HOW BEST TO ACT IF ONE IS UNEXPECTEDLY ARRESTED

A Fate That May Befall Any Innocent Citizen Any Day in This City.

Before a New-Yorker realizes what is happening he may be arrested nowadays and dragged to a police station. Here he may be detained sometimes for a day and a night without food, and, as was shown recently in The Tribune as the result of a personal inspection of several station houses, he is liable not only to moral degradation, but also to physical contagion. The cells are dark, damp, dirty and infected with germ-breeding diseases. The method of draining them is little better than the open end of a sewer. They are contaminated with the filth of the lowest outcasts that have been thrown into them, for no prisoner, howsoever dirty, is ever made to bathe before being locked up.

It matters little whether a prisoner be innocent or not. There have been frequent cases recently of innocent citizens being put under arrest, accused of being criminals, led through the streets handcuffed, and, as occurred in one instance, being shut up in jail overnight along with drunks, disorderly women and felons.

That such things happen is not remarkable, when one considers the character of some of the men on the police force. It has become notorious of late years that certain policemen are as crooked as some of their prisoners who are sent to Sing Sing. There are some policemen who even under oath are accused by judges of uttering lies, who have been convicted of blackmail and extortion and dismissed from the department, only to be reinstated.

Such being the case, what is a man to do, on finding a policeman suddenly taking hold of his collar, and saying, "Come." What are his rights? In what ways may he assert them? How may he prevent the police from practising the extortions recently described by one prisoner, such as taking $4 75 for messenger fees, and "other slight services"? His innocence may, sooner or later, be discovered and he be set at liberty, but in the mean time, unless he knows what he is legally entitled to do, he may have to spend a day or a night in jail, and have his name published throughout the length and breadth of the country as an alleged pickpocket, burglar or highwayman.

It is not hard to explain why such false arrests are likely at any time to occur. They are not all due to the sheer stupidity of the police. In many instances officers are accused of practising wilful deception. There are many policemen in the same class with a plain clothes man who was publicly censured by Justice Zeller the other day in the Court of Special Sessions, and was charged with not telling the truth under oath.

He was the principal witness against Clara Weismann, arraigned for conducting an alleged disorderly house in West Thirty-second-st. After he had left the stand Justice Zeller, who was presiding with Justices Wyatt and Hinsdale, turned to his associates and said:

"My experience with this man has been such that I cannot believe him under oath. I have been on the magistrate's bench for several years, and on this bench a few months, and I have had considerable experience with the police. I tell you frankly I do not believe this officer."

The woman was discharged.

Into the hands of men of this stamp an innocent New-Yorker may fall at any time. How, then, shall he best conduct himself under the circumstances?

BE RESPECTFUL.

Let him, first of all, no matter how angry he may be, remember that at no time is it wise for a citizen to treat an officer discourteously. The law has given the policeman certain powers, which must be respected. He has a right to arrest any one he sees, or thinks he sees, committing any sort of offence, from the most trifling misdemeanor to the most heinous felony. And although he cannot arrest a man on his own initiative for a misdemeanor which he did not witness, yet he may make the arrest on the complaint of another. In the case of an alleged felony, however, he may arrest any one whom he thinks is guilty, whether or not he was present at the time the alleged crime was committed, and, in order to catch his man, he may break down doors and smash windows.

A prisoner, therefore, no matter how wrongful may be his arrest, never gains anything by "making a scene." The first result of such a course generally is that the officer claps on handcuffs. So common a sight it is to see a policeman talking or walking with one of his friends, when he should be attending to his duty, that by quietly going along with him one may escape notice altogether, whereas a quarrel and the sight of "wrist irons" will immediately draw a crowd, which believes, of course, that the accused man is some dangerous sort of criminal. Controversy with an officer also arms him with an excuse for drastic treatment. When the detective who arrested Mr. Reohr was asked to explain why he humiliated him in a crowded thoroughfare by putting handcuffs on him, he replied:

"I did it because he got fresh."

Nevertheless, a prisoner has the right to learn certain things before turning on his heel and walking off to the station house. If the officer is in plain clothes he has the right to see his shield. If the policeman comes with a warrant he is entitled to see the warrant. If there is no warrant he can refuse to stir a step until the officer explains what the arrest is for. In case the officer does not explain what his prisoner is accused of doing, and uses force to drag his man off, the latter has the right, if he cares to use it, of defending himself with like force. If the officer pulls a "gun," the prisoner may do likewise, just as if both were everyday citizens, one of whom is trying to coerce the other.

Whenever a policeman does abuse the privileges of his office it is well for a prisoner to remind him that he is liable to prosecution, the same as any citizen.

There are potent reasons why a citizen should know such facts concerning his arrest. Otherwise he may be grievously imposed upon. If he learns, for example, that a policeman is trying to arrest him for a misdemeanor he has the right to question his authority under certain conditions. If the officer did not see the alleged crime done, and did not find his man already arrested by a bystander who did see it done, the citizen may challenge the officer's power, saying that the policeman should first go and obtain a warrant. If the officer seeks to make the arrest after sundown or on Sunday, unless he actually saw the misdemeanor perpetrated, the citizen has a right to resist arrest. If the policeman, however, announces that the man he wants is accused of a felony, the citizen must go along, no matter what day or hour it is, or whether or not the policeman saw the deed. In case of a felony an officer may arrest on suspicion.

TO DELAY IS WRONG.

After the policeman and prisoner have started for the station house the latter has the right to object to any delays on the way. If he has the money and wishes to hire a cab for himself and his captor, in order to expedite matters, he has a right to do so. Should the policeman stop unnecessarily to talk with a friend, or keep his prisoner waiting while he performs some personal errand, the citizen has a ground of action against the officer. This right of the citizen, however, is rarely asserted, although it is based upon one of the oldest rules of the Police Department and the Criminal Code. Should the policeman use his club on his prisoner, although the latter has shown no sign of insubordination, the prisoner may, on obtaining his freedom, have the officer arrested for assault and battery, the same as if he were a private citizen.

For this reason it is best for a man on being arrested to ask some friend or bystander to go along with him to the station house. With other persons near by, the prisoner will have corroboration for his testimony concerning any rough treatment, and thus strengthen his case if he should seek to prosecute. Without such witnesses his word in court stands only against the word of the policeman, and the word of the policeman is by our magistrates generally made to count for more than that of a private citizen. A prisoner always has the right to have any person that he desires accompany him to the station house, and may insist on this right.

On reaching the station house the prisoner should ask that he be taken as soon as possible before a magistrate, if the courts are sitting at the time. He should be delayed only by the captain or other commanding officer asking him the customary questions of age and address and by being searched. At the time that the officers are going through his pockets, however, he has the right to have a friend or third person present, and he should obtain a receipt immediately afterward, giving in detail everything which was taken away from him.

If the officer delays in taking the prisoner from the station house to the magistrate the latter may afterward bring a complaint against the policeman, which should result in his fine or dismissal. He has therefore the right of being taken to court as rapidly as possible. In the mean time he should have the privilege of sending as many messages as he desires for obtaining a bondsman. He may send them by special delivery letter or by a district messenger. As soon as he has written a message he may ask the officer who arrested him to send it off, and should he delay he may reinforce his request by calling attention to Police Rule 45, Paragraph P, which concisely defines the duty of the police in this respect.

ARRESTS BY NIGHT.

In the magistrate's court the prisoner may either furnish the bail required himself, or if he does not have the amount of money in his possession (which is generally the case), he may then produce his bondsman.

If a man is arrested after court hours, or if he cannot obtain a bondsman before the courts close, at 4 o'clock, he is taken to the station house and shut up in a cell. But even here he has certain rights which cannot be infringed upon by officers without danger of fine or dismissal. He may persevere in his sending of letters and telegrams for a bondsman, and as soon as the bondsman arrives he should insist on having his case heard before a magistrate especially called in for the purpose or before the commanding officer of the station house. If the crime charged is a misdemeanor, the police captain or sergeant may take the bail, but if a felony, it is necessary that a magistrate take it. For this reason there is a magistrate especially appointed by the Mayor, who shall stay at Police Headquarters all the time that the courts are closed and take bail at any time of the night. In this way the prisoner has the opportunity of escaping a night in a cell.

If, despite all that he may do, a prisoner is unable to get bail, he still has privileges which cannot be denied him without violating his rights. If his cell is cold, he should obtain a sufficient amount of bedding without paying a cent for such a necessity. Indeed, he should refuse to pay anything for the services of the warden or any of the officers about the station. Commissioner McAdoo denounced most emphatically the action of the police in the case of Reohr's arrest in taking tips for sending messages and doing other things for which they asked several dollars. The only money that a prisoner need pay is for his food, which is generally sent him by a regular caterer. If he has no money the police should furnish food. Furthermore, he has a right to know what the prices for food are before he orders anything, and thus avoid the extortion practised in some station houses of making the prisoner pay double, the police taking the extra charge.

Should the officer who arrests an innocent man persist in saying that he is a professional criminal and take him to Police Headquarters to be identified the prisoner must go; and if required, he should permit himself to be photographed and measured. He must also submit to the questionings of the officers of the central detective bureau, so long as they are confined to the alleged crime or what pertains to it. But until he has a trial he has the right to demand that his picture be not included in the gallery that is open to public inspection, but be for the private use of the police only, and as soon as he is found innocent he may call at the detective bureau and be permitted to see the photograph and its negative destroyed.

The course of procedure at the trial is known to all New-Yorkers who have been present in the court rooms, and need not be described. In fact, the innocent man that is placed under arrest dreads the trial least of all. Here he may be heard, and in most cases the blunder of the police demonstrated. In case this does not happen and the magistrate decides that he is not innocent, it is the wisest course to employ a lawyer, who will conduct the fight for the man's liberty as the law provides.

TERRORIZED BY THREATS.

Parents Distracted for Safety of Child Offer Reward.

The Furies of Greek and Latin mythology, who drove men mad and made women hurl themselves to death from mountain tops, are known to this present, matter of fact age as much as to the superstitious ancients. Sometimes they pursue the guilty, and as often they make the innocent their victims. To some they are nothing more nor less than that persistent gnawing of the soul which men call suspense.

An instance of what the Furies may do in modern life is to be seen in the case of an Oswego (N. Y.) family, which has been terrorized to such a degree by the expectation of evil that it recently offered $50,000 to be rid of its fear. At first it only dreaded in a vague sort of way that some harm might happen, but as days wore into weeks, and weeks into years, the dread became a horror, and the horror a veritable spectre. It was not until John Jay Tonkin, the head of the family, felt that he was on the verge of insanity that he told his secret to the world. Then he announced that he and his wife had been receiving letters threatening to kidnap or murder one of his daughters, and that the letters had been coming, off and on, for two whole years. At last one of them reached him about the same time that a child was atrociously murdered on the outskirts of the town, and, although the man who committed the crime was caught and confessed the deed, yet the murder was so like the one he feared would be the fate of his own daughter that he immediately offered a reward of $50,000 to any one who would send him the name of the person who was terrifying him. This same amount of money had been demanded of him in one of the letters, but no mention was made how or when it was to be paid. He says he would gladly have paid the sum to obtain again his peace of mind.

The threats were made against the life of the daughter, Rosamond, and they especially frightened the parents because just before the first letter came they had been prostrated by the death of another daughter. They were so grieved over the loss of this child that they had the body embalmed and kept in the house for nearly eight months, till at length they were compelled to bury it by order of the health authorities. To save Rosamond from harm, attendants were employed to guard her in the house, whereupon she began to grow morose and sickly. The letters were shown to the local police and to expert private detectives, but no solution of the mystery was discovered. The missives kept coming, some demanding money, with the threat that Rosamond otherwise would be slain, and others simply saying that she would die. The suspense which the father and mother experienced shattered their nerves. They could not sleep nights, for the least noise would rouse them with the belief that at last the murderer had come. Then, too, they became more and more distressed to see their little one pining away from the close restraint that had been imposed upon her.

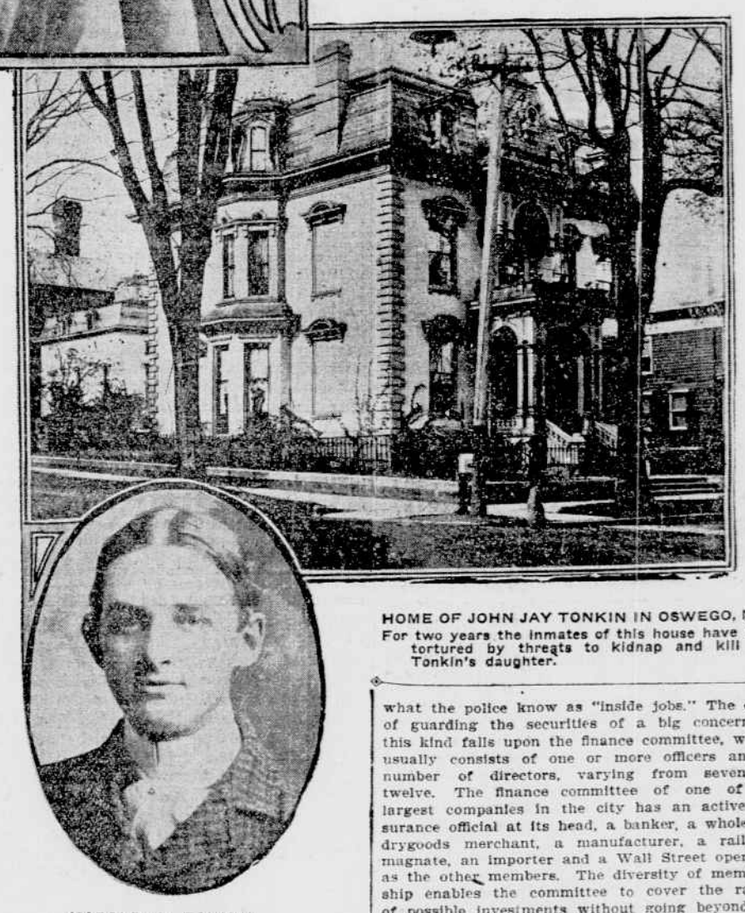
ROSAMOND TONKIN.
Threats to Kidnap Her Induced Her Father to Offer a $50,000 Reward for the Threatener's Arrest.

Once, thinking that a sudden move might disconcert their persecutor, the parents secretly sent Rosamond to this city. Her mother accompanied her, and they took apartments quietly at 86th-st. and Broadway. But the letters began to come to the new address, and they were more threatening than ever. The child was taken back to Oswego, and a still stricter watch was set over her.

On May 28, near the Tonkin home, a child by the name of Cora Sweet was dragged into a lonely field by Henry Manzer, a farmhand, and murdered. The crime stirred the whole city, and its perpetrator, who confessed his crime, came near being lynched. In many particulars this murder was like that with which the Tonkin child had been threatened.

The suspense caused by the threats of a secret foe would have been easier to bear, however, if it were the only thing that troubled Mr. and Mrs. Tonkin. Several years ago their son, Harold G. Tonkin, achieved considerable notoriety by marrying a model in this city. The parents separated the couple, and a year later Harold married Eugenie Bashford, a chorus girl, but neglected in the mean time to obtain a divorce from his first wife. Mr. Tonkin, sr., managed, however, to straighten out the marital entanglement.

According to the son the writer of the threatening letter is an Oswego man and a member of the same social circle to which his father's family belongs.



HOME OF JOHN JAY TONKIN IN OSWEGO, N. Y.
For two years the inmates of this house have been tortured by threats to kidnap and kill Mr. Tonkin's daughter.

HAROLD G. TONKIN.
Son of John Jay. His Marriages Have Caused His Father Considerable Anxiety.

THE RICHEST YOUTH.

William Ziegler's Adopted Son—J. M. Sears Once Had Title.

The standard of wealth for boys as well as men in this country has risen vastly in a single generation. The richest youth in the land thirty years ago would be rated as only moderately rich nowadays. An exceptional illustration of this fact was offered only the other day by the deaths of Joshua Montgomery Sears, the heaviest taxpayer of Boston, and William Ziegler, the capitalist and promoter of Arctic expeditions, of this city. The two men died within a few days of each other. When Mr. Sears came of age in 1876 he inherited an estate which made him the wealthiest lad in the land. His fortune was estimated at $9,000,000. By Mr. Ziegler's death his fourteen-year-old adopted son now ranks first, it is said, among the juvenile Crœsuses of the country. The property bequeathed him is valued at $30,000,000. Thus he is $10,000,000 wealthier than the first John Jacob Astor, who, when he died in 1849, left an estate valued at $20,000,000.

If the richest youth to-day overtops more than three times the richest youth of a generation ago, one may well ask how much vaster will be the boy fortunes of the future. Wealth when once accumulated grows rapidly even by being let alone. It will be seven years before young Ziegler becomes a man, and in that time his riches, which are to be left practically untouched, are expected to increase to nearly $50,000,000. In such case, at the age of twenty-one, he will be more than five times as wealthy as Sears when the young Bostonian came of age. The income of the Ziegler properties in one year is estimated at $1,500,000, or enough to have bought the whole island of Manhattan two hundred years ago. In one month the boy can lay away $125,000, or the price of a big town house. In just a day his purse catches $4,167; in an hour, $173 60, and in a minute, $2 89. Every time the clock ticks off a second he is five cents richer.

The fortunes of the richest boys of 1876 and 1905 were both accumulated quickly. The founders of both of them began poor, and what seems still more remarkable and especially encouraging for a vast number of their fellow men, both men had proved failures at other kinds of business before meeting with success. Joshua Sears, father of Joshua Montgomery, first tried, like his father, to be a fisherman, but he did so poorly that he elicited the following comment from the elder Sears:

"You have no energy and you have no patience. Without energy and patience you can never expect to amount to anything."

The son went to Boston, green, awkward, dressed in homespun and carrying a long carpet bag, and started to work for a few cents a day in a grocery store. Yet when he died he left an estate which now includes some of the choicest business blocks in Boston.

William Ziegler was a poverty stricken printer before he turned chemist and became the head of a great baking powder company. He came to New-York at one stage of his career with only 50 cents in his pocket. Yet, before he died, he had paid the expenses of two expeditions in search of the North Pole out of what he called his "pin money."

The spenders of these fortunes, however, differ in about as many ways as the makers of them were alike. The present William Ziegler is not the real son of the chemist capitalist, but came by his name through adoption. His father is a half brother of the dead man, and occasionally visits the boy. Joshua Montgomery Sears was born to his name. Young Ziegler is athletic and possesses a love for sports, which later, it is said, may make him prominent as a racer of horses or yachts. Sears was prematurely dignified and was reserved by nature. Indeed, it was his reserve that caused so much worry over his will, which at his death was reported missing. Throughout his long illness he had made no mention of it, or where it might be found. Young Ziegler is combative mentally as well as physically, and it is prophesied that he will seek a front rank among the "fighting financiers." Sears preferred quiet to turmoil and slow investments to rapid speculation.

Young Zeigler, before an accident, from which he is now recovering, was stout and unusually well developed for a boy of fourteen. His sturdiness is due a good deal to life in the open. He is out of doors almost constantly, is very fond of the water, is an expert swimmer and manages his own sailboat with skill. His other favorite sports are basketball and tennis. He is also something of a horseman. The boy is, however, a student. He is preparing for Columbia University. He is an open hearted lad, always ready for a harmless prank. His foster mother is very fond of the youngster. Until Mr. Ziegler died the boy believed him to be his father. George Washington Brandt, of Chicago, the boy's father, was known to him only as "uncle," it is said. It is said the discovery that Mr. Ziegler was not his father made the boy grow sad and melancholy. However this may be, he has thrown off the melancholy and is fast getting back to his former health and good spirits. He is yet under the care of a trained nurse, but is allowed outdoors every day.

GUARDING SECURITIES.

Precautions Taken by Big Insurance Companies.

Since the Equitable Life Assurance Society began to investigate itself, life insurance has held the centre of the stage in New-York, and the public has come to something like a realization of the enormous wealth held by the several big companies which make this city their headquarters. The figures of their surplus, of the value of their securities, of the amount of insurance in force are so enormous as to be almost beyond the comprehension of the average workaday mortal.

An interesting side light is the way in which these securities, on which the solvency of the companies depend, are guarded from loss by fire or burglars, and checked and counted against what the police know as "inside jobs." The duty of guarding the securities of a big concern of this kind falls upon the finance committee, which usually consists of one or more officers and a number of directors, varying from seven to twelve. The finance committee of one of the largest companies in the city has an active insurance official at its head, a banker, a wholesale drygoods merchant, a manufacturer, a railroad magnate, an importer and a Wall Street operator as the other members. The diversity of membership enables the committee to cover the range of possible investments without going beyond itself.

This particular finance committee meets twice a week. So great, however, is the volume of investment offerings that a sub-committee of three members meets daily and looks over the offerings, throwing out those which do not seem to be desirable and holding others for the action of the full committee.

Extraordinary are the precautions taken to protect the securities in which the finance committee invests. In one great steel vault on Broadway a certain company has $300,000,000 in securities. They must be verified each month or oftener, on account of sales, purchases and the removal of interest coupons.

When a sale is made the securities are taken from the vault and the seal on the package is broken. When securities are purchased they are either added to existing parcels or new parcels must be prepared. The seals are also broken when securities are taken out for the clipping of interest coupons. The security holdings must all be counted, recounted and resealed. One cage of the great vault alone is kept open for current business, but even its contents are thoroughly gone over before the finance committee makes its monthly report.

Every parcel of securities, the seal of which has been broken in the current month, is brought to the finance committee room under the supervision of the cashier and assistant treasurer. The committee members inspect these securities item by item and then count them carefully. The amount of securities in the package, the date and the signatures of the committee members responsible for their counting are entered on a memorandum with the package. The package is then strongly wrapped, tied with tape and sealed with wax. On a blank provided for the purpose the secretary certifies that he personally witnessed the counting and sealing. Under supervision of the treasurer the securities are returned to the vault and placed in the compartment from which they came in the presence of another member of the finance committee, who again checks them with the company's records.

The inner steel cages are then locked, and they can only be opened by the use of two separate and distinct keys, which are always in the possession of different persons. After the cages are locked a piece of tape is run through two steel eyelets, one on the door and the other on the side of the vault. The ends of this tape are tied, and sealed with the committee's seal, showing the date of the counting.

When everything has been returned, the contents of the vault are shut in, first by a heavy inside door of chilled steel, weighing many tons, and then by a similar outside door of steel. Both the inner and outer doors are equipped with time locks. The time lock on the outer door is set a little earlier than the lock on the inner door. The officers having the combination of the outer door do not know the combination of the inner door, nor do those having the combination of the inner door know that of the outer. Then comes the added electrical protection. Over these impregnable steel doors are drawn thin wooden shutters, lined with thousands of electric wires, which connect with a central detective station outside the home office. When once the doors of the vault are closed and the shutters drawn it is impossible to open or even disturb them without giving instant alarm.

"A lot of red tape," the layman may exclaim.

"Yes, and three hundred millions is a mighty sum and no protection is too great," say the insurance people.

CAMP MEETING PLANS.

Full Programme of the Religious Services at Ocean Grove.

Ocean Grove, N. J., June 10 (Special).—Ocean Grove's Committee of Management, of which Bishop James N. FitzGerald, the association's president, is chairman, announced Thursday the complete programme of special religious and musical services for the summer. The annual camp meeting will be one week earlier than in former years. It will begin Saturday, August 19, and continue daily, until Monday, August 28. The Sunday camp meeting preachers will be the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Cook, editor of the Methodist publications.

The musical director, Mr. Morgan, has reorganized his choruses and orchestra and will produce a number of cantatas, oratorios and special musical entertainments. The oratorios will be "The Nativity," a new work by Dr. Adam Geibel; Cowen's "Rose Maiden," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Handel's "Messiah." The New-York and the Philadelphia festival choruses will assist the Ocean Grove singers from time to time.

Mayor McClellan, of New-York, will speak the morning of Independence Day, and President Roosevelt will address the visiting school teachers Friday, July 7.

The programme, as a whole, shows but few changes over former years. It is as follows:

June 25—Opening Sunday; sermon by Bishop James Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
July 1—Opening concert, with full orchestra.
July 2—Patriotic Sunday; sermons by the Rev. Dr. Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell, of Philadelphia.
July 3—Opening of the National Educational Association convention; addresses by Governor Stokes of New-Jersey; William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, New-York City; W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and others.
July 4—Patriotic services; addresses by Mayor McClellan of New-York City; Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of education of New-York; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, and others.
July 5 and 6—National Educational Association.
July 7—Address by President Roosevelt before the National Educational Association.
July 8—Cowen's "Rose Maiden."
July 9—Sabbath Observance Association rally; sermons by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson and the Rev. Dr. Stanley.
July 12—Pennington Seminary day.
July 13—Opening of the Sunday School Assembly, to continue ten days, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, vice-president of the Camp Meeting Association.
July 15—Geibel's new cantata, "The Nativity."
July 16—Hospital Sunday; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers.
July 19—Popular entertainment.
July 22—Concert by the combined New-York and Philadelphia festival choruses.
July 23—Children's Sunday; chalk talk sermon at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Dr. F. Y. Pierce, of Scranton, Penn.; in the evening, "The New Kingdom," a musical service.
July 24—Morning, the National Sunshine Society; afternoon, the Woman's Suffrage Conference.
July 26—Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-Jersey; evening, popular entertainment.
July 27—Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-Jersey.
July 28—National Temperance Society.
July 29—Oratorio concert in Auditorium at 3 p. m.
July 30—Temperance Sunday.
July 31—Memorial and Anniversary Day; unveiling of the Stokes monument.
August 1 and 2—Home Missionary Society anniversary, with entertainment in the evening.
August 4—Foreign Missionary Society Conference, to continue three days.
August 5—Handel's "Messiah," by the combined Ocean Grove and New-York festival choruses.
August 6—Missionary Sunday; addresses by returned missionaries.
August 7—Summer School of Theology, in charge of Bishop James N. FitzGerald, to continue ten days.
August 10—Children's musical festival, "A Night in Fairyland."
August 12—Musical carnival.
August 13—School of Theology.
August 14—Twenty-fifth anniversary of the young people's meetings, under the leadership of the Rev. Charles H. Yatman.
August 17—Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the combined Ocean Grove and New-York festival choruses.
August 18—Camp meeting observance of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
August 19—Annual camp meeting, to continue ten days.
August 20—Sermons by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, of New-York.
August 27—Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Cook, editor of the Methodist publications.
August 28—Closing of the camp meeting.
August 30—Final musical jubilee.
September 3—The Methodist Brotherhood reunion.
September 10—Closing service in the Auditorium.

TO KEEP DISEASED PERSONS UNWED.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 10 (Special).—Undaunted by former defeats, the Iowa State Board of Health will make renewed and powerful efforts to have the forthcoming legislature pass a law prohibiting the marrying of diseased persons without a certificate of recovery from some regularly constituted physician. Dr. R. E. Conniff, of Sioux City, member of the State board, and the foremost champion of the plan for State sanatoriums where persons affected with tuberculosis may go in retreat, is one of the leaders of the fight for this law. It is figured that in Iowa alone there is an annual loss of $2,000,000 in wages because of preventable disease, and that it further costs the State $1,500,000 to care for inmates of institutions whose incapacity is in most cases directly traceable to prenatal influences. It is the opinion of the State board that such a law would reduce hereditary tendencies to tuberculosis, would be the means of curtailing infant mortality, of preventing children from becoming blind and of protecting thousands of innocent women from diseases from which no small number die and by which a greater number are physically wrecked.

THE SAGAMORE, LONG LAKE, N. Y.

One of the most picturesque and charming of its many beautiful bodies of water in the wilds of the Adirondacks is Long Lake, whose commonplace name is merely descriptive of one feature, and fails to convey any adequate idea of what it possesses in natural beauty and scenic surroundings. Almost in the very heart of the Great North Woods, it lies at an altitude of 1,614 feet above tide level, and has an extreme length of over thirteen miles and a width which varies from a hundred yards to a mile and a half. It is part of the lake system which the Fulton chain, Raquette and Forker lakes complete, uniting the Saranac Lakes on the south with the Raquette River on the north, which affords an outlet for the surplus water of a great region of wooded mountain territory.

On a site overlooking Long Lake from the east and taking in a superb stretch of the surrounding scenery stands a modern hotel, known as The Sagamore. It is situated about a fourth of the length of the lake from the head, and from its broad piazzas there is to be secured an outlook which embraces almost the entire extent of the mountain lock and the elevations which inclose it. The site is a natural plateau jutting out into the lake, and from three sides an unobstructed view is secured, making all the rooms equally desirable. The Sagamore is equipped in all respects for first-class service, and every possible provision has been made for comfort, health, amusement and enjoyment. The lake is unsurpassed in facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, the region has most delightful drives and walks, and all forms of outdoor and indoor recreation are provided for. The Sagamore is easily accessible to the Adirondack traveller.

TEST YOUR COFFEE TO SEE WHETHER IT IS PURE.

Dr. W. D. Bigelow, of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, Tells How to Do It.

Generally speaking, foods that are sold in their natural state are rarely adulterated. Their appearance is usually characteristic and few frauds are possible that are not appreciable to the senses. We look for adulteration chiefly in prepared foods that have been so treated as to change their physical nature.

Wheat and corn, in their natural state, are quite unlike in appearance. When they are finely ground and bolted, however, the resemblance is striking, and a few years ago the milling industry was seriously threatened by the sale as wheat flour of a mixture of the two. Fortunately, this practice has been entirely stopped by a well enforced law.

The same is true of coffee. The appearance of the unground berry is characteristic. Attempts have frequently been made to mould artificial coffee berries of the substances sometimes used for adulterating coffee. Artificial berries may be readily distinguished from the natural, however, and were not a commercial success. As far as I am aware, they are not sold at the present time. They can be readily distinguished from the natural coffee in the unground state. On cutting the bean through with a knife, the cross section of the artificial bean is seen to be of a compact, solid, uniform nature, without any particular structural form, whereas the true coffee is of a characteristic structure that cannot be imitated. We have, therefore, only to look for coffee adulterants and substitutes in the ground article.

If it is desired to use pure coffee, the most practical way is to buy it unground. It is with ground coffee the adulterater works. Many substances may be used and are used that resemble it closely in appearance.

Chicory was formerly the chief coffee adulterant, and is still used to some extent, though on account of its relatively high price it has largely given way to cheaper substitutes, such as wheat, barley, peas, beans and sometimes pea hulls. I give below a number of simple tests that are used for detecting the presence of these substances. I call them simple because they can be performed without the facilities of the chemical laboratory, and by one who has not had the experience and training of a chemist. It must be understood, however, that these tests require careful observation and study, and that one must perform them repeatedly in order to obtain trustworthy results. Before applying them to the examination of an unknown sample, the housewife should secure samples of known character and study them. Unground coffee may be ground in the home and mixed with various kinds of adulterants which can also be secured separately. Thus the articles themselves in known mixtures may be studied, and when the same results are obtained with unknown samples, they can be correctly interpreted. These tests are well known in the laboratory and may be used in the home of the careful housewife who has the time and perseverance to master them.

The difference between the genuine ground coffee and the adulterated article can often be detected by simple inspection with the naked eye. This is particularly true if the product be coarsely crushed rather than finely ground. In such condition pure coffee has quite a uniform appearance, whereas the mixtures of peas, beans, cereals, chicory, etc., often disclose their heterogeneous nature to the careful observer. This is particularly true if a magnifying glass be employed. The different articles composing the mixture may then be separated by the point of a penknife. The dark, gummy-looking chicory particles stand out in strong contrast to the other substances used, and their nature can be determined by one who is familiar with them by their astringent taste.

The appearance of the coffee particles is also quite distinct from that of many of the other coffee substitutes employed. The coffee has a dull surface, whereas some of its substitutes, especially leguminous products, often present the appearance of having a polished surface.

After a careful inspection of the sample with the naked eye, or, better, with a magnifying glass, a portion of it may be placed in a small botttle half full of water, and shaken. The bottle is then placed on the table for a moment. Pure coffee contains a large amount of oil by reason of which the greater portion of the sample will float. All coffee substitutes and some particles of coffee sink to the bottom of the liquid. A fair idea of the purity of the sample can often be determined by the proportion of the sample which floats or sinks. Chicory contains a substance which dissolves in water, imparting a brownish red color. When the suspected sample, therefore, is dropped into a glass of water, the grains of chicory which it contains may be seen slowly sinking to the bottom, leaving a train of a dark brown colored liquid behind them.

Coffee contains no starch, while all of the substances used for its adulteration and used in the preparation of coffee substitutes contain a considerable amount of starch. The presence of such substitutes may, therefore, be detected by a simple test for starch. In order to apply this test two or three tablespoonfuls of the ordinary infusion of coffee used as a beverage is placed in a teacup, allowed to cool, and a drop of a solution of iodine added. The presence of starch is indicated by a deep blue color, whereas no change of color occurs in infusions from pure coffee. This color reaction is somewhat difficult to see, owing to the dark color of the coffee infusion itself. By placing the drop of iodine solution on the side of the teacup, however, and allowing it to run down, the blue color can be seen in the edge of the liquid.

Many coffee substitutes are now sold as such and are advertised as more wholesome than coffee. Notwithstanding the claims that are made for them, a few of them contain a considerable percentage of coffee. This may be determined by shaking a teaspoonful in a bottle half full of water as described above. The bottle must be thoroughly shaken so as to wet every particle of the sample. Very few particles of coffee substitutes will float.