

# BROOKLYN NEWS

## BOROUGH GOSSIP

### Working Papers in Demand— Fate of Great Ship—Churches.

For the last week the local branch of the Health Department in the Flatbush avenue extension has been besieged by an army of small boys and their parents, seeking "working papers" or certificates as issued to youngsters under the age of fourteen. Those who want to go to work must show a record from some public school, stating that they have spent 130 days in school in the last year and that they have completed the work of at least the 2A grade. The rooms that are used for the applications are in great contrast with those used by the authorities last year. Then the branch was housed in an old dwelling house in Clinton street. The rooms were small, and the clerks who could attend to the applicants were limited by the space. It was then a common task to find the line of children and parents extending down the street. The rooms in the new building are large and airy, and seats are provided for the applicants.

One of the churches of Williamsburg which has been putting forth extraordinary efforts to maintain itself amid the influx of East Siders from Manhattan is the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. While other churches have been going down all about it, this church has in some way managed to survive, though it is said that not one in twenty of its members attend the services in its neighborhood. The church was organized in 1841. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, father of the present pastor, the Rev. Newell W. Wells. The father was pastor for fifty-four years, and for the last twenty-five years of his ministry his son was his assistant. The son took over charge of the church in 1894. It is believed that the long connection of these two men with the church has had much to do with its survival. The church membership has fallen to 546, and the Sunday school membership to 426. The church property is valued at \$50,000, and there is no church debt.

For the benefit of aliens applying for naturalization papers, Judge T. I. Chatfield, of the Federal Court, has had several copies of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence posted up in the fourth floor of the Federal building. Charles A. Decker, Judge Chatfield's former law partner, has provided frames for the documents.

Plans are on foot for the erection of a new church of the Blessed Sacrament to take the place of the small frame building put up at Euclid avenue and Fulton street eight years ago. A big euchar was held under the auspices of the societies of the church at Dexter Park, Jamaica, last week to start the building fund. The new church was erected by Father John McCoy. It was provided with four hundred seats. The parish is now said to have eight thousand parishioners. Father T. E. Nummy and two assistants now look after the spiritual welfare of the flock.

In spite of the protest of citizens of the Bay Ridge section, the Postmaster General has accepted the recommendation of Postmaster Voorhees that Station C be removed from Third avenue and 53d street to Fifth avenue, between 53d and 54th streets. The effect of the moving will be to increase the carrying of the mail, as the new location will be more nearly in the center of the district served by the station. The new quarters will be opened on October 1. While the lease of the old building will have to be broken to carry out the plan, no objections are being raised by the citizens. The new building will be more money than the government is paying.

The Shenandoah, said to be the largest wooden ship ever built in America, which is being discharged from San Francisco at the Atlantic Dock, has been sold, and is to be dismantled at 53d street and converted into a coal barge. The boat spreads 12,000 square yards of canvas on her four masts. Her main trunk stands 192 feet above her deck, and her main yard is 26 feet in length. With her tall spigots she also has a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. The Shenandoah has been built by the Scully Brothers for \$500,000, but there was nothing else to be done. The government is to blame for the loss of these fine vessels, but the fact is that the people in the interior of the country care nothing about the building of such vessels. It is not getting a good price for their wheat, and the American ship has to go.

**BEAUTIFUL LUCERNE.**  
The addition of the beautiful new Hotel Montana to the many seductions offered visitors to this most famous of Swiss season resorts will be duly appreciated by the country Americans who have crowded rooms for the season. The elevated location of the Montana insures freedom from any of the annoyances of flooding, such as those which were suffered by many hotels during the recent rise of the lake. A private funicular car carries the guests constantly from the doors of the hotel, reaching the tennis courts and Kursaal in a minute, or a short picturesque walk for those who prefer it brings one to the lake in three minutes. Delightful excursions about the lake open position, tempering the summer heat, and perfect panoramas of the lake, mountains and town are had from all parts of the Montana.

**THE OSTEND SEASON.**  
As usual, Ostend, from June to October, is the resort of the fashionable world and those who come to look on at the gayest of European seaside resorts. This season the famous Kursaal has changed proprietors and offers its visitors all the attractions of Monte Carlo, in addition to its renowned casinos, where may be heard the leading prima donnas of Paris, Berlin and Brussels. The Kursaal has changed proprietors and offers its visitors all the attractions of Monte Carlo, in addition to its renowned casinos, where may be heard the leading prima donnas of Paris, Berlin and Brussels. The Kursaal has changed proprietors and offers its visitors all the attractions of Monte Carlo, in addition to its renowned casinos, where may be heard the leading prima donnas of Paris, Berlin and Brussels.

**BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**SMOKY FIREPLACES**  
Made to Draw or No Charge  
Examinations and Estimates Free.  
References—Wm W. Astor, Jos H. Choate, Whitlaw Reid and many other prominent people.  
**JOHN WHITLEY,**  
Engineer and Contractor,  
415 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Mead.

## BROOKLYN SOCIETY

### Weddings, Engagements and Announcements of the Borough.

An noteworthy engagement just announced is that of Miss Dorothy Shaw and Winton Goodrich Rossiter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Lawrence Rossiter, of No. 43 Montgomery Place and Old Field Acres, Setauket, Long Island. Miss Shaw is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard P. Shaw, of Paterson, N. J. Her fiancé is a grandson of Justice William Winton Goodrich and a brother of Mrs. Robert Wright Read (Marjorie Rossiter), whose wedding took place in the early fall.

Only relatives and a few personal friends of two families were present at the wedding Wednesday afternoon of Miss Mary McLean, daughter of Andrew McLean, and Andrew Mitchell Connell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manning Connell, of New York. The ceremony did not take place at the McLean home, No. 284 Carlton avenue, but at the Hotel Rossett, at 145 West 17th street. The Rev. Dr. Cleland McAfee officiated. White flowers, palms and foliage were used in the decorations. The bride was gowned in white satin, with garnitures of real lace, and she wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of sweet peas and roses. The best man was David McLean, who before her marriage to the bride's brother, a year ago, was Miss Helen Dougherty, of Philadelphia, acted as matron of honor. Her gown was of Nile green satin, veiled with white chiffon. With this was worn a large picture hat ornamented by plumes, and she carried a shower of mikimoto. The best man was David McLean, but there were no ushers. Mrs. McLean received in black embroidered crepe de chine. After returning from an extensive tour of Canada Mr. and Mrs. Connell will live at No. 284 Carlton avenue.

Miss Marion Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilder Bigelow, of the Heights, is to be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding Wednesday of Miss Frances Rotan and Winthrop Sargent, Jr., brother of Worcester Sargent, whose engagement to Miss Bigelow was announced early in the month. The wedding will take place at the Rotan summer place at Bass Rocks, Mass. There has been a continual round of gaiety for the members of the bridal party during the past fortnight.

Miss Marguerite A. Bordwell was married to Robert G. McIntire on Wednesday morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edward H. Strickland, No. 44 Clason avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell, pastor of the Clason Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride wore a lingerie gown and carried sweet peas. Her sister, Miss Georgiana Strickland, also in white lingerie, was her maid of honor and only attendant. The best man was Robert Macbeth. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, the decorations being in white and green.

Another home wedding on Wednesday was that of Miss Vera Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey, of No. 625 Deatur street, and Spofford Wyckoff, of Stamford, Conn. The bride wore a white chiffon and carried sweet peas. Her sister and brides, were attended by Miss Sara Strong, who was in pale pink chiffon and carried roses of the same tint. A little nephew of the bride, Master Wallace Campbell, served as page. Frederick Morgan, of Bridgeport, Conn., was the best man. A small reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Charles A. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff will spend their honeymoon motoring.

Miss Edith Genevieve Ross and Edward Joseph Gilmore were quietly married on Tuesday night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ross, No. 288A Hancock street. Miss Ross has chosen for her attendants Mrs. Frank Allaire and Miss Henrietta Boscher. H. Blake Gilmore will be his brother's best man. Mr. Gilmore is the son of Dr. Joseph W. Gilmore, of No. 15 Prospect Park West.

Mrs. Henry Butler Moore is entertaining several friends on her daughter, Miss Ruth Moore, over the holiday. In the party are Miss Amy Warren, Miss Dorothy Elliott, Miss Marion Peterson, Miss Helen Wood, Miss Dorothy Cragin, Miss Ruth Blackford and Miss Mildred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayes Wood are spending a fortnight motoring. They are now at Mount Washington, Bretton Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Luckenbach, who moved early in May, were in Carlsbad last week. Their plans were to return by the Kromprinzessin Oedle on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Hopkins are at the Hampton Inn, Westhampton, Long Island. Miss Bessie Hopkins will spend the summer abroad.

Among other recent arrivals at the Hampton Inn are Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Maillard M. Canda, Mr. and Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Jordan, the C. C. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. William Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ormiston Callender, Mrs. Edward Luckenbach and the Charles K. Cordiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Sutphin, the Misses Sutphin, Mr. and Mrs. Kenwick M. Speers and Mrs. Henry E. Ide are among the Brooklyn people who arrived at the Howell House, Westhampton, last week.

## BROOKLYN'S MODEL JAIL

### Many Improvements Completed at Raymond Street Prison.

Raymond street jail is becoming a model institution, to the astonishment of all Brooklyn. Until recently it had been the custom of the grand jurats month to month to hand up presentments against the jail, and especially against the freetramp annex known as the women's prison.

The presentments have ceased since the jail has passed out of the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County into those of the Department of Correction, and work has begun upon the removal of the women's prison and the erection of a freetramp building to take its place. The warden of the jail now is John J. Fallon. He lives on Blackwell's Island and comes to Brooklyn daily. He will have quarters in the women's prison when it is finished. The head keeper is Jeremiah H. Cotter.

One important improvement is in the entrance hall, where visitors are received. Formerly the callers were compelled to stand on the steps without. The records of the jail, heretofore stored in the

cellar, are now kept in steel filing cases in rooms off the entrance hall. Also a room has been provided where lawyers can confer with the prisoners instead of having to enter the cells.

Within the jail there has been a great change in the care of the prisoners. From the top, where the boys prisoners are kept, to the last of the eighteen tiers, are netting makes it impossible for the prisoners to injure themselves by jumping to the ground floor, or others by throwing missiles about. In the day the entire prison is lighted through windows and skylights, and electric lights make everything as bright as day after sunset. Once prisoners who wished light at night and buy their own candles. In each cell besides a toilet and bath facilities, and there are three shower baths on each tier.

Three padded cells have been provided for the insane. When the "Alimony Club" moves to other quarters the part of the top floor it now uses will be turned into a hospital and chapel. Fifty-two of the cells of the building are now being used by the women prisoners. Their new building, with seventy-six cells, will be completed in about six months.

The work about the jail is largely done by the men and women who have made good records for conduct and who are nearing the end of terms of six months. They have special uniforms. The men are bakers, cooks, stablemen, mechanics and laborers and the women are laundresses, etc. The laundry is provided with all the facilities for scouring, ironing and even sterilizing.

One of the improvements is a method that has been devised for "blood locking" the cell doors. It used to be a favorite trick of prisoners to shut the doors on their keepers when they entered the cells, but that sort of thing cannot happen now.

The discipline in the jail is greatly improved. It is said, under the new regime. In the old days the jail was not noted for this any more than it was for sanitation.

**SUPERSTITIONS OF BALL PLAYERS**  
The superstitions of players regarding their batting are more numerous than the players themselves. Each one has a different mascot, or a system of bringing "luck," and to an outsider these superstitions would furnish a constant laugh, because of their ridiculousness. The Chicago Cubs have a red-headed youth on pay who is called "Old Hoss" and who has the job as the batter goes to the plate, to bring money to the batter's feet. He is chewing gum on a certain "lucky spot" on the top of his cap when he is hit badly. He is almost around him, before he takes his place at the plate. Roger Connor, who has been devised for "blood locking" the cell doors. It used to be a favorite trick of prisoners to shut the doors on their keepers when they entered the cells, but that sort of thing cannot happen now.

**TEETH MADE FROM PAPER.**  
One of the oddest uses to which paper has been put is that which has resulted in the manufacture of Germany of artificial teeth. They are said to retain their color well and are less likely to chip than ordinary false teeth. When the wine growers of Greece were badly off for wood with which to construct their casks they used paper to make them. Each plank is made of sheets of an Austrian paper an ingenious engineer constructed for his own use a small yacht, twenty feet long, in the construction of the hull, deck, masts, sails and rudder several thousand copies of the paper were used. The yacht required 2,500 leaves, and enormous pressure was used to procure the necessary solidity. Several copies have been exhibited with a view to utilizing paper for the paving of roads and streets, but the copies are presently unused.

**THE WORK OF FIREBUGS.**  
According to the report of Chief Whiteley of the Massachusetts District Police, the number of incendiary fires in the Bay State last year was 151, a figure which falls forty-eight below the record for the previous year. The total property loss was \$27,401, and the total insurance loss was \$23,747. It is said that the number of incendiary fires in 1908, it is said, was 209, and that the total property loss was \$33,532 and the insurance loss \$28,000. The chief firebug in the State was a man named "Davy" Jones, who was arrested in the month of June and hit three home runs every night and hit three home runs every night and hit three home runs every night.

## QUEER BEQUESTS

### Fund to Help Poor Girls to Wed.

That marriage is the definite goal of woman in India was evidently the conviction of the late Naoroj Wadia, a wealthy shipbuilder of Bombay, who has just bequeathed a large fund to assist poor girls into the estate of matrimony. The \$100,000 scattered to beggars at the funeral of the kindly disposed Naoroj Wadia have not awakened half the interest that this fund for portentious girls has done in a land where a single woman is looked upon with contempt and a widow with scorn.

A young man of Philadelphia was possessed of morbid generosity when he made a will devising \$100,000 to Miss Elizabeth Croskey, of the Quaker City, and then committed suicide because that young woman had spoken scornfully of his attentions. The wedding of the fair legatee followed a few days after the funeral of the testator.

Five years ago Sarah Marsh, of Caldwell, N. J., bequeathed to her nephew, Stephen Marsh, a Bible. This legatee has not explained his reason for opening the book recently, but he loudly expressed his astonishment at the \$4,567.30 which he found laid between the leaves and his regret that he had not read that Bible years ago.

Apparently a good liver was a man at Barnham, England, who willed a fund sufficient to provide the inmates of the poorhouse of the parish with a Christmas dinner, accompanied with a "proper supply of ale, tobacco and snuff forever."

One Henry Green exhibited more familiarity with the pardonable follies of women than he provided in his will that on or before December 31 every year four green waistcoats, lined with green galloon lace, should be delivered to four poor women, who were expected to wear this finery on Christmas Day.

A certain New York man, some time ago to his reward, adopted a curious way of discovering charitably inclined persons. He left a fund of \$100,000 to be divided among those who would hold a public sale, at which these shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed to the poor of the city. I further desire that these garments shall in no way be examined or meddled with, but be disposed of as they are found at the time of my death, and no one purchaser shall be permitted to buy more than one pair of trousers, and I strictly enjoin my executors to hold a public sale, at which these shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed to the poor of the city. I further desire that these garments shall in no way be examined or meddled with, but be disposed of as they are found at the time of my death, and no one purchaser shall be permitted to buy more than one pair of trousers, and I strictly enjoin my executors to hold a public sale, at which these shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed to the poor of the city.

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Possibly the widow of a prominent American was as much to be pitied as the poor man who was to be pitied. Her husband's will was directed to pay to her every year her own weight in gold. True to her feminine vanity, the widow never attempted to increase her weight, but exercised thrift in another manner. She added to the sum of her heritage by charging an admission fee to those of the public who desired to witness the weighing of her. Two Scotch lassies enjoyed this distinction when they weighed, in accordance with the wishes expressed in their father's will, and received in banknotes the various sums of \$51,000 and \$57,000.

**WIFE PICKED HIS POCKETS.**  
A very different sort of husband it was that one devised: "I give unto my wife, Mary Darley, for picking my pockets of sixty guineas, the sum of one shilling." What punishment for a woman whose husband was actually able to testify to the amount of his misdeed change?

Another man man was Charles Parker, late of London, who wills: "I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Parker the sum of £50, whom through my foolish fondness I made my wife, without regard to family, fame or fortune, and who has returned to me most ungratefully, to accuse me of every crime regarding human nature, save high way robbery." There is little doubt that his widow brought in that accusation against him. Or did she call it "grave robbery"?

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only one of their number fulfilled all the requirements of this will. Another man, with a belief that human beings could lead a perfect existence upon earth, found a judge to disagree with him when he went beyond the jurisdiction of earthly courts. It did not take the Western judge long to set aside the will that bequeathed all the testator's wealth to that man in the town who could prove that he was a Christian according to the definition of a Christian set forth in the will. Neither did the judge ask that the legal heir, to whom the property was given, should qualify in order to receive the inheritance.

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One Henry Green exhibited more familiarity with the pardonable follies of women than he provided in his will that on or before December 31 every year four green waistcoats, lined with green galloon lace, should be delivered to four poor women, who were expected to wear this finery on Christmas Day.

A certain New York man, some time ago to his reward, adopted a curious way of discovering charitably inclined persons. He left a fund of \$100,000 to be divided among those who would hold a public sale, at which these shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed to the poor of the city. I further desire that these garments shall in no way be examined or meddled with, but be disposed of as they are found at the time of my death, and no one purchaser shall be permitted to buy more than one pair of trousers, and I strictly enjoin my executors to hold a public sale, at which these shall be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed to the poor of the city.

It is no uncommon thing to hear that a woman is "worth her weight in gold," but it is worth her weight in banknotes falls to the lot of few. Two Scotch lassies enjoyed this distinction when they weighed, in accordance with the wishes expressed in their father's will, and received in banknotes the various sums of \$51,000 and \$57,000.

Possibly the widow of a prominent American was as much to be pitied as the poor man who was to be pitied. Her husband's will was directed to pay to her every year her own weight in gold. True to her feminine vanity, the widow never attempted to increase her weight, but exercised thrift in another manner. She added to the sum of her heritage by charging an admission fee to those of the public who desired to witness the weighing of her. Two Scotch lassies enjoyed this distinction when they weighed, in accordance with the wishes expressed in their father's will, and received in banknotes the various sums of \$51,000 and \$57,000.

**WIFE PICKED HIS POCKETS.**  
A very different sort of husband it was that one devised: "I give unto my wife, Mary Darley, for picking my pockets of sixty guineas, the sum of one shilling." What punishment for a woman whose husband was actually able to testify to the amount of his misdeed change?

Another man man was Charles Parker, late of London, who wills: "I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Parker the sum of £50, whom through my foolish fondness I made my wife, without regard to family, fame or fortune, and who has returned to me most ungratefully, to accuse me of every crime regarding human nature, save high way robbery." There is little doubt that his widow brought in that accusation against him. Or did she call it "grave robbery"?

John Abbott and his wife, Mary, managed to bring the law into a quarrelsome Stephen Swain, to such an extent that he bequeathed them "the sum of sixpence each, to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the Sheriff's should not be provided."

A good many persons endeavor, by provisions made in wills, to conceal their hearts into leading wills. The testator sometimes made existence because he has probably never tried it. On Long Island dwelt a man of abundant wealth, who either knew his heirs too well or did not know them well enough, when he willed that none of them should inherit unless they could show that they had a life of giving every day to do. Smoking, drinking, entering bars and marrying before they were twenty-five years of age were all strictly prohibited. They were to breakfast every morning at an hour which he indicated, and were still to be in their homes every day at a specified hour. They were to be industrious and strictly moral in their lives. It was conceded by all the heirs that

**NATURAL ICE DEFENDED**  
Dealers Contend It Is Purer Than Artificial Product.  
To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir: The inference which the unscrupulous author of the articles in your issue of June 19 and 20, entitled "As to our Ice," is intended to convey to the public of this vicinity is very plain and also untrue. He speaks constantly of the unscrupulous trade in natural ice. What he does not understand, and what the unscrupulous reader would naturally deduce from the statements, is that the ice manufactured in this country is under the strictest supervision while the natural ice may come from some of the most unscrupulous sources being dishonest, because there is no supervision and there never has been the slightest trace of supervision or regulation of making in this city.  
We consider it very unfortunate that driven from the fair field of argument, the author of those unscrupulous communications is allowed to drop into immediate and illegitimate, simply and directly, the side of his side of the case. No fair-minded man would, I protest, try to create the idea that ice making is a regulated industry. No attempt has been made by this city to refute the arguments we base on our investigations of ice by the highest scientific authorities in the country, but the business of our members is again attacked groundlessly and wantonly, as a slighted article of evidence of an entire character to bolster his argument, but simply upon his own opinion.  
He says, and it is obviously untrue, that more people buy natural ice than manufactured ice in this city, that the natural ice is not established. What he has done is to say that the highest sanitary authorities in this city, the boards of health of Massachusetts and New York, many town and city boards, have carefully examined the question of the possibility of