice was a full, round soprano and very sweet. The range was remarkable.

"Act?"

She recited a passage in a well known play.

"You are engaged."

Miss Fredrica Harrow proved a success. She had in her a certain spirit of delivery that was especially appropriate to the parts she took. One role she played was that of a female Mephistopheles. When the audience left the theater after the performance they felt that they had been under the influence of a deliciously bad girl.

One Sunday morning the manager went to church. It is possible for a manager of a burlesque troupe to go to church and with religious motives. But this manager did not go with such motives. He went because he had heard that in the choir was a remarkably fine tenor. The services opened with a tenor solo. The manager was astonished. There was Miss Harrow in man's clothes. He not only recognized her by her face, but through her voice, which was Miss Harrow's lower notes.

But there was one difference between Miss Harrow soprano and Miss Harrow tenor. The latter was as heavenly as the former was devilish. She sang an "Ave Maria," and it seemed that an angel rather than a mortal was praying to the Virgin. The manager did not wonder that the tenor was exciting attention. But he had no use for him in burlesque opera. He expressed the good, and with that the manager was not concerned.

"Where were you last night?" asked the manager the next day when Miss Harrow came to rehearsal.

"At home."

The manager said no more. He had slept over the tenor's identity and had come to the conclusion that he could not be Miss Harrow.

Not long after that a man in his troupe fell sick, and there was no one to take his part.

"How low are his lowest notes?" asked Fredrica.

The manager told her, and she said that she thought she could take the part. He also asked her to sing the lower notes, but she said she couldn't jump right into them; she must get it by practice. She left him, agreeing to be ready for the part when required.

Miss Harrow in man's clothes was a very different person from Miss Harrow in woman's clothes. In the first place, instead of singing the part in a low soprano voice, she sang it as a tenor. In the second, she made a failure in her action. Instead of being adapted to burlesque, she sang as if she were in oratorio.

"What the dickens is the matter with you?" said the manager after the first act. "Your singing is all right—indeed, it's a wonder for a woman—but you act as if you were preaching a sermon."

Miss Harrow hung her head and looked hurt. However, she finished the performance, and before the manager could catch her to find any more fault with her she had gone home. But the next day when she went into the theater he tackled her.

"There was something funny about your work last night. How did you get down to a real baritone, and what made you act like a clergyman?"

"I told you that with a little practice I could do the low notes, and, as for my acting, the part is different from those I've been playing. It is not a rollicking role."

"And it wasn't taken out of a hymn book, either?"

"I'm sorry. I thought I could take baritone parts sometimes."

"So you can, but not where there's any devilry in them."

In a few weeks the regular baritone was down again.

"I think," said Fredrica, "I can take that role. It's more serious."

"Who'll take your part?"

"I think I can take them both."

"Nonsense!"

"I'll show you how it can be done tomorrow at rehearsal." And she tripped away.

When the rehearsal came and the manager went on to the stage to conduct it he was more bewildered than ever. There were two Fredrica Harrows, fine and superb.

"How's this?" asked the manager, staring from one to the other.

"Permit me," said Fredrica, "to introduce my twin brother, Frederick Harrow. He has a tenor voice."

"Then she admitted that she had substituted him for herself in the man's part; that while she was all frolic he was religiously emotional."

"Well," said the manager, "I want you two. I have a scheme for an opera involving a transformation scene, man metamorphosed to woman and woman metamorphosed back to man. You two will do it to perfection."

And that the twins appeared in a scene, man metamorphosed to woman and woman metamorphosed back to man. You two will do it to perfection.

## HIGH-GRADE Pianos!

F. W. STEINS,  
Stevens Avenue, near Main Street,  
SOUTH AMBOY

## YOU MAY BEGIN YOUR EDUCATION AT ANY TIME

Our system of instruction is such that a student may begin any day and have exactly the same course as those who began earlier or later.

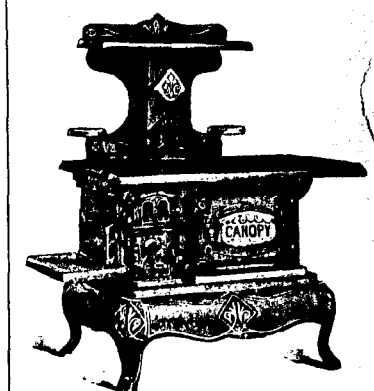
This is of special importance to those living in the country.

WE FIT YOU FOR BUSINESS

by giving you the actual practice of business. What business houses expect of you, you learn here.

Trainer's Business College,  
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

## WORLD RENOWNED IS THE CANOPY RANGE



It is known in every city, town, village and hamlet. None know it but to praise it.

It is made in a variety of styles and sizes, at various prices.

JAMES CARBERRY,  
SOLE AGENT FOR  
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY

P. J. MONAGHAN

PLUMBING, HEATING,

ROOFING, METAL CEILING

SHEET IRON WORK

Jobbing Promptly Attended to

OFFICE:  
120 DAVID STREET, SOUTH AMBOY  
(FORMERLY DR. MEAGHAN'S)

WM. T. HAMMELL,  
PAINTER and PAPERHANGER

The pure lead and oil user. I also sell Wall Paper. Get my estimate before painting, for pure material and the best of work.

68 Second Street,

P. O. Box 262, South Amboy

PHILLIP SULLIVAN,  
PLUMBER, STEAM

AND GAS FITTER,

Stevens Avenue, South Amboy.

Now prepared to do all kinds of plumbing.

All work done as it should be. Estimates cheerfully given. Prices as low as is consistent with class work.

F. E. DeGraw,

Real Estate and

Insurance Broker

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office, Post Office Building.

Telephone (Office, 107-B; Residence, 14)