

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., IS THE TENTH TOWN TO PRESENT HERE ITS CLAIMS AS AN IDEAL SPOT FOR A COMMUTER'S HOME.



BLOOMFIELD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

CHARMS OF BLOOMFIELD THE TENTH TOWN OF SERIES TO PRESENT ITS HOME ATTRACTIONS.

CHAIRMAN OF TOWN COUNCIL SAYS IT IS AN IDEAL SPOT FOR NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN.

The considerations in favor of the selection of suburban homes by business men of this metropolis in Bloomfield, N. J., are set forth by the chairman of the Town Council of that place herewith:

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In compliance with your offer to publish the claims of any municipality within seventy-five miles of Manhattan Island to be considered the most desirable place of residence for a New-York business man and his family, permit me to submit the following: A New-York business man looking for a suburban home has to decide a number of important and perplexing questions, and it is a hard matter to say in what order of importance they come. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that he should be able to go back and forth quickly, comfortably and at any hour of the day or night. The locality should be beautiful, with good water, good drainage and a sewer system. The schools where his children are to be educated should be up to date and thoroughly equipped, and with the most approved methods. There should be good churches, pleasant and agreeable neighbors, with opportunities for amusements and entertainment.

As an ideal spot for a suburban home no better one can be found in the vicinity of New-York than Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. Bloomfield is situated on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie, about eleven miles from New-York. On the two roads there are forty-nine trains to New-York, and an equal number returning, and, as the roads and rolling stock of both roads are of the best, the journey to and from the city is far easier and pleasanter than is the trip of one living uptown, who is compelled to hang on to a strap, or, if fortunate enough to get a seat, to endure the torture of having his toes trodden on at each successive station. Any business office from the Battery to Forty-second-st. can be reached from here in less than an hour by either of these roads.

Bloomfield is one of the oldest towns in New-Jersey, has about ten thousand inhabitants and is situated on soil largely gravel, which gives it absolutely perfect drainage, and the vital statistics show that it is one of the most healthful towns in the State. A new and splendid system of sewers has been introduced within the last five years, and the drinking water is pronounced by the analytical chemist as good as the best.

Of our schools and school system every Bloomfielder is justly proud. We have as fine a lot of school buildings as can be found in the State. There are seven in all, and five of them have been built within ten years at a cost of about \$30,000 each. Our teachers are the best that can be procured, and that they do good and thorough work can be shown by the fact that the graduates of the High School are able to take the entrance examinations at Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Williams, Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley.

During this last year graduates of our High School were pursuing higher courses at Princeton, Williams, Cornell, College of the City of New-York, Mount Holyoke and Smith.

In the kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools we have about twenty-two hundred scholars and sixty teachers. In connection with the Catholic Church there is a fine parochial school and a new schoolhouse is now building.

The church privileges in Bloomfield cannot be surpassed by any other neighboring city or town. We have three Presbyterian churches, one being for Germans, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Catholic, one German Lutheran and an Episcopal Church and a Congregational Church just over the township line in Glen Ridge.

These churches have exceptionally fine pastors, and are in a most flourishing condition, and the most cordial relations exist between them all.

and are in a most flourishing condition, and the most cordial relations exist between them all. In connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, through the liberality of one of its members, there has been erected during the last year a handsome stone building at a cost of more than \$100,000. Part of the building will be devoted to a public library, with more than five thousand volumes.

During the winter months there is carried on by an organization in one of the churches a lecture course open to the public. This course consists of ten entertainments, and we have had such well known speakers and lecturers as Booker T. Washington, George W. Cable, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Maurice D. Babcock, Professor Livingston Burbour, Dwight L. Elmendorf, Ernest Thompson-Suton, Walter A. Wyckoff, Jacob A. Rika, Charles D. Kellger, Marshall Durrah, Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, I. S. N., as well as the Musurgia Singing Club, of New-York, and others. In the last year 60 persons subscribed for the full course of ten entertainments, showing how popular they were. But should entertainment of a different character be desired, we have good theatres in Newark, only half an hour away by trolley, or one can go to New-York and return without being kept up much later than his New-York acquaintances.

We have a national bank, a savings bank, two building and loan associations and a trust company, just formed; free postal delivery, a weekly paper, good telephone and telegraphic service and efficient police and fire departments.

Our rents are low and our real estate values reasonable, while the park in the center of our town cannot be equaled by that of any town in the State. This park, with its beautiful elms, gives Bloomfield the appearance of a New-England town transplanted to New-Jersey.

Bloomfield is peculiarly a town of home builders. Through the appearance of the two building and loan associations a large majority of the houses are occupied by their owners.

Nothing would give Bloomfielders more pleasure than to see a host of your readers come out to our pretty town, become acquainted with our kind-hearted and neighborly citizens, and in due course of time become property owners, and settle down for a long and happy life in one of the most peaceful and pleasant towns in this happy land of ours.

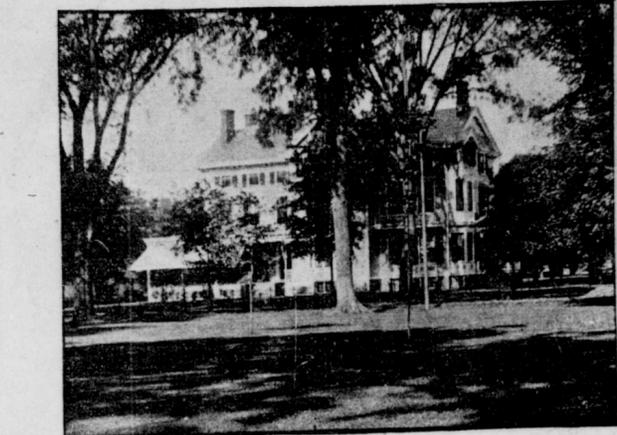
GEORGE PETERSON, Chairman Town Council, Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 30, 1902.

A LOST PARK DEED.

BLOOMFIELD RIP VAN WINKLE TELLS A QUEER TALE OF THE MISSING DOCUMENT.

"So you have never heard of the stolen deed of Bloomfield Common?" The stranger who had entered "Dick" Conlan's cigar store in a futile search of one of the aldermen of this picturesque New-Jersey village shook his head, and would have beaten a retreat into the open if the old man who had put the first question to him had not headed him off again by saying: "Well! Well! Never heard of the stolen deed? But you've seen the Common, that stretch of five acres in the middle of the village, with the big elms, and the handsome houses around it?"

The stranger signified that he had seen the Common, and Mr. Conlan began twisting a fresh cigar. The other members of the Bloomfield Tobacco Parliament, seeing that the spokesman had paused in his story preparatory to telling it in his nine hundred and sixty-fourth time, began filling their pipes from a pile of tobacco shavings which the cigarmaker had tossed to one side. Mr. Conlan picked up one leather looking strip after another, curled it around the hash of fillings and thrust it away. Just as the story teller cleared his throat



HOME OF AMZI DODD, BLOOMFIELD. For twenty-one years Mr. Dodd has been president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

THE SERIES OF PHENOMENA WHICH HAVE RECENTLY OCCURRED—DO THEY FOREBODE MORE DISASTERS?

The volcanic outbreak in the first week of May last in the West Indies, when Mont Pelée on the island of Martinique and La Soufrière on St. Vincent sent forth death and destruction on a terrific scale, has taken a place in human history beside the catastrophes of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and has brought the menace of instability in the earth's crust so strikingly to mind that the series of reported disturbances since in various parts of the world has given many persons an unpleasant impression. Considered together, there would seem to have been an unusual number of shocks and disorders. Mont Pelée gave signs of activity on April 23. Some days before in the Aleutian Islands the underground world was making itself vaguely felt. For on April 10 at Onalaska there were earthquake shocks and a rain of fine volcanic ashes, and it was reported from the island of Unimak that whenever the wind veered to the west it brought volcanic dust.

A week later, on April 18, the town of Quezaltenango, in Guatemala, Central America, was visited by a shock that cost five hundred lives and a population of forty thousand and did great damage to buildings and plantations. Yawning crevices were opened; a stream nearby disappeared and the bridge that spanned it was telescoped. Damage was also done at the adjacent towns of San Marcos, San Pedro, San Juan, Ostuncalco, Tacana, Macatenango and Coyutemango, and at Ocos and Chaperon on the coast coffee plantations were ruined. News came later that the volcano Tacana broke into eruption afterward, destroying one thousand lives at Ratalahuten and half demolishing the town. The next disturbance was in the Pacific, where Kilauca developed more activity than it had known in some years. Smoke and flame began issuing from the crater, accompanied by the usual monotony rumbles.

The next appearance of insecurity was off in North Caucasus, Russia, where on June 7 the village of Cambulata, near the city of Vladikavkaz, was destroyed by a landslide caused by a sudden fissure in the mountainside. During this time the troubled regions in the West Indies were still in action, Mont Pelée being decidedly vigorous. A month later, on July 5, 6 and 7, Salonica, in European Turkey, sustained severe shocks, which caused great alarm to the inhabitants, who took to living in tents, but happily did not result in loss of life. Two days later it was reported that deep sea fish were coming inshore in great numbers in the Gulf of Mexico, and on July 12 Captain George Perks, of the British steamship Istar, reported soundings in the Gulf not in accordance with the charts in the New-Orleans Hydrographic Office. He had found twenty-two and one-half fathoms, for instance, where he should have had eighty-five. It was suggested that this might indicate a buckling in the bed of the Gulf, such as took place at the time of the earthquake of Charleston.

On July 9 a giant geyser of fifty foot spray broke out at Salina Cruz on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Three days after this there were shocks at Caracas and in the interior of Venezuela, considerable damage being done at Guarenas, Valencia and La Guayaba. On the same day a severe shock did damage to all the chief buildings of Bunder-Abbas, Persia. This was laid to the door of the island of Kishm, which had been subject to earthquakes in years before, and from which loud detonations were heard at Bunder-Abbas. The amazing report came to hand on July 20 that during a shower pumice stone particles the size of a pea and of a sulphur odor had fallen in the city of Baltimore.

On July 27, occurred the "twister" shock in the district in Southern California, between Lompoc and Santa Maria. This is still too

fresh in memory to need recital; fissures were opened in the oil fields, springs of water were started where no springs had been before; the Santa Inez River, usually dry at this season, was turned into a freshet, and buildings in Los Alamos and the region generally were destroyed.

More recently the little island of Torishima, Japan, one of the chain extending between Bonin Island and Hondu, was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption. The island was covered with volcanic debris, all the houses disappeared, and, according to the latest dispatches, vessels were unable to approach because of the continuance of the eruption and the submarine explosions accompanying it. The inhabitants, who numbered 150, have probably all perished.

To obtain an expert expression of opinion upon this rather striking series of seismic phenomena a tabular list was submitted by The Tribune to Edmund O. Hovey, assistant curator of the Natural History Museum. Mr. Hovey is thoroughly versed in the subject, has made a study of volcanic outbreaks, has a personal acquaintance with most of the great volcanoes of the world and was sent to Martinique and St. Vincent with the expedition fitted out by the Chamber of Commerce to study and report on the conditions. Mr. Hovey, after reading the list, said that there seemed to have been more disturbances of late than he had actually realized until he saw them thus assembled. "But, though the list makes an impressive array," said Mr. Hovey, "when you come to analyze it some of its formidableness disappears. For instance, consider the regions from which these shocks in the last three months have been reported. They begin in the Aleutian Islands, Central America comes next, then Hawaii, then Russia and Turkey and from Persia it jumps back to California. Now, all these spots are regions of present or past volcanic activity, and to connect them any further than classing them together would be hardly justified. It should be remembered that the disaster in the Windward Islands called public attention to the subject of volcanoes in a manner that has not been experienced before in a lifetime. All such news has acquired a new importance, and the public is taking notice of phenomena that are present to the geologist all the time.

To take the disturbances up in detail, I should not say, to begin with, there was any reason for connecting the Onalaska conditions with the outbreak in the West Indies. The Aleutian Islands are full of volcanoes. Mount Pavloff is a famous volcano. Then in Guatemala volcanic conditions are common. In Mexico, on the north, and Salvador, Honduras, along the Nicaragua Canal, and along into Costa Rica, on the south, there is a system of volcanoes old or active. There is nothing unusual or of special significance, I should say, in the trouble in Guatemala. The same is to be said of Caracas and the district in Persia. The island of Kishm being subject to volcanic shocks, it would be extremely difficult to assign any relation in the disturbance there to the outbreak in another hemisphere. Salonica is in a volcanic region.

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From The Philadelphia Press. "Hello!" said Ascum to Littleton, whom he meets in the market. "After something nice?" "Oh," stammered Littleton, blushing guiltily. "I just saw you looking at those peaches." "Say, they were peaches, weren't they? Did you notice the one with the big brown eyes?"

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. From The Boston Transcript. Diner-Walter, bring me a napkin. Water—in a moment, sir; give you the first one that is vacant.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR AMAZED.

EQUIPMENT OF AMERICAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS DIFFERS FROM THAT IN ENGLAND.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 30 (Special).—Professor W. E. Dalby, of the faculty of the City and Guilds of London Institute Technical College, is authority for the statement that in America the training offered by the technical schools differs greatly from that given the students of English colleges of the same kind. Professor Dalby has been in America since July 1, and has visited Harvard, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and McGill University, Montreal. He has been much surprised at the size and equipment of the American universities.

His particular object has been the investigation of the methods of teaching the mechanical arts to students in this country and Canada. In speaking of the impressions gained during his trip Professor Dalby said: "The point which impresses me most forcibly in your engineering schools is the prominence given to practical shop work. We have nothing of the sort in England. Here at Cornell, as well as at other colleges, I have been surprised by the size and number of the shops and at the number of men who work in them.

Another point at which the American colleges differ greatly from the English institutions was mentioned by Professor Dalby when he commented on the fraternity system. He had never encountered anything like it and was amazed in his visits to the various universities when he noted the importance of the fraternities to the students. At English universities there are no fraternities, nor are there any societies which resemble closely the Greek letter secret societies of the colleges of this country. Professor Dalby was the guest of Dean Crane while in Ithaca.

THE COST OF IT. From The Philadelphia Press. "I wonder if advertising like this," said the unsophisticated youth, after looking over the department store announcement, "is really expensive?" "Wait till you get a woman who sees on his shirt and you'll find out," replied Phaulstian.



WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND JARVIE MEMORIAL BUILDING, BLOOMFIELD.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BLOOMFIELD.