THE WORD "AMERICA."

Its Origin and Meaning in the Light of History.

By Marrion Wilcox.

This question yet remains, so far as we have noticed, untouched by the writers who are discussing in the newspapers of several countries the proper use of the adjective "American." Moreover, if we consult the oracles, the American works of reference, dictionaries and encyclopædias, we shall hardly get a satisfactory response at present. But it is decidedly worth while to attempt to make the meaning of such a word clear, by placing its history within easy reach of everybody.

The name Amalric (in old High German Amalrich or Amelrich; Gothic, Amalareiks, or -reikis; variants, Am-el, Am-ul and Am-il-rih, or -ric) originated among the Goths in Northern and Central Europe. Adopted by some of the other nations of the Teutonic stock before the great migration of those kindred peoples, it was carried by Northern conquerors into all West European countries—even to England and the Mediterranean coasts—between the fifth and eleventh centuries. The famous East Gothic dynasty of the Amala received its name, according to tradition, from a national hero whose mighty labors had earned for him the title Amal, which, as we shall presently explain, was a purely democratic term, connoting personal character and achievement, without the slightest implication of social rank.

From the dynastic name, the Goths as a race, or, more narrowly, the East Goths, were familiarly called Die Amelungen; the Amal king in the fourth century ruled from the Baltic to the Black Sea; but we notice that at the beginning of the sixth century a king of the West Goths in Spain and France, a grandson of Theodoric the Great, was called Amalarich. The word of democratic meaning thus spread through a few lands was destined to live, in the centuries that followed, and, indeed, in all the languages of the world, united inseparably with the other short word which appears, as the second component part, in the name of that West Gothic king.

The signification of the compound is of extraordinary interest. Its second member occurs in Old English (for example, in the Anglo-Saxon epic of Beowulf, as ric, with the meaning powerful, or, when a substantive, control, domain, or empire—the modern German Reich. According to Humboldt (in Examen Critique, Volume IV) and his contemporary, Professor Von der Hagen, the fundamental meaning of the first member (its root, am, often occurring in the dialects of Iceland and Scandinavia in the forms ama, ambl, etc.) is labor, endurance of great toil. Accepting this view, we find that the title of the Gothic national hero, Amal, expressed popular appreciation of "the man of great and laborious enterprises." Simply that. In order to show that amal, when uniting with the aristocratic monosyllable, retained its original value, so characteristic of the people who used it every day; that, at least, they never thought it meant "the mighty," as some authorities have asserted recently—we need only point to the facts that they prefixed it to ric, which itself signified "mighty," and that folk stories served to remind them constantly of the primitive meaning of the first member.

Amalric, then, was the name which compacted the old ideal of heroism and leadership common to all Germanic tribes, the ideal that stands out most clearly in the character of Beowulf—the Amal of Sweden, Denmark and Saxon England. The compound plainly meant what the North European hero stories described: The man who ruled because he labored for the benefit of all.

In Norman France this name was softened to Amaury. Thus, a certain theologian who was born in the twelfth century at Bène, near Chartres, is called indifferently Amalric of Bène or Amaury of Chartres. England in the thirteenth century could show no more commanding figure than Simon of Montfort-l'Amaury, Earl of Leicester, to whom King Henry once said, "If I fear the thunder, I fear you, Sir Earl, more than all the thunder in the world." A Norman Amalric was that Earl Simon, creator of a new force, and in its outcome a democratic one, too, in English politics. J. R. Green says: "It was the writ issued by Earl Simon that first summoned the merchant and trader to sit beside the knight of the shire, the baron and the bishop in the Parliament of the realm." In Italy, after the Gothic invasion, the northern name suffered comparatively slight euphonic changes, which can be easily traced. As borne by a bishop of Como in 865 it became Amelrico or Amelrigo. But the juxtaposition of the two consonants "l" and "r" presented a difficulty in pronunciation which the Italians avoided: they changed "lr," first, to double "r," and then to a single "r." Nevertheless, six hundred years after Bishop Amelrigo died, the Florentine merchant, explorer and author—third son of Anastasio Vespucius, notary of Florence—usually retained the double "r" in his own signature, writing "Amerrigo Vespucci," and, by the way, accenting his Gothic name on the penultimate (Amerigo, not Amérigo).

The orthography of Americ was still in this transitional state in Italy at the end of the fifteenth century. In Spain the name must have been rare, since it was often used alone to designate the Florentine during his residence in that country, the audit books in the archives at Seville containing entries in this form: "Ha de haber Amerigo." There was, apparently, no other Amerigo or Amerrigo in the Spanish public service early in the sixteenth century.

We must look again toward the north for the scene of the next important change, and among the men of a northern race for its author. Martin Waldseemueller, a young German geographer at St. Dié, in the Vosgian Mountains, whose imagination had been stirred by reading, as news of the day, Amerigo's account of his voyages to the New World, bestowed the name America upon the continental regions brought to light by the Florentine. It is not enough to say, with John Boyd Thacher (in his "Columbus," Volume III; compare also Mr. Thacher's valuable "Continent of America"), that Waldseemueller "suggested" this designation. As editor of the Latin work, the "Cosmographiæ Introductio" (May 5, 1507), he stated most distinctly, with emphatic reiteration, his reasons for this name giving; placed conspicuously in the margin the perfect geographical name, "America," and at the end of the volume put Vespucci's narrative. Further, on a large map of the world, separately published, he drew that fourth part of the earth, "quarta orbis pars," which was the "Introductio's" novel feature and marked it firmly "America."

The contention of Professor von der Hagen (in his letter to Humboldt, published in 1835 in "Neues Jahrbuch der Berliner Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache, Heft 1, pp. 13-17), that Waldseemueller was distinctly conscious of giving the new continent a name of Germanic origin, may appeal to enthusiastic Germanists, but the original text clearly opposes that conclusion. "Quia Americus invenit," says the Introductio, "Americi terra sive America nuncupare licet." But the case stands otherwise when we ask why Europeans generally caught up the word, as a name appropriate to the new Terra Firma of vaguely intimated contours, but of defined and appalling difficulty—a vaster, untried field for the exercise of proved Amal ability. Its association with so many men before Vespucci certainly commended the name to northern taste.

From the foregoing sketch (anticipating somewhat the article "America: a Brief Account of the Derivation and Meaning of the Word," to be published in the new "Encyclopedia Americana"), it would seem that, when the people of the northern, Saxon and Teutonic, part of the Western Hemisphere find it convenient to employ the adjective "American" in place of "North American," "United States'," etc., they cannot with historical accuracy be said to claim what does not belong to them. Rather, they are but reclaiming their own property—theirs by ancient right: the word embodying the idea their ancestors conceived; the idea that helped to make the old folks strong, giving them a notable career in the Old World; the very same idea that descendent Americans must get into their minds and keep in their minds if they are to have, increasingly, a notable—because despite all difficulties, a serviceable—career in their New World.

We may be thankful that no one has succeeded in the various attempts that have been made to call our part of the world by the relatively very weak name Columbia, which signifies Land of the Dove. We may be thankful that "America" means so much more than "Europe"—in respect to which Meredith Townsend says in "Asia and Europe": "The people of the 'setting sun'—that seems to be the most probable explanation of the word Europe." The "setting sun" is precisely the wrong thing. And if we wish to get somewhat nearer to the time of the name giving of the Old World continents, we shall find that Herodotus says: "Nor can I conjecture why, as the earth is one, it has received three names, Asia, Europe and Libya—the names of women: . . . nor can I learn who it was that established these artificial distinctions, or whence were derived these applications."

There is a charm in authenticity, when it comes to name giving. Of course, we are wholly unwilling to overemphasize the circumstance, flatly admitted by the Father of History and as plumply conceded by the guess in one of the books of this year (Mr. Townsend's), that the other three continental parts of the earth are in the sad plight of foundlings. Doubtless there is honor enough in Asia, Africa, Europe and America to go around. We scarcely need to point out the appropriateness of a name which exactly fits the Saxon, Teutonic and Latin conditions here. It is also made clear by the foregoing sketch that we need not ask whether Amerigo Vespucci was worthy to have his name given to a hemisphere. His name, it has been shown most plainly, was but the cup that held the essence.

THOUGHT HIM ANOTHER MAN.

"You've no idea how a little neglect will change a man's personal appearance till you've tried it in a mining camp for a time," remarked a returned Klondiker the other day.

"I went to the Klondike when the fever first struck the country and stayed there for two years. In that time I had paid no attention to dress beyond having enough on to keep warm. My hair and beard were innocent of a trimming in all that time. When I reached Skagway on my way home I was a sight.

"I registered at the principal hotel, a little place in 'Fifth-ave.,' and then went out to see if I could improve my personal appearance before dinner time. I got a shave, haircut and a bath to begin with. Then I bought a suit of clothes and complete civilized outfit.

"When I went in to dinner the landlady, Mrs. Burke, looked at me with suspicion and asked me if I had registered. I was surprised.

"'Certainly,' I said. 'We were talking together about the Klondike for some time. You haven't forgotten that, have you?'

"It was not till I had reproduced our conversation, shown the key to my room and identified my baggage that she was satisfied.

"'Well! Are you that old Santa Claus that came here this afternoon?' she said. 'You'd better register over again.'"

THE FRENCH NON-CATHOLIC CLERGY.

It is often overlooked outside of France that her Protestant and Jewish clergy will suffer financially as much as her Roman Catholic priests if the separation of church from state is voted by the Chamber in its approaching session. According to the Concordat, the officials of every church recognized by the state receive a stipend, the amount of which was given in the "Journal Officiel" of each year, as making a special chapter in the budget, where Catholic archbishops as well as high Protestant ministers and grand rabbis figured for thousands of dollars each, while the state salary of parish priests was as low as $180 a year. If the Concordat stipends are cut off the officials of Catholicism, Protestantism and of the Hebrew faith will have to depend entirely upon the beneficence of their parishioners. The Catholics, being very numerous, will easily provide for the necessities of the worship and of their priests. As to the Protestants, M. Cordier, pastor of Lontoise, near Paris, a town intimately connected with Protestant history, said recently to a reporter from "Le Matin," of Paris:

We are at heart with the republican government, which is a government of liberty, as our church is a church of liberty. Still, we must provide for the possibility of a cessation of our relations. Little by little, we prepared ourselves to meet the difficulties which may arise. We are organizing in order to centralize the funds; and we know that the faithful are disposed to make every sacrifice. Moreover, we are already pretty rich. For instance, our evangelical missions alone possess 1,200,000 francs, which is enormous if it is remembered that in all France there are hardly 600,000 Protestants! Nevertheless, and in spite of our prosperous situation, the separation of church from state would not occur without bothering us a little. We should be for some time hampered; still, we should end by getting along without the assistance of the government. There will be, perhaps, some posts to suppress, others to be combined. The rupture would occasion certainly a new organization. But what of it, since we have resources and a great future?

Pastor Vigier, director of the Protestant establishment for the deaf and dumb in Paris, expressed similar sentiments as those of Pastor Cerisier.

In the absence of M. Dreyfus, grand rabbi of Paris, Mr. Harts, one of the principal members of the synagogue of the Rue de la Victoire, said in part:

I think the separation would have disagreeable consequences for the rabbis. First, their authority would be diminished, for the prestige they enjoy now as functionaries would exist no longer. Then there is the material question. At Paris that question would not be in an acute form, because for a community of 60,000 people there are only five rabbis. Their living would be easily secured. But it will not be so in the provinces. In large communities, like Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Bordeaux, etc., the rabbis would be able to live, though under difficulties. But in other cities, like Epinal, where there are hardly 500 Israelites; at Vesoul, Toul, Pau and Nantes their material situation would become impossible. Still, we may remember that the Talmud cites rabbis who were shoemakers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc. The rabbis would follow these examples.

These views are similar to those expressed about the separation by an influential Catholic dignitary in the presence of his fold and of his clerical assistants, who approved his declarations.

HOW TIBETANS MAKE TEA.

From Outing.

Tea forms one of the principal articles of commerce throughout Tibet and Mongolia. The native is miserable without it, and when it cannot be obtained is willing to cheat himself by various expedients, such as boiling dried onion heads, herbs or even an infusion of chips of wood in water, in order that he may not be without at least a suggestion of his favorite beverage. The tea imported from China is pressed into small oblong shaped bricks, made up into cases of nine bricks securely sewed in rawhide, and not only is used as a beverage, but in fact forms a staple of currency as negotiable as the Bank of England notes or American currency.

The native method of preparing this delicacy is not appetizing. The tea is first ground to a fine powder by vigorously pounding it in a mortar until no splints of wood or other impurities are visible to the eye; it is then put into the kettle when the water is hot, to boil ten or fifteen minutes. By way of giving increased flavor, salt or soda is added, and, this part of the operation being completed, the all important business of drinking it begins.

The family being gathered round the fire of yak dung, in order that atmosphere, as the painters would say, should not be lacking, each one draws from some hidden recess in the folds of his voluminous sheepskin coat a little wooden bowl, and with a satisfaction which must be seen to be appreciated fills his private dish with the liquid. All this, however, is by way of preliminary. From a skinful of butter, placed within convenient range, each person takes a piece of oleaginous compound, and lets it melt into his bowl of steaming tea. Then, oh, joy! Oh, rapture! with furtive grasps he draws the nectar to his lips and "heaven is open to him."

The bowl is again filled, into the steaming liquid he throws a handful of tsamba (parched barley meal), and drawing forth the sodden lump works it into a ball of brown dough with a deft movement of his left hand, and successively bites off pieces of this delicacy and drinks his buttered tea until the visible supply has vanquished, when, in order that his table etiquette may not be impugned, he licks his bowl clean, wipes what superfluous fat he has not got on his face on his boots, and eagerly looks forward to the moment when gods and fate shall again become propitious.

BAD MAN'S LAST FRONTIER.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

At Bonesteel the bad man has come upon his last frontier. Recently the citizens of the town, alarmed by the demoralizing activities of gamblers, bunco men, grafters and plain thieves, armed themselves at the hardware stores, swept the undesirable ones out into the prairie and then commanded them to go further. The result was a pitched battle, but the law abiding citizens were the victors.

The bad man's frontier has been constantly narrowing for years, and the elimination of it may possibly be accomplished at the South Dakota reservation. For it was never within the possibilities that he would survive permanently.

He flourished in the gold camps of California in 1849, until the vigilantes drove him forth. He was for a time a picturesque presence in Nevada. He followed the pioneers over the Santa Fe trail, and he was close behind the prairie schoners that swept westward from Missouri when the cry was, "Pike's Peak or Bust!"

He has thrived in Colorado, in Kansas, in Texas, in Wyoming, in Montana and in Arizona. In new settlements he has bullied the town until he has met a Tom Smith, as he did at Abilene, or an aroused public sentiment, as he did at Leadville and Creede and Fort Dodge and at Bonesteel. He has made life interesting, as shown by the historic testimony of the meek protestant in "Sandyago":

> All night long in this quiet little village
> You hear the sharp crack of the pistol;
> Mingled with the screech of the victim,
> Who's been shot, p'r'aps, in his gizzard.

Seeking, in the West, as Kipling's soldier sought that place "somewheres east of Suez,"

> Where the best is like the worst,
> Where there ain't no ten commandments
> And a man can raise a thirst,

the bad man has gone from mining camp to cow town and from one frontier post to another, seeking his hope for gain only in lawless communities and thriving best at the edges of the wilderness whither he has followed the forerunners of civilization.

But wherever the bad man temporarily establishes himself, the result is the same. Eventually the laws and the people who respect the laws interfere with his freedom. He is driven forth.

The only fame that clings to the bad man is the record of violent death that he establishes as he moves from place to place. And his inevitable end—the end of his kind—appears to be the end he desires—to "die with his boots on."

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Gayety Continues in the Red Leaf Days—Many Arrivals.

Lenox, Oct. 8 (Special).—The season of coaching and automobiling from town to the Berkshire Hills is now at its height. Annually in the time of the red leaf many New-Yorkers make a run by coach into the Berkshires, and the ever increasing number of automobilists has learned of the glories of the Berkshire foliage and autumn days, and are now crowding the Berkshire resorts in the same way that the summer vacationists do the shore hotels in mid-August. September was the gayest month of many years in the Berkshires, and October thus far has held the pace set by the preceding month. Hunt runs, sports, fishing, coon hunting at night, gold plate dinners, musicals and many entertainments have been crowded into the opening week of the harvest season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, at Elm Court, have been entertaining with lavish hospitality this fall. Last week their house party included Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Colonel and Mrs. S. H. Olin, the Rev. Dr. Parks, Colonel Latrobe, Edward Burnett, Charles A. Munn, Creighton Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr. This week, on Thursday, there arrived for the week end Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Egerton Winthrop, Eliot Gregory, J. Bowers Lee, Harry Weeks, J. Coleman Drayton, of New-York, and Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, of Springfield, Mass. Several large dinners have been given by Mrs. Sloane for the guests at Elm Court.

Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. John E. Parsons and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham have entertained at dinner this week. Following the runs of the Berkshire Hunt Club on Tuesday and Friday mornings Mrs. Giraud Foster and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham served breakfasts at their country houses for the club riders. A number of invited guests met at the place of the "kill" and were entertained with the club.

The Hotel Aspinwall will remain open until well into November. This week President Charles S. Mellen, of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, entertained a party of officials at the hotel for several days. The party included C. F. Choate, Edward Milner, George J. Brush, William Skinner, I. D. Warner, Percy R. Todd, S. Higgins, E. G. Buckland, George M. Miller, F. S. Curtis, C. F. Brooker, F. W. Cheney, R. W. Taft, William D. Bishop, H. M. Kochersperger, O. M. Shepard, L. S. Miller, D. N. Barney, J. M. Hall, I. G. Parker, F. H. Crane, J. P. Hopson, A. H. Powell and C. M. Ingersoll.

Many late fall guests have arrived at the Aspinwall. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chappelle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Faile, Miss Faile, Miss Crane, the Misses Belloni, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Welch, William Mason, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Lathrop Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Foster and Mrs. Burnside Foster.

Count and Countess Canillede Borchagran d'Altena, of Paris, are still at the Aspinwall on their honeymoon. Later in the month they will go to Philadelphia before going abroad, where they are to live.

In Stockbridge, as in Lenox, there continues the inrush of hotel guests, and the Red Lion Inn is still filled. The inn will remain open until after Thanksgiving. Numbered among the October guests are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Butterfield, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. F. Monell, Miss Marshall, Mrs. William Meadows and Miss Grace Meadows.

The diplomatic corps, which has been in Lenox for the season, is preparing to go to Washington. This week the German Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternburg, and Baroness von Sternburg went to Washington, where they were called by the illness of Miss Langham, sister of the Baroness von Sternburg. Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand are preparing to go to St. Louis for a week before returning to Washington. Both the German and British ambassadors are so well pleased with their summer residence that they will return to Lenox next year.

The Greenock Inn, in Lee, has been leased by H. A. Savage, former manager of the Idlewild, in Williamstown, and will be kept open all winter. Many touring parties are entertained at the inn, and the late arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carson, H. N. Smith and Miss Edith B. Smith, Miss Mary C. Russell, Miss Viola Russell, W. M. Russell and Tallman Russell.

In Pittsfield there has been a large patronage at the Hotel Maplewood. October is always one of the gayest months in this resort, and, although a number of the season's patrons went to town at the beginning of the month, late arrivals have again filled the hotel. Mrs. George M. Pullman and a party from Chicago arrived there on Thursday for a week or more. Other late patrons are Mrs. M. D. MacKee, General and Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. Frederick R. Swift, Mrs. Michael J. Newman, Mrs. P. R. Manice, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John R. Bartlett, H. E. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gedney, R. K. Matlock, Miss Matlock, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cummings, Judge John A. Akin, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Waterman, Dr. R. T. Davis and Charles L. Pack.

Mrs. Charles Rohlfs, of Buffalo, known in the literary world as Anna Katherine Green, the novelist, has arrived in Lenox for the fall.

On Friday afternoon the Elm Court cricket team, captained by William B. O. Field, and the Lenox team, captained by Sir Mortimer Durand, played their final game on the Furniss field before a large company of cottagers. Mr. Field has decided to become a permanent cottager, and has leased the former Sands cottage of Samuel Frothingham.

Bishop and Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, who have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, started on Friday for Boston, where the Bishop is attending the Episcopal convention.

Mrs. George M. Pullman and a party of friends have arrived at the Maplewood Hotel, in Pittsfield, this week for the remainder of October. Mrs. Pullman brought to Pittsfield her large touring car, and, with her friends, is making tours of the hills. Her guests are Miss R. S. Robinson, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. James L. High, of Chicago.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John R. Bartlett and the Misses Bartlett, of Providence, R. I., are at the Hotel Maplewood for several weeks.

The Berkshire Inn, in Great Barrington, has the largest fall business in its history. Many New-York and Brooklyn guests have arrived this week, and the hotel will be kept open well into November for the late fall business, which is always a feature in Southern Berkshire.

CROKER AND WANTAGE WHITE HORSE.

Two Democrats were sitting in the lobby of the Hoffman House the other night watching the door gloomily for Judge Parker, when a newsboy approached them with an extra, across the front page of which read:

"Croker coming back from England. Will bring his horses with him."

The leaner of the two glanced over the story with a disgusted look on his face, and said:

"I wonder if Mr. Croker will bring back the white horse, too?"

"Has 'Dick' got a white one on de turf?" remarked the stouter politician, as he glanced from the face of his companion to his well polished shoes.

"No, no, not on the turf. The White Horse of Wantage is not a racehorse," said the first speaker.

"Then what use would Dick have wid him?" was the prompt rejoinder.

The lean man took a long sigh. In the solitudes of his up-State district he had had time to meditate on a few subjects which were not political, and to spend many winter evenings in reading books from the village library. He had more than once been startled by the gross ignorance of his Tammany friend, who knew nothing outside of city contracts and the saloon business. After a pause sufficiently long to be impressive, the lean up-Stater said:

"Well, I suppose I'll have to explain again. The White Horse of Wantage is made of chalk. It is cut in the hills and may be seen fifteen miles away. I think it is nearly four hundred feet long. In the year 871 King Alfred obtained a great victory over the Danes, and the White Horse is to commemorate that mighty event."

The Tammany man looked downcast, and, instinctively putting his hand in his comrade's pocket, he said:

"I guess that chalk horse is of the same get as the one I put my dough on last Saturday. She had no sooner started than she went to pieces."

ATLANTIC CITY AFFAIRS.

Boardwalk Improvements—Capturing an Alligator.

Atlantic City, Oct. 8 (Special).—Captain Parker of the sloop yacht Goldy Budd shot and killed an American eagle one day this week while cruising up in the bay. The bird had perched itself on his masthead, and he killed it with a single shot. The bird measured five feet from tip to tip, and Captain Parker will have it mounted and placed in his home. He says that he takes it as an omen of success for the coming yachting season of next year, and predicts, too, that his boat will be able to win the championship in the races of the Atlantic City Inlet Yachtsmen's Association when they are held next spring. It is the first time for about ten years that an eagle has been seen anywhere in this vicinity.

Dr. Frank Browne Bostwick, of Gibraltar, who was recently appointed the dentist to the Sultan of Morocco, is spending a few days at the Hotel Strand. Dr. Bostwick, who is a native of Ohio, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class '92, and immediately after receiving his diploma went abroad. In a visit to Spain he was appointed the court dentist of Spain, and only recently resigned that position to become the Sultan's dentist. He is taking a couple of months' vacation, and will spend that time in visiting through the States. He will go to the St. Louis Exposition from here, and will return to his duties about December 1.

Samuel Jamison, who purchased from the Bew Brothers the site of the old Hotel Berkeley, which was burned during the fire of 1902, on South Kentucky-ave., is having plans made for the construction of a six story fireproof hotel, and he hopes to have it completed in time to open it to the spring trade. The foundations and basement were built last spring. The structure will be built entirely of brick, stone and steel, and will have cement floors throughout. The wood used in the interior will be treated with a fireproofing solution, and everything done to minimize the possibility of fire. It will cost about $100,000.

The Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association met in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and made its headquarters at the Hotel Windsor. One of the features of the meeting of the financiers was a clambake, which was tendered them by the members of the Atlantic City Yacht Club. It was wholly an informal affair, and the men who control the money of the Keystone State gathered about the long table and ate the clams and other things which were cooked in the gravel oven with as much zest as they displayed at their banquet. After the clambake the money men were taken for a sail in the several launches and yachts belonging to the club.

Dr. Ludy, of the Hotel Elberon, is making preparations for alterations to his house, at Pacific and Tennessee aves., for the coming season. He will have the hotel raised and brought to the street line, and will install on the basement floor a pool and billiard parlor, smoking and writing rooms, barber shop and lavatories. It will be completed in time to open for the spring business of the resort.

The city is making a number of improvements along the line of the boardwalk. All of the old, ramshackle approaches, which have been an eyesore for a long time, are being torn down and replaced by new ones, which are wider, less steep, and which will bear the weight of a fire steamer if it should be necessary to draw one up on the walk. It is said the City Council will begin looking about for means with which to widen the walk to one hundred feet between Maryland and Indiana aves. some time during the winter. It is expected that this work will be completed by spring.

John Truax and K. P. Risley, a couple of oystermen, had a fight with an alligator while plying their vocation in the bay the latter part of last week. The men were busily engaged in tonging for oysters, when their attention was attracted by a loud splashing in their vicinity. They saw a long, dark object approaching them, and were amazed to find that it was an alligator, end about four feet long. The saurian showed fight. He went at the boat with jaws wide open. Risley jabbed the long oar underneath the enemy and raised him slightly out of the water, and at the same time Truax struck him on the back part of the head with a heavy oyster rake. The blow partly stunned the alligator, and before it could recover Truax struck it a second blow. While the beast was in this dazed state the men made a noose with the painter of their boat and slipped it over the jaws and effectually closed them, and then made another half hitch over the saurian's tail. They knotted and roped him, and then fastened him to the back of the boat, and finally landed him in this city. They presented their prize to Captain John L. Young, of Young's Pier. No one can account for the alligator's presence in these waters, but it is believed that it escaped from some passing lumber schooner from the South.

It is said that the Starr property, in Virginia-ave., opposite the Grand Atlantic Hotel, one of the few properties on that street which has not been built up, is on the market. It is one of the largest properties in the city, and has a frontage of nearly four hundred feet in Virginia-ave. and a depth of about one hundred and seventy-five feet. It would make an admirable site for a large hotel, a convention hall or theatre. Property owners along there are praying that it will not be cut up into small cottage sites.

Charles Wilkinson, who is interested in one of the Japanese firms conducting an art shop on the board walk, is making "soundings" to see whether or not he can get from the city the sole privilege of introducing a novelty in this city next spring and summer. Mr. Wilkinson desires to bring a number of the Japanese carriages to this country and run them on the board walk, and have the motive power furnished by coolies, the same as in China and Japan. He believes that the jinrickshas would be a novelty which would take here, and anticipates that the liberal patronage would pay him well for the large amount of money which it would take to have the carriages built and imported.

The work on the new federal postoffice at Pennsylvania and Pacific aves. is going forward nicely, and the contractors say they will have it done by next spring. The cellar, which has been prepared for the boiler room, is built of cement and concrete, and inside that will set a lining of boiler iron. That in turn will be covered with brick and cement, so that there will be no possibility of water getting into the boilers.

Among the visitors from New-York and Brooklyn registered at the hotels are the following:

Chalfonte—Mr. and Mrs. Devinny, L. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Worst, Mrs. D. Henry, Miss E. P. Henry, Miss F. D. Henry, Miss F. S. Henry, J. S. Curry and D. Henry.

De Ville—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brophy, Miss Brennan, W. Brennan, G. Wells, J. Frazer, Miss F. M. Emmert and A. O. Emmert.

Dennis—T. Hofacker, Miss Knecht, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. C. Murphy, Mrs. W. H. Bingham, J. M. Emmons, Colonel H. K. White, Miss White, C. H. White, Mrs. N. C. Levings, C. Coleman, T. R. White, W. L. McKee, Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Miss L. C. Vanderlof.

Grand Atlantic—C. Williams, Mrs. E. M. Fellows, Miss M. J. Sloan, Mrs. A. Devlin, Miss G. Taylor and C. H. Daniel.

Holmhurst—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wells, Mrs. Paul Tares, Dr. A. W. Tares, H. S. Wanters and W. C. Dickerman.

Haddon Hall—T. E. Gilmartin, Mrs. J. Gilmartin, H. S. Dewey, W. P. Rich, J. F. Edwards, Mrs. M. Hicks, M. L. Ginelice, Mrs. H. Barney, A. L. Webster and R. Wesen.

Marlborough House—Mrs. W. Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. John R. Roelop, Herbert S. Allen, T. Nadean, Mrs. Lucy Pilton, S. H. Carrigan, Mrs John Mora, A. S. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, J. B. Channing, A. C. Banger, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, F. Mayer, the Misses Ward, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunen, Mrs. T. Green, I. Fist, H. Z. Denny and W. T. Kaufman.

Rudolph—Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Haldrone, Miss Haldrone, Mrs. L. D. Boyd, A. Washburn, M. J. Rosenburg, the Rev. Dr. Turner, J. S. Stern, Dr. F. Helfer, Dr. H. Johnson, T. C. Connell, Miss D. S. Evans, P. Keegan, L. Rovere, R. A. Bloomfield, W. P. Frank, Mrs. Frank, M. Feller, M. H. Schwerin and Mrs. Schwerin.

Seaside—Miss A. Falikee, Mrs. S. Hydeman, Mrs. S. Alsberg, G. F. Dale, Mrs. C. D. Morse, Miss Morse and H. C. Readtings.

Strand—Miss E. A. Babcock, Mrs. E. O. Johnston, Mrs. S. M. Lewis, Miss L. M. Lewis, F. S. Moore, J. H. Daver and E. A. Seasongood.

Traymore—E. P. Swift, R. J. Carlisle, C. D. Van Scherick, J. F. Gates, jr., Mrs. Kenny, J. Phregelberg, J. H. Taylor, P. E. Kevitts, W. A. Wood, Mr. Kotelhen and Mrs. Kotelhen.

Wiltshire—Mrs. E. S. Henderson, Mrs. E. Henderson, Mrs. J. McAvoy, Mrs. S. Wheatley, C. M. Anderson and J. W. Burton.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

There will probably be a change in the annual inspections and musters of National Guard organizations this drill season, so as to include the State inspection and the War Department inspection at the same time. The inspections and musters will not be made until after January 1.

The infantry organizations that began drills last Monday night, under the drill regulations, found it difficult to forget the old instructions, especially in the more simple commands. Generally speaking, however, good progress was made.

Colonel Jarvis of the 8th Regiment has decided to parade his command for divine service, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, October 16. The regiment will first assemble at the armory in full dress uniform at 3 o'clock. Company drill will begin to-morrow night.

Captain James Lynch, of the 9th Regiment, is going on a six months' tour of Europe. It is said to be not unlikely that he may sever his connection with the 9th. The semi-annual returns for the six months ended September 30 last show that the regiment has made a net gain of ninety members.

The 1st Signal Corps, Captain Erlandsen, began dismounted drill last Monday night, and later will take up a series of mounted drills.

Captains Charles F. Holm, of Company C, and Timothy F. Donovan, of Company B, of the 14th Regiment, have both resigned on account of business. Captain Donovan was a member of the 14th for more than twelve years, and Captain Holm has been a member since June, 1900.

Now that Colonel William A. Stokes, of the 23d Regiment, has been sworn in, a committee has been appointed to nominate a candidate for lieutenant colonel. It is believed that Major Frederick A. Wells will receive the unanimous support of the officers. Should he be elected, Captain Henry De W. Hamilton will probably succeed to the post of major. Captain F. C. Dennington may run against Hamilton.

The strength of the 47th Regiment at present is 627 officers and men, a net gain in the last six months of fifty-two.

In the 2d Signal Corps, Captain E. Bigelow has been elected president of the civil organization, F. W. Lovejoy secretary and Robert M. Byers treasurer.

Company K, 13th Regiment, Captain Rodgers, will hold a smoker and vaudeville entertainment Wednesday night at the armory. Company A is planning a theatre party.

Captain Wendel, of the 1st Battery, will take up drills by battery in the new armory to-morrow night, and will continue them weekly. There will be a school for officers and "non coms" on Monday nights, recruit drills in command of Lieutenant Wendel, jr., on Wednesday nights, and revolver practice on different evenings, so as to permit practice by every member at least once a month. The drivers are practising outdoor drills weekly in command of First Sergeant Jansen.

Corporal B. E. Gilbert and Quartermaster Sergeant McElroy, of Company D, 22d Regiment, hope to arrange for a visit of the company to the World's Fair. Companies A and B opened the drill season last Monday. Company E gave a successful drill and dance last Wednesday and Company G gave a stag on Friday night.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, has decided to begin drills October 17, instead of waiting until November, as at first intended. The non-commissioned officers of the company paraded as pallbearers at the funeral of Corporal E. V. Keegan, buried last Monday in Calvary Cemetery with military honors. The non-commissioned officers of Company A entertained Captain Parker and Lieutenants Lindsley and Hoeninghaus at a dinner last Wednesday. Colonel Dyer was also present.

At the review of the 7th Regiment by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, and aide-de-camp to King Edward, Sir Howard announced that his regiment had decided to present a silver shield for yearly competition in rifle shooting between teams of the 7th and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. A team from the 7th will visit England to shoot for the trophy next year.

Drills in Squadron A will begin at the armory to-morrow night, and will include both mounted and dismounted instruction.

Company A, of the 22d Regiment, Captain Murphy, the largest company in the regiment, will hold an informal reception and hop at the armory to-morrow night.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

LITERATURE.

IN THE DAYS OF CHAUCER. By Tudor Jenks. With an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv, 302. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)
In the "Lives of Great Writers" series.

SYNOPSES OF DICKENS'S NOVELS. By J. Walker McSpadden. 16mo, pp. xvi, 208. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. By Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs). 12mo, pp. 73. (The Scott-Thaw Company.)
A paper discussing the teachings of St. Ignatius Loyola and Count Tolstoy, read before the Ruskin Society of Birmingham.

EARLY REVIEWS OF ENGLISH POETS. Edited, with an introduction, by John Louis Haney, Ph. D. 8vo, pp. lix, 227. (Philadelphia: The Egerton Press.)

AMERICAN SHORT STORIES. Selected and edited, with an introductory essay on the short story, by Charles Sears Baldwin, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo, pp. xii, 333. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
In the "Wampum Series."

A HISTORY OF CRITICISM and LITERARY TASTE IN EUROPE. By George Saintsbury. In three volumes. Vol. III, Modern Criticism. 8vo, pp. xx, 656. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAREERS FOR THE COMING MEN. By Colonel Albert L. Mills, Robert H. Thurston, James K. Hackett, etc., etc. 12mo, pp. 245. (Akron: The Saalfield Company.)
Papers by some successful men of the day on their various professions.

"BETHINK YOURSELVES!" By Leo Tolstoy. 16mo, pp. 50. (Boston: Ginn & Co.)
Tolstoy's manifesto on the Russo-Japanese War.

GIBB'S TRAVELLERS' ROUTE AND REFERENCE BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Edition, 1904-'05. 8vo, pp. 359. (Gibb Bros. & Moran.)

THE EXPERT MAID-SERVANT. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 12mo, pp. 139. (Harper & Bros.)
A discussion of the domestic problem, with practical suggestions as to housekeepers' requirements.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK, 1807-1817. Vols. II-III. Military. With introductions by Hugh Hastings. 8vo, pp. 799; 652. (Albany: Published by the State of New-York.)

POETRY.

POEMS OF CHILDHOOD. By Eugene Field. With illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. 8vo, pp. 199. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

THE TRAGEDY OF SAUL. By Lewis A. Storrs. 12mo, pp. 124. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

RELIGIOUS.

THE COMMON LIFE. By J. Brierley, B. A. ("J. B."). 12mo, pp. viii, 312. (Thomas Whittaker.)
Spiritual lessons from everyday life.

OUR CHRISTMAS TIDES. By Theodore Ledyard Cuyler. 12mo, pp. 101. (The Baker & Taylor Company.)
Papers and verses on Christmas topics.

LEAVES FOR QUIET HOURS. By George Matheson, F. R. S. E. 12mo, pp. vi, 288. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)
A collection of devotional papers.

IDEALS OF SCIENCE AND FAITH. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand. 12mo, pp. xix, 333. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
A collection of papers by various men on the relations between science and theology.

REPRINTS.

LETTERS FROM A PORTUGUESE NUN TO AN OFFICER IN THE FRENCH ARMY. Being a Reproduction of the Edition of 1817. Translated by W. R. Bowles, esq. 16mo, pp. 133. (Brentano's.)

THE STORY OF AMERICAN COALS. By William Jasper Nicolls. 8vo, pp. 396. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.)
An account of the origin, development, transportation and consumption of coal in America.

TWENTY FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES: SALAMIS TO SANTIAGO. By Edward Kirk Rawson. 12mo, pp. xxx, 730. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS—1748-1846. Edited, with notes, introductions, index, etc., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. In thirty-one volumes. Vol. VII. "Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-'14." 8vo, pp. 332. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company.)

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA. By Sir Arthur Helps. A new edition, edited, with an introduction, maps and notes, by M. Oppenheim. In four volumes. Vol. IV. 12mo, pp. x, 374. (John Lane.)

THE GOLDEN ASS OF APULEIUS. Translated by William Adlington. 4to, pp. 226. (Scott-Thaw Company.)
In the "Chiswick Library of Noble Authors."

NATURE AND CULTURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo, pp. 326. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
Illustrated with photographs.

LEAGUE OF THE HO-DE-NO-SAU-NEE, OR IROQUOIS. By Lewis H. Morgan. A new edition, with additional matter, edited and annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. 8vo, pp. xxv, 332. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

SCIENCE.

ALTERNATING CURRENT ENGINEERING. By E. B. Raymond. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. vii, 232. (D. Van Nostrand Company.)
An elucidation of the general laws of magnetism and alternating currents is followed by an account of modern alternating apparatus, discussing the designing principles and the principles of operation.

SOCIOLOGY.

FIRST CONDITIONS OF HUMAN PROSPERITY. By the Hon. R. Russell. 12mo, pp. iv, 156. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
A discussion of some of the chief conditions of physical prosperity in various nations.

SPORT.

CAMERA SHOTS AT BIG GAME. By Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallihan. With an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. 4to, pp. 77. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
Full page photographs of American game animals and their natural surroundings.

TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

A YANKEE ON THE YANGTZE. By William Edgar Geil. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv, 312. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)
An account of a journey from Shanghai through the central kingdom of Burmah. Illustrated with photographs.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE. Edited by Alfred Stead. 8vo, pp. xxvii, 697. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
A compilation of writings by Japanese officials, presenting an account of the progress of Japan.

Foreign Resorts.

LONDON HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE WORLD
The rooms are bright, fresh and airy, and delightfully quiet. Bathroom to every Suite.
SAVOY RESTAURANT.
The most famous Restaurant in Europe. The Orchestra plays during Dinner and the Opera Supper.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
The Centre of Fashionable London
"The Last Word" of Modern Hotel Luxury. Charming suites with private entrance, bathroom, etc.! Over 300 rooms. Nearly 100 bathrooms. A magnificent Royal Suite.

THE CARLTON
Hotel, Restaurant, and Grill Room,
LONDON.

FRANCE, BELGIUM & HOLLAND

PARIS (Favorite American House.)
Hotel Chatham.

PARIS
HOTEL DE LILLE ET d'ALBION,
223, Rue St. Honore, close to Place Vendome. First class. All modern improvements. Every home comfort. Large hall. Restaurant, luncheons and dinners at fixed price or à la carte. Telegrams: LILLALBION, PARIS.—Henri Abadie, Proprietor.

PARIS. Hotel de l'Athenee,
15, RUE SCRIBE,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND OPERA.
The Modern Hotel of Paris.
E. ARMBRUSTER, Manager.

Hotel du Palais Paris, 28, Cour de la Reine. Heated throughout, rooms from 4 frs.; with board 10 frs

BRUSSELS LE GRAND HOTEL
Grill Room. American Ba

HOTELS IN GERMANY.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE
Nuellens Hotel

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND

(AUSTRIA.)
VIENNA The Finest Hotel in Austria.
HOTEL BRISTOL
Located on the Fashionable Karntherring, and the favorite resort of Americans. Perfect French Cuisine and choice wines.

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE

Rome, Italy.
Grand Hotel.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.
The most beautiful and comfortable Hotel in Italy. Electric light throughout. American elevators. Charming Suites with bathrooms attached.
Under the same Direction as
THE SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON.

GENOA. IN BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK
"EDEN PALACE."

METROPOLE HOTEL, ROME.
Avanzi Hotel Metropole & Ville
American and English Family Hotel. Always open. Full South near Station. Thoroughly modern & moderate rates.
76 Via S'Nicola Tolentino.

VENICE. Hotel Royal Danieli
Grand Canal. Splendid View. Electric Light. Two Lifts. Steam Heat. Railway Tickets.
ALL MODERN COMFORTS. NEWLY REFITTED.

ALL HAVE PET AVERSIONS.

One of the Peculiar Sides of Complex Human Nature.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"We are all born with an aversion to something, and this aversion is a thing we can no more correct than we can fly by merely beating on the atmosphere with our hands," George MacPherson informs me.

"History is rich in the account of such instances. There is Vincent, the painter, who would faint if the odor of a rose was wafted to his nostrils, and the great German sportsman, Vaugheim, would become positively ill if he even saw a bit of roast pig. These aversions, often so entirely unaccountable, are curious things to study. I became somewhat interested in the subject a year or so ago, and have since that time been quietly adding to my store of information on this somewhat unused topic by personal inquiries among my friends and acquaintances.

"Not one of them did I find without his pet aversion, for the existence of which he could give no good reason. Generally the aversion was toward some kind of food, but not always. One hated the color of blue, and nothing depressed him more than being in the company of people who were, for the most part, garbed in clothes of this hue. Another couldn't listen to the music of a harp without becoming irritated, while a third detested lilies to such a degree that he couldn't remain in the room where there was one.

"None of the men who had these aversions understood why he had them. One man told me he couldn't touch a drop of milk or cream without becoming sick, yet he thought nothing looked quite so appetizing as a glass of good, rich cream. Often he had tried to partake of it, but without success. Parental influence will, of course, be urged as the reason for these aversions, but in the case of the man who couldn't touch milk or cream his mother and father were both very fond of milk, and another friend of mine who couldn't eat a strawberry had parents who simply loved them."