BROOKLYN NEWS

GOSSIP OF THE BOROUGH

Marked Change in the Tone of Coler's "Bulletin."

There has been a curious and unaccountable disappearance of religious verse from Borough President Coler's "Bulletin" of late. There was a time, not so long ago, when the pages occasionally looked like tracts rather than sections of a semi-newspaper. Not a week passed but Private Secretary John E. Heffernan, the "sweet singer of the Borough President's office," produced and published a near-psalm or two. Now it looks as though the "Bulletin" was losing its exalted religious tone. Maybe, now that C. Francis Murphy has withdrawn his face from Coler, there is no longer the same elevated poetic stimulus at work in the Borough Hall.

Coler is going to raise the price of the "Bulletin" from two to five cents and make money on the circulation. This change will come in September. Incidentally, the paper will widen its scope so as "to sweep the national field." Mr. Coler has this explanation to make:

"'Coler's "Bulletin" for more than a year has been telling the simple truth about men and things in the Borough of Brooklyn. It has been prosperous. It has stuck pins in humbugs with great enjoyment to us and the public at large. But there are other humbugs than Brooklyn humbugs. In the country at large the woods are full of them."

Coler "stuck pins" in another "humbug" in last week's issue, and, it is to be suposed, with the usual "great enjoyment to us and the public at large." As the result, the following appeared in the weekly:

Bird S. Coler, of the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co., borrowed for the account of that firm from William S. Hurley, vice-president of the Borough Bank, upon adequate security, the sum of $10,000 on October 10, 1907, just prior to the panic.

There was no secrecy about the matter. The loan was made openly in the name of the principals, and $6,000 of the amount has been paid in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The Borough Bank was financing a contractor of the name of Madsen, whose final voucher was forwarded to the Controller's office on October 4 by the Borough President, upon the recommendation of R. W. Cruezbaur, consulting engineer, who so testified before McClellan's Commissioners of Accounts.

It was said by Metz, the lifelong friend of Hurley and McCarren, on October 10.

The Commissioners of Accounts have been able to find nothing to show that Madsen got a cent before he was entitled to it, that the city did not get full value for all the money paid out, that the slightest injustice was done either to the city or the contractor.

But McClellan, the microscopic head of a municipal government rotten to the core, uses the city's money to injure the political enemies of his protector, McCarren, just as Tweed used slander and grand jury presentments to destroy those who dared to assail his infamous rule.

It is an old trick, but it will not work.

The people of New York know a fraud when they see it, and no man who is on the level need fear any number of McClellans and McCarrens.

The liars' pack may be a noisy lot of yelpers, but the truth sings on above their snarling.

The big eastern wing of the new Brooklyn College is rapidly nearing completion on Crown Heights. Workmen are putting the finishing touches to the exterior. The interior lacks the flooring and woodwork, but this will be installed by September 14, it is expected, when the structure is scheduled to open. The wing is 220 feet long. It has been put up in record time. Not in ten years has a building gone up so rapidly. The entire stretch of the vast building of which the wing will form a part will be 800 feet, including the Church of St. Ignatius in the centre. The college grounds cover ten acres, giving plenty of room for the erection of the big institution. The wing now being completed will accommodate five hundred students. The college community is now made up of six fathers, four scholastic professors and four lay brothers. Students are being enrolled for the beginning of studies in September.

Justice Blackmar, of the Supreme Court, joined in the laugh that swept over the courtroom at Special Term the other day, while the divorce case of Bella Olshan against Samuel Olshan was up. Bella had secured the decree of divorce, but charged that her former helpmate had not paid the alimony, and therefore she wanted him put in jail. The fact was brought out that there had been a scarcity of witnesses at the trial of the case, and her father was being questioned about that phase of the case.

"Why did the witnesses stay away?" asked his daughter's counsel, Mr. Bernstein.

"Because Zammy, he say he throw carbon in deir ice," replied the old man, vaguely.

"What's that?" ejaculated the justice. "Say that again."

The old man repeated the sentence, and then the lawyer arose slowly. "I think I can make a satisfactory interpretation of the sentence, your honor," he said. "Mr. Solomon means that Sammy threatened to throw carbolic acid in their eyes."

"Yess, yess, dot's it," said the old man, with noddings toward every one, while the spectators, justice and jury joined in the general grin.

ESPERANTO SYNONYMES.

From The London Daily Mail.

While 1,200 delegates of thirty different nationalities are exchanging compliments in Esperanto at the Dresden congress, a new dictionary of the "Auxiliary International Language" is issued from Stead's publishing house in London.

Much trouble is taken to render all the meanings of an English word into Esperanto, and the result is occasionally remarkable. Thus the English "associate" is in Esperanto ano, kunulo, helpanto partoprenanto or asociano, while "association" has the following equivalents:

asocio	grupo	unuigo
societo	kunigo	anigo
anaro	kuneco	ligiteco
kunularo	partoprenado	kuneco

The little word "wild" appears to hold the record for Esperanto, equivalents of which it has nineteen. They are:

barbara	sovaga	senkultura
diboccma	furioza	senhoma
dezerta	homtima	petola
kampa	ventega	nekvietigita
libera	nealhomigita	nekatenita
en natura stato	homevitema	vaga
launatura		

The English word has, of course, as many different shades of meaning, but the wealth of synonymes in the "simplified" word-language will be somewhat of a surprise to the uninitiated. In other cases Esperanto translates a phrase in a word, as in "rekuragigi"—"to summon up fresh courage."

A simplified Esperanto grammar forms a preface to the dictionary, and gives the general rules on which Esperanto is based.

HANKOW BRICK TEA.

Vice-Consul General Albert W. Pantius, of Hankow, makes the following report on the brick tea industry of that Chinese port:

In the Russian concession there are two brick tea factories which, with the other two in the British concession, are undoubtedly the most important industrial institutions of the port. Brick tea is made from ordinary tea dust. It is first steamed in a cotton cloth bag and then placed in a wooden mould, much the same as is used for making ordinary clay bricks, but stronger and not so deep. The mould is placed under a powerful press and the pressure is maintained until the requisite consistency is reached. The bricks are then removed and wrapped up in common white paper. They are exported in bamboo baskets holding 1 to 1½ piculs—one picul equals 133 1-3 pounds). The Mongolians before drinking boil the tea so as to get the most out of it. This boiling does not injure the taste, as there is no flavor to lose. Tablets are made of the very fine kinds of tea dust.

About 2½ ounces of dust in a dry state without steaming are poured into a steam mould on a cylinder and put under a pressure of two tons. When the tablets are removed from the mould they are wrapped in tinfoil, then in paper, and finally packed in tin-lined boxes. The whole of this export goes to Russia. These factories, which are fitted with costly modern machinery, employ many thousands of natives. An idea of the importance of this branch of the tea trade may be gained by the total value of brick and tablet tea which passed through the customs during the last ten years, amounting to more than $18,000,000.—Consular Report.

The judge listened intently to the man's story. The man was the plaintiff, and had charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. He was a small man, and his wife—well, it was at least evident that the charge rested on a basis of possibility. After the plaintiff had finished his testimony, the judge decided to ask a question. "Mr. Frouble," said he, "where did you meet your wife, who has treated you this way?" "Well, judge," returned the man, somewhat meekly, "you see it's this way. I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me."—Dundee Advertiser.

BROOKLYN SOCIAL CHAT

Brief Notes of Brooklyn People at Home and Abroad.

Owing to the comparatively recent death of Judge George Birch Abbott, the wedding next Thursday of his daughter, Miss Marie Louise Abbott, to Albert Cushman Aborn will be a quiet one. The ceremony, to which only relatives have been bidden, will take place at 12:30 o'clock at The Pines, the Abbott country place at Greenport, Long Island. Their town house is at No. 96 Joralemon street.

Miss Elsa Prosser was quietly married to John Good at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Prosser, No. 387 Stuyvesant avenue, on Thursday. Mr. Good is the son of the late John Good, of No. 431 Washington avenue.

Of interest to this borough is the approaching marriage of Miss Patrice Egan, daughter of Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, and Elmer Murphy, of Washington. The Egans formerly lived on the Park Slope. The ceremony will take place in Copenhagen on Thursday, September 10.

Mrs. Charles E. Tuthill, of No. 388 Vanderbilt avenue, has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Dorothy Eliott Tuthill, to Philip Livingston Thompson, of Pittsburg. Miss Tuthill is a graduate of Adelphi and her fiancé was graduated from Harvard in 1902.

Mrs. George H. Coutts, of Joralemon street, who is stopping at the Oceanside, Manchester, Mass., recently entertained a large party at luncheon for her daughter, Miss Jean Coutts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Teale Pratt, who, as usual, spent the greater part of the summer at Bar Harbor, gave a dinner dance at Corfield on Monday. They were among the guests at the dance given Friday evening by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawrence Mackin had as their guests last week at Belleric, Manchester, Vt., Mrs. Matthew R. Kintzing and Miss May E. Kintzing, who were on their way to North Bennington, Vt. Mrs. Mackin recently entertained the Twentieth Century Club at her home. Among the Brooklyn members in that vicinity are Mrs. Frederic C. Brown and Mrs. Clark Burnham.

The Brooklyn contingent at Manchester further includes Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, the James L. Taylors, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Noble, the Misses Braman, Mr. and Mrs. Cord Meyer and Julian Fairchild. Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, who are on a motor trip, recently stopped at the Equinox.

Among the motorists registering at the Equinox last week were Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. McLane Van Ingen and Mr. and Mrs. Olin G. Walbridge, who were on their way to Poland Springs, Me.

Recent arrivals at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H., include Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meday Hume, Kenneth W. Hume, Russell S. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Anden and Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Kimball, and at the Mount Pleasant were Dr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Wight.

W. S. Foltz and Mr. and Mrs. John Davil Chapman, who are on a motoring trip, stopped at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Allen and Nelson Allen were at the Mount Washington the same day.

Simeon Ayres Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Miss Cruikshank and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stockton are motoring through the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Bailey, of Bay Ridge, are also motoring through the Berkshires. They registered at the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday.

Alfred Paul Gardner, R. Aubrey Barker and Dr. Lewis G. Langstaff registered at the Berwick Hotel, Rutland, Vt., early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild, accompanied by the latter's sister, Mrs. Edward C. Blum, are spending a few weeks motoring. They were recently at the Casino, Narragansett Pier.

Dr. Crawford D. Beasley, of Greene avenue, has joined his family at Oak Beach, Babylon, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Hurst and Miss Virginia Hurst, of Garfield Place, have left Sharon Springs, N. Y., and are now at the Wildmere House, Minnewaska, N. Y.

Mrs. Calvin Edwards Hull will prolong her stay at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, until the middle of September, when she will return to her summer place, Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. John E. Bullwinkle is also at the United States Hotel, Saratoga.

Mirabeau L. Towns and Samuel J. Graham left last week for Saratoga, where they will spend a few days before going to Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, for a fortnight.

Recent registrations at Whiteface Inn include Mrs. Charles A. Burr, Miss Edna Burr and Charles P. Burr, who returned there last week from a trip to Mount Desert, Me. The Burrs will spend part of September at Lake Mohonk.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Woodhull and Miss Nan Woodhull are among the late arrivals at the Frontenac, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Bassett were among the passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed on Wednesday from Southampton for New York.

Colonel Andrew J. Nutting and Miss Agnes Nutting, who have been on a short motoring trip, returned from Dinard to the Hotel Meurice, Paris, on Thursday.

Mrs. William Mason and Miss Pauline Mason, who spent some time in the Alps, also returned to Paris last week.

Other Brooklyn people now in the French capital are Mrs. John Van Nostrand, Mrs. Robert Black, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kingway, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Broadhurst, the Misses Broadhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn J. Smith, jr., and Miss Amy Wren.

Recent returns from abroad include Edward H. Litchfield, E. Herbert Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Coleman and Miss Gertrude B. Coleman, who arrived by the last trip of the Lusitania.

Jacob I. Bergen, who went abroad with Mr. Coleman, will not return until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Davenport and Dr. William B. Brinsmade returned from a trip around the world about ten days ago.

The George H. Southards, have sold their house at No. 85 Remsen street, and are to live at the Junipers, Westport Point, Mass. They will spend next winter in New Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Deming Sherman are to live this winter with Mrs. Sherman's father, Isaac Allen Sherman, who with his son has had apartments at the Touraine, in Clinton street. They will return to their old house, No. 244 Henry street.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke, for several years pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to Los Angeles. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, and with Mrs. Locke will leave for the West early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Morgan have given up their apartments at the Pierrepont-Henry, and have leased the Praeger house, No. 141 Willow street.

A man arrested for murder was assigned a counsel whose crude appearance caused the unfortunate prisoner to ask the judge:

"Is this my lawyer?"

"Yes," replied the judge.

"Is he going to defend me?"

"Yes."

"If he should die, could I have another?"

"Yes."

"Can I see him alone in the back room for a few minutes?"—Pick-Me-Up.

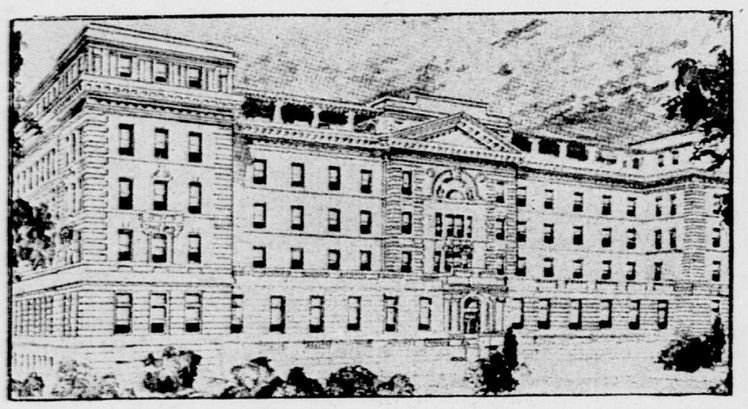
A NEW NURSES' HOME

Needed Extension of the Hospital Facilities of the Borough.

Bids were opened last week for the construction of a new nurses' home and training school on the grounds of the Kings County Hospital. The Board of Aldermen set aside $250,000 for the construction of the building on June 21, and since that time Helmle & Huberty, the architects of the Bradford Street and the Coney Island hospitals, have been at work on the plans. The bids will not be opened until the return of Commissioner Hebberd of the Department of Charities, in a few days. If all goes well, the construction of the building will begin this fall and will be completed a year from now.

The building will be one of which the city may be proud. It will cover a site 195 feet long and 110 deep in the grounds of the Kings County Hospital. The site is at the westerly end of the grounds and fronts on Clarkson street, near New York avenue. The building is to be five stories in height. The exterior will be of red brick, with limestone and terra cotta trimmings. Along the first floor level a terace will extend 130 feet. Its width will be 15 feet. The pavement will be brick. A terrace of similar length, though only 10 feet wide, will extend along the front of the second story.

The large front door in the centre of the front of the building will open on a wide hallway, ornamented with columns having decorative cornices. On this floor will be the quarters of the superintendent, a library finished in mahogany, demonstration classrooms, study rooms, a lecture hall, two large reception rooms opening off the hall, the nurses' dining room, finished in white enamel and with room for 150 persons, and several bedrooms. The second, third and fourth floors will be occupied by the nurses' bedrooms. On each floor will be a general sitting room, shower baths, etc.



NURSES' HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL, SOON TO BE ERECTED ON THE GROUNDS OF THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The infirmary will be on the fourth floor in the west wing. Here the nurses will be kept when taken sick, unless they are extremely ill. Above the infirmary in this wing will be the sleeping quarters for the help. The nurses' gymnasium will occupy the fifth floor of the east wing. The fifth floor of the central part of the building will be devoted to a sun parlor, with a roof garden 90 feet long and 50 feet wide, on each side of the parlor. In this building the nurses will be completely cared for. The little old building which they have so long occupied in the grounds will be turned over to the male help.

The erection of the Nurses' Home will be in pursuance of the plans mapped out by Charities Commissioner Hebberd, Deputy Commissioner McInerny, who has charge in Brooklyn, and Dr. John J. Fitzgerald, the general medical superintendent of Kings and Queens counties. Part of this scheme is the erection of the new Coney Island Hospital and the new Bradford Street Hospital, of which The Tribune told two weeks ago. The plan is extensive, including the building of hospitals like the new Coney Island Hospital in Long Island City, Jamaica, the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn and perhaps in other parts of Brooklyn, the establishment of half a dozen relief hospitals in the borough, the erection of a municipal lodging house, but, above all, the proper development of the hospital facilities at Coney Island, where the city has a site of twenty-five acres at its disposal for such purposes, and in Clarkson street, where the county buildings now stand and where the Nurses' Home is to be built.

The city has decided to spend $12,000,000 for hospital improvements within three years, and to Brooklyn has been allowed $1,000,000 for the first year. The borough is badly off for public hospitals, and grand juries have been bringing in presentments against the Kings County institution for years. This hospital has six hundred beds, but on an average sixty patients have to sleep on the floors nightly besides. In the almshouse, attached, two hundred persons sleep on the floors nightly. The borough covers a great extent of territory, and patients have to be carried so far now in many cases that they die before thew receive medical aid. The borough, besides, needs automobile ambulances.

But things are already beginning to look up. Owing to the energy of Mr. Hebberd, the Coney Island and the Bradford Street hospitals will be ready for use, with 100 beds each, within a comparatively short time. Within a few weeks a temporary hospital will be established in Greenpoint, and probably others will be established about the borough. Then will begin the improvement of the facilities in Clarkson street. The Nurses' Home is only an incidental improvement. There are to be extensive hospital improvements which will directly affect the patients as well. There are to be added a children's hospital, a maternity hospital, a neurological hospital and an erysipelas hospital and maybe more specialized branches of the institution. This will take time, but the borough, with its population of more than two million, is in sad need of such improvements, and their need has at last been recognized.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Beginning Tuesday Closes at 6 P. M.

Greatest China and Cut Glass Sale

Factory to Consumer Direct---No Middle Man's Profit

AMONG ALL THE MERCHANDISING EVENTS of this city there is none more astonishing in its value giving than the Annual China and Glass Sale of Abraham and Straus. Other sales attempting to meet its offers only serve to enhance its values by comparison. Deliveries Tuesday and Wednesday.

$4.98 Tea Sets, $2.98.

American porcelain, 55 pieces, in a variety of floral effects; natural colors and gold traced handles.

$8.00 Dinner Sets, $4.98.

American porcelain, 102 pieces, decorated in assorted colors of blue, brown and green; set includes Soup Tureen and large size Meat Dishes. No mail or phone orders and none C. O. D.

30c. Tea Cups & Saucers, 19c.

Theodore Haviland china, rich floral decorations in natural colors and gold stippled handles.

Dinner Sets.

At $7.75, value $12.75. German china Dinner Sets, 100 pieces. Prettily decorated in a variety of scattered floral designs, in natural colors and gold trimmed handles. None C. O. D., no mail or phone orders filled.

At $10.98, value $18.00. Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces. Richly decorated in a variety of floral effects in natural colors and gold trimming on all pieces. Set includes soup tureen and 3 meat dishes. None C. O. D.

At $12.49, value $19.50. French china Dinner Sets, 100 pieces. Handsomely decorated in a variety of floral border effects and striped gold handles. Set includes soup tureen and 3 meat dishes. None C. O. D., no mail or phone orders filled.

At $16.49, value $25.00. Theodore Haviland china Dinner Set, 101 pieces. Handsomely decorated in a variety of floral designs in natural colors and striped gold handles. Set includes soup tureen and 3 meat dishes. None C. O. D., no mail or phone orders filled.

Haviland China, Half Price.

3,000 pieces Theodore Haviland china Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc., handsomely embossed shapes, all richly decorated in a wide variety of delicate floral effects. Many pieces in this collection have coin gold trimming.

Plates.....10c., 12c., 15c. and 19c. each

Tea Cups and Saucers..19c. and 25c. pair

German China, 5c. Each.

At 5c., value 10c. German china Bread and Butter Plates, Preserve Souters, Cereal Bowls, etc.; handsomely decorated in a neat floral design and gold trimming.

Chocolate Pots.

At 35c., value 65c. Imported china Chocolate Pots, handsomely decorated in a neat floral design and gold sprays.

Yellow Fireproof Ware.

At 6c. Mixing Bowls.
At 10c. Mixing Bowls.
At 12c. Mixing Bowls.
At 19c. Mixing Bowls.
At 25c. Mixing Bowls.
At 12c. Lipped Mixing Bowls.
At 19c. Lipped Mixing Bowls.
At 25c. Lipped Mixing Bowls.
At 35c. Lipped Mixing Bowls.
At 5c. Pie Plates, 8 in.
At 6c. Pie Plates, 9 in.
At 7c. Pie Plates, 10 in.

Plain White Toilet Ware.

At 37c. Pitchers, large size.
At 29c. Basins, large size.
At 35c. Covered Chambers, large size.
At 45c. Covered Slop Jars, bale handles.
At 35c. Open Slop Jars, large size.

Decorated Toilet Ware.

At $1.69 and $2.69. American porcelain Toilet Sets, 9 and 11 pieces, richly decorated in a variety of colors; another style, white and gold; the 11-piece set includes large size covered Waste Jar.

Rich and Sparkling American Cut Glass.

At $1.79, value $3.75. American cut glass 3-pint Water Pitcher, cut in the sparkling pinwheel design; cut handle and cut star bottom. None C. O. D., no mail or phone orders filled.

At 55c. and 65c. 5 and 6 in., handled and unhandled cut glass Bonbon or Olive Dishes; extra heavy and perfect crystal blank; richly cut in a combination of six chrysanthemums and prism designs. None C. O. D., no mail or phone orders filled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. TAFT'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The public in general may not be aware that there has existed for several years past an association of the progressive blind, which is represented by the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, of Washington. This institution is the outgrowth of this association, and has been in existence for the last eight years. There has been and is an institution in Washington for the deaf, supported by the government at an annual cost of $70,000 to $80,000. About ten years ago a number of blind people who had been successful in making their own way in the world, believing that Congress might be induced to do something for the adult blind, undertook to establish an institution in Washington where blind people could be taught self-sustaining occupations, and which would be an object lesson to visitors from all parts of the country.

Through the assistance of Senators Hawley and Hoar a small appropriation was voted and a start was made, but for the last six years no money has been received from Congress for the support and development of this work, simply because, while the fitting of the deaf and dumb for the different walks of life, even to the extent of a college education, is considered to be a useful investment, money expended on the blind has always been, and is now, considered to be a charity.

For this reason, notwithstanding the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind has had no help from Congress for the last six years, it has struggled on to combat this idea and to make it plain that under proper conditions the blind may become not only self-sustaining, but useful and valuable factors of success in the world's workshop.

One of the industries carried on at the above named institution for the blind is that of the printing and making of books, and for the last three years hundreds of thousands of souvenir post cards, marked "printed by the blind," have gone out from Washington all over the country and to foreign parts. By far the greater number of these cards were taken from a little cabinet, which, with the consent of General Mackenzie, was placed in the observatory in the top of the Washington Monument. This little cabinet was a source of considerable revenue to this institution. A few sentimental people, however, took the view that it detracted from the dignity of the monument to have this little cabinet, which was not more than 7 by 12 inches in breadth and height, stand where it was, and they succeeded in getting the Superintendent of Public Buildings to order it removed.

The monument was in the custody and care of the War Department, and the director of the institution succeeded in getting Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, to take up the matter, with the result that the order to remove the cabinet from the monument was revoked and General Mackenzie was sustained.

For this action Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person interested in the success of this institution, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above the condition of dependence by becoming self-sustaining. F. E CLEAVELAND,

Secretary Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.

Washington, Aug. 20, 1908.

OUT OF COURT TRIALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is about time that something was done to stop the newspapers from publishing the stuff that follows every commission of a crime of more atrocious a character than usual. There is no good reason why, after the crime has been committed and the public has knowledge of it, the criminal, his friends, his enemies, his lawyers and the District Attorney should give out statements for publication. It is not within the province of the public or the papers to try the case, and until it is tried the person charged with the crime is entitled to the protection of the courts, as well as are those who, by reason of their relation to the accused person, may be brought into it.

It ought to be a crime for a lawyer, as well as for a layman, to make statements assailing the character of any one, and if it is necessary to the defence or prosecution the statements should be confined strictly to the court when the case is tried. The court ought to take all cases under its control from the time the case begins until it is settled, and it should be contempt of court for a paper to publish anything relating to the case other than that which is heard in court. Public sympathy or public condemnation is not essential to the conduct of a fair and impartial trial, and the public itself would be better if the revolting details were not being continually thrust before them.

New York, Aug. 21, 1908. D. E. DAVIS.

WHAT FREE TRADE DID FOR TURKEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring the other day to a volume issued by the American Tract Society in 1877, but now out of print, entitled "Among the Turks," by the late Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College, Constantinople, and for thirty-five years a resident of Turkey, I came across a passage relating to the effect of free trade upon the industries of the Ottoman Empire, which, perhaps, may convey a needed lesson for us, in view of Mr. Bryan's advocacy of a "revenue"—practically a free trade—tariff. Under the running head, "Influence of Free Trade," Dr. Hamlin wrote:

But another more serious blow was struck to Turkish enterprise than the failure of these expensive efforts [attempts to develop iron and coal mines, etc., by English and French engineers at the expense of the government]. France and England persuaded the Turks that free trade would renovate all their disordered affairs. The Moslems have a vast capacity for believing what they cannot understand, and it is, moreover, probable that French and English gold added strength to the argument. As soon as the products of English and French industry were admitted, at a tariff of 6 per cent ad valorem, the Ottoman workmen were astounded to see their own products imitated, made more attractive to the eye, and sold at 25 to 30 per cent cheaper. Soon five thousand weavers in Scutari were without employ and reduced to the most deplorable beggary. The fast colors and firm material of Diarbekir disappeared, the comb makers and cutlers shut up their shops, Brusa silks and Brusa towels came from Lyons and Manchester.

A few years since, although Brusa was full of Brusa towels, they were all from Manchester. I found one only of the old manufactories existing, and in that but three looms were at work. A few will still buy the homemade article, for, if twice as dear, it will last four times as long. Thus all the industries of Turkey have perished, except such as, in the nature of the case, like carpenters and masons, cannot be supplied from abroad. There is neither capital nor intelligence enough to place any industry upon its feet against foreign competition.

Comparatively few of the Ottomans have paid the slightest attention to the laws of political economy. Being under the necessity of getting some revenue from their custom houses, they taxed all exports 12 per cent! The beautiful silken goat's hair of Angora is exported now to England, and comes back in fabrics which are enhanced from twenty to fifty, and even one hundred, times. If one part goes to the raw producer in Turkey and forty-nine to the manufacturer in England, it hardly admits of a doubt as to which party, England or Turkey, gets the most from the Angora goats. The reason, then, why the Turkish government has lavished so many millions in vain efforts to promote manufactures is not entirely the incompetence of her people, for they are naturally good mechanics, but it is owing to a system which makes success impossible. Russia has followed the example of the United States, and protected her industries with some degree of success. Turkey has followed the lead of England and France, and destroyed them. In both countries the "jobbery" which has weighted down all government experiments in manufactures is probably about equal, and in the comparison may be eliminated. The difference in results seems due to the different systems. Free trade, while a beautiful theory, has evidently certain limitations in its application.

Is not this a significant illustration of the beauty of "British free trade" which Mr. Bryan would like to introduce into this country? But we, as well as Turkey, have had some experiences in that line which ought to satisfy even an American Cobdenite for at least a generation. The Dingley schedules need revision, no doubt, but for Heaven's sake don't let us Turkeyize America.

A VETERAN REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1908.

A MARKET FOR CORES.

The garden of the new house of the Rev. Mr. Brown backed against the play yard of an orphan asylum. Eight-year-old Johnny Brown was allowed to scale the fence and play with the orphans. Presently Mrs. Brown noticed that her apple supply was dropping low. She asked Master Johnny if he were not eating a good many apples for a small boy.

"Yes, mother," he replied. "I got to."

"Oh, indeed!" queried Mrs. Brown. "Are you quite sure?"

"Oh, yes, mother; they're needed. I just got to eat all I can stuff down."

"But why, my dear?"

"Because," said Johnny, earnestly, "the orphans need the cores."—London Opinion.

"They tell me you're been workin' hard night and day since you were up before the magistrate for pushin' your husband about, Mrs. Robinson."

"Yes. The magistrate said if I came before him again he'd fine me 40 shillings."

"And so you're workin' hard to keep out of mischief?"

"What! I'm workin' hard to save up the fine"—Punch.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

KING'S MESSENGERS.

An Office of Responsibility—"The Knights of the Silver Greyhound."

It is scarcely saying too much to assert that to the great majority of their countrymen king's messengers are somewhat nebulous officials, a haziness possibly densified by the comprehensiveness of the word "messenger" and its varied conventional significance, says "The London Globe." It may seem an obvious truism, but not altogether needless, that not every functionary who carries royal messages is a king's messenger. The office, indeed, is one of decided status as befits its responsibility, and it is with infinite thankfulness that we know it is not open to public competition. The "Knights of the Silver Greyhound," as some one has poetically styled them, are limited in number—which has been recently still more reduced—are gentlemen of social position, often retired service officers, and are nominated by the Foreign Secretary, subject to a qualifying examination. By the strict letter of the regulations they are supposed to wear a uniform while on service—dark blue frock coat, gold edged waistcoat buttoned high, trousers with a scarlet cord down the seams, gilt buttons with crown, garter, royal cypher and greyhound pendant, peaked, black braided cap with gilt cross in front—but the regulation is practically dormant. What they do always bear, however, is the "badge" of silver gilt, a royal crown and silver greyhound pendant, worn—or supposed to be—on a dark blue ribbon round the neck. Practically the personalities of the king's messengers are perfectly familiar to all the officials on the routes they travel, and only on very exceptional occasions is it necessary to produce their badge. As a matter of fact, moreover, the identity of the king's messenger is unmistakeably assured by the service "bags" of stout canvas which accompany him, one of which, containing smaller "crossed" bags of various sizes, never leaves his personal custody, and others, "uncrossed," are allowed to go as ordinary baggage.

In ordinary times the journeys of king's messengers are matters of routine, and they can generally calculate safely enough on the intervening periods of leisure, though there is a tradition that once one luckless individual was dispatched in such hot haste to a far distant capital that he had no time to change the dress clothes in which he was attired when the mandate arrived. And in this connection another venerable story may be told—of the messenger who, believing himself to be last on the list for the "route," betook himself, in blissful anticipation of a few days' rest, to a foreign watering place. Scarcely had he arrived when he received a Foreign Office telegram to this bewildering effect: "You are fast and dirty. Return at once." On his promptly presenting himself at headquarters he discovered that the message sent was: "You are first on duty."

Of recent years the king's messenger has been largely in evidence in fiction, and, not unnaturally, his shrewdness, heroism and hairbreadth adventures provide material for a capital story. Sometimes, it is true, captious objectors may insinuate that the heroes bear much the same relation to the real officials as poor Ouida's famous guardsmen have to actual officers of the Household Cavalry—but the "story" is none the less interesting for that. The actual annals of the king's messenger service, however, supply plenty of thrilling situations. Once when it was important that a dispatch should be in the hands of our Foreign Office before the information it contained reached the representatives of another power, a queen's messenger crossed the Channel in a small lugger on a night when the weather was so bad that the packet would not start. Almost more sensational—and nearly tragic—was the experience of Captain Robbins during the Franco-German War of 1870. He was instructed to deliver dispatches to the King of Prussia, whose headquarters were then at Versailles, and was nearing his destination when he fell into the hands of some franc-tireurs, who insisted he was a German, and must therefore be shot. It was in vain he produced his badge and his passport; he was a spy, they declared, and Germans, whethers spies or not, met with short shrift at the hands of franc-tireurs. The keeper of the inn where he was taken managed on various pretexts to dissuade them from immediate execution; they grudgingly gave him till the following morning, but, thinking better of their clemency, wanted to shoot him before dawn, and the innkeeper with difficulty induced them to wait till it was light. But before then Captain Robbins had availed himself of a convenient window and made his escape.

The aphorism is true enough which tells us that duty has its victims in peace as in war, and those who can speak with authority will cite many a case among the king's messengers of worthful lives prematurely shortened by selfless, exacting devotion to duty, though improved conditions of travelling happily enable one to class such occurrences with "old unhappy far off things."