# COLONY LIFE AROUND NEW YORK

## SPORTS AND PROFESSIONS REPRESENTED.

### *Lovers of Golf and Horses, Painters, Musicians and Literary Workers Have Special Haunts.*

BY M. W. MOUNT.

New York is the capital city of many colonies. Telephonic and telepathic leading strings extend from each colony and are grasped tight in the hand of Gotham, some wrapped around one finger and some around another, the different fingers representing wealth, art, music, literature, the drama, religion, health, temperance and so on. It is the fad to colonize, and nearly all Gotham does it.

Few objects indicate the individual tastes or susceptibility to impression so accurately as do the kinds of colonies people swarm to. Men and women fond of whip and ribbons, gun and golf, seem to find the air around Bernardsville, Morristown, Mendham and Whippany wonderfully salubrious. Here their country homes are planted and flourish in every style, from bungalow to palace, from cottage to mansion, as near the skies as the mountains thereabouts will permit. Here may be found the Whippany River Club, a favorite resort of members of the New York Driving Club; the Canoe Brook Country Club, which is near Summit, and also neighbor to comfortable "cottages" where members may run out from the whirl of New York for a week-end or the tag end of a season. Here, too, the Baltusrol Golf Club, in a triangle touched by Short Hills, Springfield, Millburn and Summit, draws its lovers of outdoor sports to make drives and tees of record merit on the slopes of Baltusrol Mountain. The finest country homes of Gothamites belonging to this club centre in the green gardens of Short Hills, where their owners seek indoor amusements at a luxurious Casino and treat New York as though it were just around the corner.

Much more of a social element enters into the life of the Essex County Country Club, in the hills near South Orange, patronized by people from all the Oranges. In the parks and hills surrounding this club stand tree-girt houses, the country cottages of club members so addicted to golf and kindred outdoor sports that they must live within touch of them a goodly part of the year.

There is a deal of amusement to be got from colonizing a lot of people all of whom are competent to argue on the subject of golf, tell the distinctions between squash and tennis, and throw a discus or shoot an arrow with a skill born of well expended dollars upon the right kind of instructor in sports and athletics.

### LONG ISLAND SPORTS.

Many such congenial spirits haunt the green levels and gentle undulations of Long Island, only the Long Islanders have colonized more with a view to having sport with horses than they have to the less exciting wielding of golf sticks.

The Shinnecock Hills Club keeps pace with the Rockaway Hunting Club, of Cedarhurst, and the members of both can talk horse, like the experts they are, with the tenants of the club cottages snuggled conveniently under the groves adjacent to Mineola and Sheesphead Bay and Garden City and Hempstead. Men find it mighty cosey to have their country clubs and country cottages so conveniently planned that one can hobnob with the other, and feminine members of a family may share in both the sports and society of father, husband and son.

The Rockaway Hunting Club is made up almost entirely of members of the Racquet Club, just as Twilight Park belongs to the families of members of the Twilight Club, who colonized more for summer rest and mild recreations than for any sporting proclivities among the members. This club, however, has not colonized around the corner from Gotham, so to speak. It is something of a ride to the Catskills, and a man cannot have luncheon with a friend and take him out there for a game of golf and back to supper in New York afterward.

The social element also enters into the Ardsley Club, which is a sort of resting place for clubmen and their families in New York, who run out among the trees over Sunday and for a spin in the evening, and put up at the club in the first warm days of spring while the town residence is being done up in brown holland and tar paper. The club is embowered in trees, and occupies nine or ten acres in the midst of a park dotted over with the villas of officers and members, among whom are its president, Colonel Franklin J. Brown; its vice-presidents, Amzi L. Barber and Henry S. Brooks, jr.; the treasurer, M. M. Van Beuren, and secretary, E. S. Jaffray, and such governors and members as James C. Bishop, Morton S. Payton, J. D. Archbold, W. E. Benjamin, Tracy H. Harris, S. T. Davis, jr., H. S. Carpenter, J. Allen Townsend, Edwin Gould, Arthur Webb Parsons, H. Le Roy Edgar, J. H. Whitehouse, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Arthur K. Wood, Robert Hewitt, J. L. Van Alen and a number of equally prominent men from the membership of over six hundred.

### PRIVATE RAILWAY STATIONS.

A private railway station with an entrance to the club is one of the features of Ardsley, which is also a station of the New York Yacht Club.

While aquatic sports are amply and luxuriously provided for, Ardsley is particularly devoted to golf, tennis and racquets. The club owns a large number of tennis courts, which are said to be among the best in the country, while the golf links which they control are considered to constitute one of the finest courses in America.

The membership has greatly increased in the last four years, and no expense is spared in employing professionals to keep courts and grounds up to the highest point of perfection. This is one of the nearest and from a picturesque point of view one of the most beautiful of the club colonies about New York.

Strolling through the shaded roadways of these beautiful colonies one fancies the very atmosphere of peace permeates the lovely surroundings. So it does, provided nobody who is not wanted tries to colonize himself among the club colonists. They know what they want and whom they want and they let everybody else know it. An outsider who wants to encourage the "cast-away-on-a-desert-island" feeling can obtain all he wants of it by snuggling under the eaves of some house to let in a fashionable club colony without first ascertaining if he will be welcome.

Dwellers in these garden spots of suburban New York shudder when they think about the lives endured by those who live in Temperance Park. They don't often think of it, but when they do the effect is as though they had swallowed a well iced mint julep with the julep left out. Club life encourages sympathy.

More than one temperance colony flourishes around New York. Well, flourish is hardly the word. They exist and do a good work. The colonists are hopeful and cheerful, and the feminine members, at least, are full of an altruistic spirit. For want of anything more enlivening the men are full of enthusiasm.

### THREE RELIGIOUS COLONIES.

Three extensive religious colonies thrive at elbows with New York, to say nothing of smaller organizations of the same nature which flourish for a brief season. The religious colonies are filled with cottagers only in the summer time. The religious season is short among colonies devoted to the spiritualizing of mankind, while that for outdoor sports lasts all the year round.

Art colonies are seldom as enduring as are most of the other sorts. One reason for this is found in the artist himself, and the other in the artist's pocketbook. When an artist has painted and repainted pictures from every point of view within reach of his colony he seeks pastures new for his cows and painted shepherds and hangs up a sign "To Let" on his pretty cottage. If this is within convenient reach of his winter studio he merely seeks other scenes and locks up the house. Where artists colonize there are usually one or more summer art schools. Cos Cob, in Connecticut; Shinnecock, Long Island, and Woodstock, N. Y., are some of the nearby art colonies familiar to art lovers and art readers alike.

Artists love old places where tumbledown houses, great old trees and scraps of ancient villages serve as picturesque adjuncts to landscape or waterscape, as the case may be. In old places are usually natives. Very soon the natives realize that the art student has come in droves and must be fed and housed. Each season the feeding and housing of students takes on greater importance in their eyes and the prices they charge are such that students have no need of even pocketbooks by the time the season is over. In some colonies students transform a barn into very jolly quarters and stave off moving day for another season.

### WHERE ARTISTS FOREGATHER.

In Woodstock an abandoned church has been made into a veritable thing of art—so far as art life goes. It is home and kitchen, living room and studio, alike, for a happy swarm of young people so intent on worshipping at the shrine of art that they forget that a difference exists between an upholstered divan and a wooden pew as a downy couch. Not far from Woodstock a rich Englishman has created a luxurious art colony. This type of colony is easily spotted. One sees a landscape dotted over with bits of canvas and big straw hats or great canvas umbrellas, with here and there human figures grouped in attitudes of painful repose and dressed in a garb unrecognizable on Broadway. These symptoms, taken in connection with numberless linen dusters of sexless cut and appearance and well bedaubed with paint, invariably indicate the presence of a flourishing art colony.

Leaders among art colonists near New York are William M. Chase, with his Shinnecock studio; J. Francis Murphy, Leonard Ochtman and Paul Conoyer, who affect Woodstock scenery; Ralph Radcliff Whitehead, of Birdcliff note, and Will Howe Foote and Frank Vincent Du Mond, at Lyme, Conn. Further afield, in the distant mountains and on the wild Maine coast, one finds art colonies which spread canvas for a brief season and fold it up with the fading leaves of an early autumn.

Artists have rather affected homes in the Westchester hills of late, and where the beautiful hills of Westchester melt into the foothills of the Catskills musical people have started a colony all their own, a sort of footnote, as it were, to the great composition planned by Mme. Nordica of an American Bayreuth. Numbers of musical people have entered into this project, and opera lovers have already purchased boxes in the unbuilt opera house.

### HILLS FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Some of the musicians who are lending their presence as well as their voices to this colony are David Bispham, Gerrit Smith, Bertha Ricci, Signor Peregini and friends of theirs, as well as Mme. Nordica, who has named her home Nordica Hill. Herbert Morson, now playing with Kyrle Bellew in "The Thief," is putting up his home in the musical colony, and has got several dramatic friends to join him in creating a dramatic section in this colony of the stage, whose footlights glimmer along the brink of the Hudson by night, whose curtain is wrought of shadowing trees, and whose stage settings are green hills and winding rivers against a background of blue-green mountains.

Long Island and Staten Island, too, own their dramatic colonies, and Maude Adams watches for fairies in the glimmering waters of forest-girt Lake Ronkonkoma.

### LITERARY FOLKS ARE MIXERS.

Literary folks are less gregarious than most. They like to touch elbows with colonists of other sorts. Still, there are literary colonies in the suburban fringe of Gotham. Some writers collect in the shadow of the Orange Mountains, where Hamilton Wright Mabie draws inspiration; some affect the picturesque heights of Bronxville; others, as Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and Henry Mills Alden, congregate under the spreading elms of Metuchen, while many a book writer hies to Onteora to his own cottage or that of somebody else for the inspiration and peace necessary to the production of a new work.

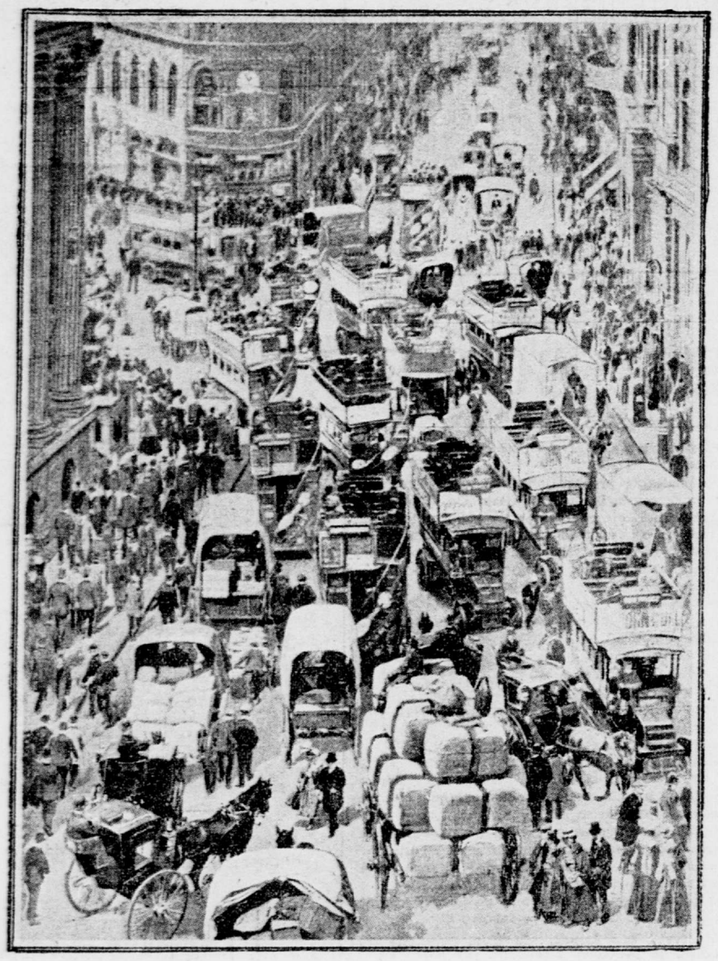
Just as there are colonies for sports, for amusement and mental enlightenment and relaxation, for spiritual elevation and temporal moderation, so are there colonies around New York for the cultivation of health.

Take, for instance, the "back to nature" colony in New Jersey, where people are inoculated with the wisdom of returning to the undress of primitive man, and are treated for many ills and toned and strengthened up generally by a system of water cure, fresh air and freedom from superfluous attire and mud packs. If you are tired, you dig a grave and go bury yourself. The electricity of Mother Earth warms and invigorates you. At first you imagine the wriggling sensation is produced by worms. It isn't. It is merely the gentle electric current of the ground permeating your system. It is said that a sick person placed in a grave of this sort cannot die as long as he is in it. A great many authentic cases exist of persons returning to life after burial in ordinary cemeteries.

In the "back to nature" colony one covers one's self with heaps of sand, for rest and invigoration, and takes many of the Kneipp water cure exercises. The mud pack must be of absolutely pure mud, kept moist all the time. It is said to extract impurities from the system. This colony had to go to New Jersey because there are too many dressmakers' associations in New York to make it possible to try primitive man's attire here.

### SIR THOMAS'S PRIVATE RAILWAY CAR.

Sir Thomas possesses the most roomy and perfectly equipped official car in existence. There are nine rooms in the car, the first being a reception room, with accommodation for fifteen persons and handsomely furnished with sofas and chairs, the sofas being designed to be transformed into beds when so needed. There are also two bedrooms fitted with brass bedsteads, with a bathroom between them, both finished in white enamel walls. Farther on is a well equipped office furnished in mahogany, with every convenience for the transaction of business. The other main apartment is the dining room, which is fitted to accommodate eight persons.—Tit-Bits.



WHY MOTOR 'BUSES ARE UNPOPULAR IN LONDON.

It is becoming daily more evident that London thoroughfares are particularly ill adapted to the motor 'bus, which, though a thing of yesterday, has already achieved the unenviable distinction of constituting the greatest danger besetting the Londoner in his walks abroad. Every week produces its list of killed and injured, and on two occasions lately an East End crowd has given vent to its feelings by attacking motor 'buses that had caused an accident, on one occasion stoning the driver, and, on another, pulling him from his seat and assaulting him with sticks and umbrellas. The congestion of traffic is also greatly increased by these huge, unwieldy vehicles, and altogether the case against the motor 'bus is becoming a very strong one, and legislation must sooner or later intervene. —The Graphic.

# COMPASS PLANT TRAVELLERS' FRIEND

## GIVES BEARINGS TO THOSE LOST ON PRAIRIES.

### *Another Nature Freak Asserted to Foretell Weather and Earthquakes.*

One of the most curious of the world's plants, and one which is indigenous to this country alone, is the compass plant (Silphium laciniatum), which was first called to the attention of the scientific world by General (then Major) Benjamin Alvord, in 1842, and which received its name from the curious property exhibited by its leaves of presenting their faces to the rising and setting sun. This remarkable species is a perennial plant of the order Compositæ. The first year it bears only radical leaves; the second year and after, it is a flowering herb, with four or five leaves from twelve to thirty inches in length on the stem.

It is found in the rich prairies of the Mississippi Valley, from Minnesota to Texas. The polarity of the leaves of this plant was known to hunters and settlers long before General Alvord discovered it, and they would resort to it when lost in the prairies on dark nights, as by feeling of its leaves they could easily get their bearings. Many lives have doubtless been saved by this plant.

The world will soon be able to rest in peace, for since the discovery of the "weather plant" by the alleged movements of which its discoverer, Professor J. F. Nowack, asserts he is able not only to foretell the weather but, what is more important still, warn of forthcoming storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire damps and volcanic eruptions, no one needs to sit up o' nights wondering where the next great catastrophe will strike. He will receive news from the plant seven to twenty-eight days in advance, and can prepare himself accordingly.

The plant, which bears the scientific name of Abrus precatorius noblis, is a native of Cuba, and it not at all striking in appearance. It bears no flowers, and merely consists of a long stalk from which branch numerous twigs containing rows of delicate looking leaves. The leaves frequently change color or close altogether, while the twigs bend themselves into curious positions for some, to the uninitiated, unknown reason, which the discoverer says he is able to read and interpret.

He declared that the plant is highly sensitive to electric and magnetic influences, and that by being able to interpret the movements of the plant in response to the electric currents between the earth and the sun he is enabled to predict great convulsions of nature. He claims to have foretold by means of this plant, as far back as 1892, the earthquakes in San Francisco and Jamaica and the volcanic eruptions in Martinique, Japan and Italy. None of the government weather bureau stations has been closed as yet, however.

### QUEER SENSITIVE PLANTS.

One of the commonest roadside plants of certain parts of Asia is the sensitive plant (Mimosa sensitiva), which grows in profusion in waste places and on banks by the wayside. It is a very low, spreading plant, seldom rising higher than the grass among which it grows, or more than six inches from the ground, but covering large spots, which are distinguished from the rough herbage by its neat, regular foliage. It is almost constantly in flower.

The manner in which the aspect of such a little bush is altered by a touch is very remarkable. Brush your foot over the luxuriant plant as you pass by, and the whole bush seems to disappear, and you look for it almost in vain. All the little leaflets shut up, one after the other; then the secondary stalks drop; after this the main stalk of the leaf suddenly droops downward. After a short interval the next leaf goes through identically the same movements. If the shaking or injury is severe, every leaf from below upward moves in the same way. Try to pluck a spray and it fades between your fingers, so that it is very difficult to gather and examine it in an expanded condition.

One probable advantage of these movements can be understood from the behavior of flies, which alight upon the leaves and make them drop. The flies are startled and go away. Grazing animals will consider such behavior in a plant uncanny and will probably go to some other, less ingeniously protected.

Another sensitive species is the curious semaphore or telegraph plant, where leaflets suddenly and without any obvious reason move with a jerk through an angle of several degrees.

An odd plant, which is found occasionally in Oregon, is the ghost plant. It is tall and waxlike, about eight inches high, and its bloom resembles a waxen cup. It was known and much praised by the Indians of Oregon, who knew it as the pipe plant. They believed that it had great remedial qualities, and made from it a lotion which they considered a cure for diseases of the eye.

In the deserts of the West is found a curious specimen (Ibervillea sonoræ) of the cucumber family. Like the camel, this plant finds that it is a long time between drinks, and, like the camel again, nature has prepared it for these periods of drouth. The rainy season is short in the desert and occurs only once a year. So that the plant may obtain enough moisture for the dry season it is provided with a reservoir to store up water. The organ in which the water is stored is at the base of the stem and is covered with a sort of waterproof envelope, through which the water can neither escape nor evaporate.

### THE DRINKING ORCHID.

A most remarkable plant is the drinking orchid, which is found in South America. This orchid takes a drink, whenever it feels thirsty, by means of a tube which it lets down into the water. The formation of this orchid is different from others of its species, it having sharp leaves, lancehead shaped, growing round the root and radiating from it. From the centre of the plant hangs the tube, about one-eighth of an inch thick and one-fourth of an inch wide.

When touched it gradually contracts and rolls itself up in a spiral-like coil. As a rule these orchids are to be found growing directly over the water, or where water has been, and in the latter case it is almost pathetic to see how the tube will work its way over the ground to a pool or river. The drinking tube when not in use, is coiled up on the top of the plant.

During the fall and early winter several years ago a number of men might have been observed in the streets selling an odd little plant which they called the "Resurrection plant." Many and wonderful were the tales told of the plant by these itinerant salesmen to persuade prospective customers to purchase. Most of them either stated directly or else led their hearers to infer that the plants came only from the Holy Land, where they were emblematical of the Resurrection. Most of them, however, were Polypodium incarnium, the commonest of all the ferns of Florida. During the dry season the plant curls up into a small ball and has the appearance of being dead. In this condition it will bear transportation very well. When it is placed in a bowl containing a little water the leaves unfold and assume a bright green color, forming a rather pretty and ornamental plant.

One of the most remarkable of the world's trees, found along the Amazon, in South America, is the Masseranduba, or milk tree. It is a magnificent tree even in that country of illimitable forests, rising with a straight stem to an enormous height. The timber is very hard, fine grained and durable and is valued for structures which are much exposed to the weather. The fruit is edible and very good, being the size of a small apple and full of a rich and juicy pulp.

But strangest of all is the vegetable milk, which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. The milk has about the consistence of thick cream, and save for a very slight, peculiar taste could scarcely be distinguished from the product of the cow. The natives use this tree milk in their coffee and tea and in cooking. It is also used for glue, and is said to be durable.

### SOUTH AMERICAN "RAIN TREE."

Another curious South American tree, and one about which many romantic tales have been woven, is the so-called "rain tree," which possesses a reservoir for water in a hollow at the base of its leaf. The natives have long asserted that under its shade grass will grow in wonderful abundance. This is due to the interesting fact that the leaves of the tree possess the power of independent motion. At sunset the leaves close together, allowing dew to form on the grass beneath. With the reappearance of the sun the leaves expand again and thoroughly screen the grass beneath, thus effectually checking excessive evaporation.

In India seven different species of trees are considered sacred, and worshipped accordingly. Among them the finest looking and the most useful is the aswatta, or Pagoda fig tree. Yishnu, one of the Hindu gods, is said to have been born under it. To fell one of these trees would be an unpardonable act of sacrilege. The Vepu, or margosa tree, which is dedicated to Siva, is sometimes married to the aswatta, with impressive ceremonies.

An amusing story is told about the Peepul, another sacred tree. The political agent at Ulwar, Hindustan, some years ago wished to plant an avenue of trees on either side of the road, in front of the shops, for shade purposes, and had decided to use Peepul trees, but the native shopkeepers, one and all, declared that if this were done they would not take the shops. When pressed for a reason they replied they could not tell untruths or swear falsely under the shade of the Peepul tree, and added:

"How can we carry on business otherwise?"

The force of this argument seems to have been acknowledged, as the point was yielded and other kinds of trees were planted.

An exceedingly interesting plant, which has been introduced from Asia, is the "burning bush" (Dictamnus fraxinella). It is probable that this is the burning bush of which mention is made in the Old Testament. Like a great many of the half desert plants, it is full of an acrid, ethereal, odorous substance. On a calm, hot summer's day this material exudes from the leaves and surrounds the plant with an invisible, vaporous atmosphere, which is supposed to assist in preventing the water from evaporating or being transpired from the leaves.

If one places a lighted match a little below the leaves or flowers this vapor catches fire, and there is a display of flames and smoke, with little explosions, followed by a strong smell. The plant may be injured if it is set on fire too frequently, but generally does not seem to be any the worse for the experiment.

### SLEEPING AND COUGHING PLANTS.

A curious plant, which possesses the rather repulsive title of "snake plant" (Amdrophophallus campanulatus), is found in South America and Asia, a few specimens having been brought to this country. In China it is known as the "devil's tongue," or the "sleeping plant," and is regarded with superstition by the natives. The almost unbearable odor it gives out when in bloom is said to have the effect of producing sleep and sometimes causing death. It will grow to a height of seven to ten feet, and in appearance is like a monster snake-like, striped lily.

When the writer was in the West Indies several years ago a native who was helping collect specimens in the forests called his attention to a vine which was growing on some ruins. Plucking three or four leaves from it, he said it was the "love plant" and that his employer should hang them somewhere and write the name of his "best girl" on them.

"If they die," he said, "she does not love you. If they sprout, she does." The writer put the names of several women members of his family on them and hung them from the ceiling by strings. From each there soon sprouted a dozen or more little leaves, greener and fresher than the main leaf itself.

In South America is found an ornamental plant which has acquired the cognomen of "coughing plant," from the peculiar noise it makes at times. This plant has a most intense aversion to dust, and as soon as a few grains are deposited on its leaves the stomata, or air chambers which cover their faces and which are the respiratory organs of the plant, become filled with a gas and swell. The gas is given out with a slight explosion and a sound which resembles the cough of a child suffering from a cold.

Probably the oddest botanical curiosity in the world is the "wonder-wonder flower," which is found in the Malay Peninsula. It is merely a blossom, without leaves, vine or stem, and grows as a parasite in decayed wood.

### CURIOUS FOOD SUPERSTITIONS.

Slowly but surely modern enlightenment is relegating to oblivion the foolish and often costly superstitions which have been passed down from century to century. Of those, however, that linger is the superstition about the spilling of salt and the sure coming of ill luck—the result of the painting of a celebrated picture which showed that Judas, at the Last Supper, sat before an overturned salt cellar. Then there is the idea against thirteen at table because there were Christ and his twelve apostles around that board in the upper room at the supper which was followed so soon by our Lord's death, and that of Judas, too.

In some European countries ill luck is said to follow the person who stirs any liquid in a pan from east to west. In Scotland persons when baking oatcakes break a piece off and throw it in the fire to appease evil agencies. Still another custom in that land is to make a birthday cake with nine knobs, then nine of the assembled company, when the cake comes hot out of the oven, each breaks one knob off, and throwing it behind him says: "This I give to Thee, Fox, Eagle, Wolf," etc.

In some countries it is considered unlucky to give a mince pie to a guest—it should be asked for. Likewise, a mince pie should never be cut with a knife, but held whole with the fingers and eaten that way. Also to eat as many mince pies as possible at as many different houses before Christmas, it is believed, will insure so many happy months for the eater. To wrap a mince pie in silver paper and keep it from Christmas till July and then eat it is also said to bring good luck. luck

# *TO ENCOURAGE ARTISTS.*

## *W. T. Evans and Other Patrons Offer Prizes for Students.*

The Art Students' League announced yesterday that a prize of $50 would be given by William T. Evans, of New Jersey, for the encouragement of the practical side of art. The subject for the competition will be chosen later. J. Sanford Saltus will give a prize of $50 for the best drawing made in crayon or charcoal of a full length figure cast made by a student in the antique class, and a prize of $100 will be awarded for the best work done in the painting classes during the season of 1908-'09.

The Saint-Gaudens prize of $75, given in memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, will be awarded for the best work done in the day and evening sculpture classes, and the Saint-Gaudens prize of $25 will be awarded for the best composition made by students of the day and evening sculpture classes.

In addition, two special scholarships, consisting of $25 each and free tuition in any three of the league classes, will be awarded for the best work done in the painting and drawing classes. The annual competition for scholarships, open to all art students, with the exception of those in New York, will be held in April. Ten scholarships will be awarded. The drawings submitted will be judged by a jury consisting of the instructors of the league.

Ten scholarships awarded in the competition held in April were announced yesterday, as follows: William Hekking, Syracuse University; Henry Farnham, Syracuse University; Miss N. M. Alexander, the Art Students' League of Buffalo; Miss Florence Bach, the Art Students' League of Buffalo; Albert F. Giddings, Art Institute of Chicago; Ariel Grant, Eric Pape School, of Boston; Clifford M. Ulp, Mechanics' Institute of Rochester; John R. Frazier, Rhode Island School of Design; Will Hammell, School of Industrial Arts of Trenton, and Miss Florence Seibold, Art Students' League of Buffalo.

The league next season will also award scholarships to its students in the following classes: Portrait, still life painting, modelling class (figure and composition), men's life painting, illustration (drawing and composition), women's life drawing, composition, women's life painting, miniature, sketch and water color.

### REFORMS IN SURROGATES' OFFICE.

#### Oldtime Methods Give Place to Time and Money Saving Innovations.

Through the instrumentality of Surrogates Charles H. Beckett and Abner C. Thomas many changes have been made in the procedure of their office which are of considerable advantage both to the lawyers practising in that court and the general public having business there. Surrogate Beckett was appointed by Governor Hughes to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Surrogate Fitzgerald.

It was formerly the practice to leave an original will for probate in the surrogates' office without a copy, but the New York office now insists on the filing of a copy of a will with the will itself, accompanied by an affidavit from two persons that they have compared the paper with the original will, and that it is in all respects a true and correct copy. This scheme has also the advantage of furnishing two distinterested witnesses to the correctness of the copy. The original wills were formerly kept in three places, but now Surrogate Beckett insists that they be filed in one room, and that they be properly protected by filing cases. Decrees on accountings are now also better arranged, and the surrogates have demanded that proper filing cases be provided for them.

The original vouchers are now taken to the surrogates' court in boxes of a uniform size, so that they can be properly stored.

An expert bookbinder is to be added to the main office staff to repair damaged records in book form.

### RADIUM BATHS.

#### Reported to Give Relief to Sufferers from Deadly Diseases.

In the tiny, remote village of St. Joachimsthal, in Austria, about eighteen miles from Carlsbad, are the uranium mines belonging to the Austrian government. It has just been discovered that the water from these mines is highly impregnated with radium. The Austrian government has received scientific reports on the waters of the mines, and it intends to construct a proper radium spring and build a number of huge hotels about it. These will be managed by the government. It is believed that the highly medicinal and curative properties of the radium spring will attract patients from every part of the world to St. Joachimsthal.

The principal diseases which these baths are expected to cure have not been stated, but medical authorities are so strongly of the opinion that the new springs will prove beneficial that a new and fashionable "bad" at this village seems likely to arise.

### JOHN BULL IN THE TOMBS.

There was a ripple of amusement in the dingy Tombs court yesterday morning when John Bull, a saloonkeeper, of No. 128 Park Row, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen by Patrolman Cohen, of the Mulberry street station, for selling liquor after hours.

"Er—where were you born, Mr. Bull?" inquired Magistrate Breen.

"Ireland," promptly returned the prisoner.

"Oh," said the magistrate. "Then I'll hold you in $300 bail for examination Monday."

### LATIN-AMERICAN TOPICS.

All the Chilian papers have published highly eulogistic articles about Monsignor Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago, who died recently in the capital of the republic at the age of seventy-six. He was the most prominent prelate in South America, where he held, in fact, the post of primate of the Roman Catholic clergy in that part of the world. Monsignor Casanova exercised a beneficent influence over questions of international policy touching religious administration. For instance, he did not insist, though urged to do so by ultra patriots, on the "Chilianization" of the Tacna diocese, now occupied by the Chilians since their victories of 1879-'82. That diocese of the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica was a dependency of the Archbishopric of Lima, and Chilian patriots have always been anxious to obtain a ruling, through their religious dignitaries, from the Pope that the Tacna diocese should be detached from its allegiance to the Peruvian clerical authority and its religious administration transferred to the Archbishopric of Santiago. Monsignor Casanova feared that such a measure would only embitter the not over friendly relations existing between the two neighboring republics, and did not want to incur that responsibility. He might have succeeded in this negotiation, for he was held in special esteem by the highest authorities of the Church.

The independence day of the Argentine Republic was celebrated on May 25 with the usual enthusiasm. This year its importance was enhanced by the arrival of delegations sent by the governments and private societies from neighboring countries. The delegation from Paraguay was especially important, since it was headed by a government minister, Señor Solor, and Senator Aceval, a former President. Some days before the celebration good news was received from Montevideo at Buenos Ayres. It was to the effect that the trouble between the governments of these two cities regarding the manœuvres of Argentine warships in a section of La Plata estuary claimed by Uruguay would probably be amicably settled. The Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs had given to the press of Montevideo an official communication containing the diplomatic notes exchanged between the two chancelleries, and these notes were couched in most courteous terms.

The question whether there is a paper trust in Chili is not easy to answer, but the price of newspapers has increased there. "Las Ultimas Noticias," of Santiago, the evening edition of "El Mercurio," says that the newspapers which in Santiago were sold at 2½ cents are now 5 cents. Of course the provincial papers have followed the lead of those in the capital. Thus the price of a copy of a journal at Valdivia is now 10 cents, instead of 5 cents. At Antofagasta papers for many years cost 10 cents; they have gone up now to 20. "Las Ultimas Noticias" says: "The increased cost of paper, which has forced the same policy on European and North American enterprises, is felt also in Chili."

### ORANGE TREE MOVES NORTH.

Botanists in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture hope to bring into being an orange tree which will be as sturdy as the apple tree; an orange tree that will not perish in the chill of northern winter, which in December will bear its wreaths of snow and in May its garlands of bloom, and when summer comes will yield fruit as good as that sweetened in the south sun.

This may seem to be an unnatural proposition, but it only seems so. No violence upon the laws of nature has been or will be attempted. It is simply an effort to make the citrus tree which bears the sweet table orange as hardy and insensitive to cold as the citrus tree which bears the bitter, unedible orange. By crossing a citrus tree which grows in the North and which bears an unedible fruit with the citrus tree of the South it is sought to beget a plant in which will be combined the good traits of each.

Government botanists are confident that the results of this citrus marriage will be a scion that will grow and fruit at a latitude midway between the northern limits of the sweet and the bitter orange. If this should be there might be orange groves in Central Virginia, Middle Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Central Missouri and Central Kansas. Think of orange groves around the homes in Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City!—Technical World.


European Advertisements.

LONDON SHOPS.

NEW & EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN SILKS FOR 1908.
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
LACES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, AND DRESS MATERIALS.
VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Foreign Resorts.

HOTELS IN SCOTLAND.

BIRNAM HOTEL, BIRNAM, Perthshire, Scotland
(2 Minutes' Walk from Birnam and Dunkeld Station.)
HIGH CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
TARIFF MODERATE. Pure, Bracing Air. Finest Scenery in Scotland. GOOD SALMON AND TROUT FISHING FREE.
Golf Course adjoins Hotel Grounds.
GOOD GARAGE AND INSPECTION PIT.

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Grand Hotel PARIS
Boulevard Des Capucines and Place de l'Opera
1,000 Rooms with Private Baths.
Tariff on Application.

PARIS (Favorite American House) HOTEL CHATHAM.

PARIS HOTEL DE L'ATHENÉE
15, Rue Scribe,
Opposite the Grand Opera
"The Modern Hotel of Paris."
E. ARMBRUSTER, Manager.

PARIS HOTEL DE LILLE ET d'ALBION,
623, 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 a la carte. Telegrams: LILLALBION, PARIS.—Henri Abadie, Proprietor.

Ostend-Hotels
On Sea Front:
THE "CONTINENTAL," 400 BEDS.
" "SPLENDID," 400 BEDS.
" KURSAAL & BEAU SITE, 150 BEDS.
ARRANGEMENTS—PENSION, ROOM & MEALS, 15 AND 18 PER DAY, ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF ROOMS.
AUG. DECLERCK, Proprietor.

OSTEND
The Hotel de la Plage
On The Beach
Facing The Bathing
Is The Hotel & Restaurant
DE LUXE

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.

GENOA. IN BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK "EDEN PALACE."

HOTELS IN GERMANY.

AIX-LA CHAPELLE Nuellens Hotel

BERLIN Potsdamer Platz. Opened 1907. 300 Rooms. 100 Private Baths. Latest Comforts. THE FURSTENHOF

MUNICH HOTEL Newest & Most Elegant DE RUSSIE

NUREMBERG The Hotel de Luxe. 250 Rooms with Baths. Sendig's Wurttemberger-Hof

WILDUNGEN-Leading Hotel. Auto Garage. Prop., W. Schober, of Shepheards, Cairo. THE KAISERHOF

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY & SWITZERLAND.

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

BUDAPEST GD' HOTEL HUNGARIA
First-Class Hotel with Panoramic View over the Danube. Every modern comfort. Exclusive American & English patronage. CHARLES J. BURGER, Manager, formerly of Imperial Hotel, Vienna.

INTERLAKEN. Elevated Position. Airy and Quiet. REGINA-HOTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK. DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER GLACIERS AND LAKES. J. OESCH, Proprietor & Manager.

LAUSANNE (MOTOR GARAGE) HOTEL BEAU-SITE and HOTEL RICHE-MONT
The MODERN HOTELS of LAUSANNE
Superb Views of Lake and Mountains.
Best American and English Patronage.
Suites with Private Bath.