NEW BOOKS.

Continued from Eighth Page.

The scene is Venice. "Look!" continues Philip, "she stands out there a little apart from the others, the girl with the bright hair. We are in luck this afternoon. She is better worth seeing than anything in Europe. Heavens! one would give his soul just for a chance to win a smile from her. Look at her now, as she stands feeding those pigeons. Did you ever see anything so perfect?" Eric drew in his breath sharply. "She seems too perfect to be real," he said in a low voice.

The publishers, reasonably believing that the public would like to know how she looked, invited twelve artists to draw her portrait. The artists complied; their several conceptions of the most beautiful woman in Europe are presented along with the story, and after a careful examination of them we feel ourselves bound to consider that she looked like anything from Medusa to Marie Antoinette. A coupon goes along with the portraits, and this the reader may fill out, indicating which portrait he considers the most beautiful, which the next most beautiful, and so on. If he is lucky he may become rich, "A prize of $500 will be given by the publishers to the person whose list comes nearest to the choice of the majority."

We read of Eric and Philip that "each was tall, broad-shouldered, smooth-faced, well-groomed—the finest type of the best American young men." One might fear that Sylvia was bound to love both of them, but for some reason or other she only loved Eric. She consented to marry Philip only because she thought that Eric did not love her. Philip eloquently said to her (page 275): "If you are not looking for an ideal why won't you marry me? If you like me, and say you shall never love any one, won't you marry me?"

"You would not want me if I could not give you my heart, would you?" said Sylvia.

Philip flamed. "Yes," he said, "I want you desperately, even without your love. I want you so much that I wish that I could carry you off by brute force. I am strong and could do it if you would let me."

"How strange!" said Sylvia. "I should think you would rather have some other girl, who could give you her love."

"No," replied the trembling Philip, "you cannot understand how I love you if you can think that."

There are things besides love that may assist a lover's pleading. We read: "A great pity arose in Sylvia's heart for the man sitting beside her. Did he love her, then, as she loved Eric? Was she more to him than all the rest of the world put together? How he must suffer! She looked out at the rain; it seemed to shut her in, it seemed to be whispering to her that if she could not have happiness, why should she not give it? What was her life for? Would it not be more noble to make this sacrifice than to go on as she had, bringing joy and peace to no one? It was a woman's duty to bring joy and peace, and it seemed to her that she ought to do it now. Philip asked her for so little, why should she not make his life complete?"

She spoke at last, somewhat redundantly. She said: "I have been thinking that if—if you want me as I am, knowing that I do not love you, that I will marry you."

We read that Philip's joy was so great that it overpowered him. Presently he took one of her hands reverently and tenderly and kissed it. "You are an angel," he said, "and I do not deserve it. But I shall pray God that I may make you happy."

"I am sure that you will," she said softly.

They were married the next morning, and in the afternoon Eric called, bringing flowers. It then transpired that there had been a mistake regarding Eric. The truth was that he did love Sylvia. And now what was to become of him? And what was to become of the most beautiful woman in Europe, whose tortures can be imagined? Lacerated reader, it was to be all right with them. That evening a god out of the machine came flaming and thundering to their assistance. Philip, returning home in a storm, was struck by lightning. As he drew near the house, unsuspecting, eager for his joy, "his eyes wandered along the row of dark windows. While he gazed, as if in answer to his longing, he saw by a sudden, unusually vivid flash of lightning the face of his love appear for a second at one of the windows above. But, as it must happen in this world, the answer to our prayers comes in a way and at a cost we little dream of, and the kindly stroke which had served as a beacon to guide his eyes to the face dearest to his heart was followed by another that served also to close his eyes forever more on all other visions. Like a kindly hand which held a torch, it touched him gently on the shoulder, as if to waken him from a dream. He sank slowly to the ground. On his face the smile of infinite content, as if the happiness of his thoughts had been so great that even death itself had no power to mar their sweetness. Then there was a great and solemn hush—a darkness and nothing but the steady downpour of the rain."

And yet surely something, for Eric lived and Sylvia was a widow.

Rolfe in the Mediterranean.

It is a very pleasant but by no means unusual trip that Mr. Julius Chambers describes in "The Destiny of Doris: A Travel Story of Three Continents" (Continental Publishing Company). A North German Lloyd steamer to Gibraltar, a sojourn for a week, taking in Seville and the Alhambra and Tangier, thence to Egypt by way of Naples, and up the Nile to Khartoum, then the Holy Land and back to Italy and Monte Carlo. Mr. Chambers had a camera with him and took many striking photographs, some of unusual scenes. If he had restricted himself to describing what he saw with some of the taste employed in taking pictures he would have written an entertaining book of travel. Unfortunately, he thought it necessary to introduce a double love story and seems to have been afflicted with admiration for his old friend, Mr. George of the Rolfe tactics. He improves on his model by making all the characters talk quite book-in-turn. This is the conversation between a middle-aged woman, who has seen a great deal of the world and of society, and a successful and wealthy New York stock broker. They have been travelling together for weeks and are soon to name a match of it.

Mr. Rolfe's knowledge was of the utmost use to us during our stay in Palestine," smiled Mrs. Wainsworth. "I mention every single place mentioned in the Bible, and I cannot tell you that I'd been to Jerusalem before."

"Preparation for a trip like ours should include not astronomy, it seems to me, but my compass."

"Exactly what I mean. A visit to Egypt should be accompanied by an 'another' reading of Rawlinson, Arnold, Lane, Ebers, Wilkinson, Wilkinson, Maspero, Lepsius, Edwards, Brugsch, Wilson, Kingsley, and Milner, and to cook 'The Thousand Nights and One Night.' It is difficult to believe before having home how much pleasure enjoyment can be compressed into a four months' trip like ours. We have travelled where we pleased; have seen exactly what we wanted to see. We haven't wasted our time, but have combined pleasure with mental development. Another feature that has appealed to me is the moderate expense at which all this enjoyment has been secured.

"Very true," I replied. "A rough estimate of my expenses is within a thousand dollars. Omitting my trip into Nubia, $800 would have been ample. Tell me where, in the whole range of human experience, so much intelligent pleasure can be found for so little money? Of course, I include in this my prospective ten days' delightful sea voyage from Genoa or Naples to New York. Seeking a phrase that might best describe our holiday, I'd say, 'The Trip of a Thousand, for a Thousand!'"

And opposite the two pages that contain this utilitarian interchange of sentiment are a beautiful picture of Italian peasant women in a trellis-vineyard and a remarkable protrait of a Soudanese woman at Wadi-Halfa, both full of poetry.

The Temple Bible.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, in connection with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. of London, have begun to issue the "Temple Bible," in the style made so well known by the Temple Shakespeare and other editions of standard works. The prospectus of the series is most inviting. There will be twenty-six 16-mo. volumes, of which seventeen will be devoted to the Old Testament, and seven to the New Testament; an introductory volume will contain "An Introduction to the Study of Holy Scriptures," by the Bishop of Ripon, better known in this country as Dr. Boyd Carpenter, and an experimental volume, the twenty-sixth, will contain Ecclesiasticus from the Apocrypha, and if there is a demand for the apocryphal books other volumes will be included in the series.

The first volume is naturally on Genesis. The editor is the Rev. A. H. Sayce, professor of Assyriology at Oxford, who contributes an interesting and brief but complete introduction to the book, discussing its age, its characteristics, the civilization of the time of its composition, and other subjects which modern scholarship and archæological research have shown to be connected with the early books of the Bible. Notes at the end of the volume supplement the introduction, supplying matter that could not appropriately be included in a prefatory chapter. Besides the critical and historical notes, there are tables of weights and measures, of genealogies, a synchronism of ancient history, a map, and an extremely interesting list of references in well-known writers suggested by Genesis; this latter list is to be extended to each book of the Bible.

It is difficult to speak too highly of the series; in size, style, type, paper, in its editing, the book is as near perfection as can be. The text is that of the Authorized Version, altered where modern investigation shows that alteration is needed; the verses are not divided as in the Authorized Version, and the intrusive chapter headings are omitted. The lines are numbered, as in the Globe Shakespeare, and at the top of each page appears the number of the chapter and that of the verses contained on the page; otherwise the page is free from the conventional verse-arrangement, which is so destructive of both interest and connection. Some years ago a "Handy Volume Bible" was published, which must have met the wants of many persons; but it was a mere printing of the Authorized Version in small volumes; the Temple Bible is far ahead of it, and commends itself in every detail of its make-up.

A New England Garden.

There were books about gardens, and good books, too, before Elizabeth with her spitefulness and her scorn of things German. Why the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" (Macmillans) should have gone out of her way to imitate even in matters of detail the Elizabeth book is hard to understand. She has brightness and talent enough to stand on her own bottom; in fact, the reminiscences of Elizabeth weaken what she has to say. Her garden is thoroughly American and so are her people; the country doctor and the people he tries to help along are delightful. We might have wished a little less impressionism and a little more practical guidance in the matter of plants, perhaps, a bit less horticulture and a good deal more of human nature, but the author sticks to her self-imposed task of Americanizing Elizabeth. We accept the author's assertion of sex, though we have always had doubts about that of her model. The American gardener is determined enough to have her own way, but she has not turned sour and does not try to speak with the ingenious ill-nature of the German hater. She is a nice girl and her husband is a good fellow. She writes easily, too, but we hope she will erase "traditional" and "orthodox" and "proverbial" from the next edition of her book. There are some very fine photographs as illustrations.

Mr. Phyfe's 5,000 Facts.

We regret deeply that in a notice last Saturday of Mr. William Henry P. Phyfe's "5,000 Facts and Fancies" (G. P. Putnam's) we did great injustice to the author and the book. In giving examples of omissions, by an inexcusable piece of carelessness, we picked out a subject that had been fully treated in its proper place by Mr. Phyfe. A more thorough system of cross references would have saved us from the blunder, but that is no excuse. The popular names of many States and cities are given in separate articles, though not in a list. It is obvious that such lists would add to the usefulness of the book. The reader is as likely to want to know what is the popular name of New York, for instance, as to have the phrase "Empire State" explained. There are many convenient lists in the book and the number might be increased. Moreover, the facts might be catalogued under more heads for ease in reference. For example, "Defender of the Faith" is the title bestowed on Henry VIII., and "Liberator of Italy" means Garibaldi; as Mr. Phyfe tells us, a line in each case under "Henry VIII." and "Garibaldi" would put us on the track of the title given to each man.

An American Anthology.

An admirable idea is carried out in the three small volumes of "Colonial Prose and Poetry" by Professors William P. Trent and Benjamin W. Wells (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.). The writings of the American writers who preceded the Revolution are not easy of access to the general reader and much of the matter they wrote is of no great interest, in spite of the new school of literary historians. It is therefore a real service to supply the materials with a taste of the quality of their productions, a taste large enough, in the case of each author, to warrant the reader's deciding whether to ask for more or not. Here is Capt. John Smith telling of Pocahontas and William Bradford of the landing at Plymouth and Thomas Morton of his frolics at Merry Mount. Here is Roger Williams and John Eliot, and the Mathers, and Lee, and, down to Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin. We find the whole of the "New England Primer" and liberal quotations from Mrs. Bradstreet and the Bay State Psalm Book and Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom." Interesting peeps into the past that should start many a man into antiquarian paths.

Burgess Nonsense.

Mr. Gelett Burgess has doubtless admirers who will be glad to possess the cream of his pictorial and literary art in one volume. In "The Burgess Nonsense Book" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) are gathered most of the rhymes and pictures that in ephemeral publications and children's magazines have attracted attention to Mr. Burgess. The title page is in the vein of jeering effrontery that Mr. George Bernard Shaw and other lights of the self-advertising school have made popular among youthful authors in England and in this country. Whether Mr. Burgess could get on without the mountebank business there is no telling. There is a vein of originality in his verse, and under his absurd drawings the trained hand of the skilled mechanical draughtsman is always felt. This is more noticeable, perhaps, in this edition, because the cuts are uncolored. Humbug or not, this "Nonsense Book" will give a better idea of what Mr. Burgess has done so far than any other of his publications.

Other Books.

With the three volumes before us, 19, 20 and 21, containing "A Child's History of England," "Christmas Stories" and "Edwin Drood and Master Humphrey's Clock" the "Authentic Edition" of the works of Charles Dickens, published by Chapman & Hall, is completed. It has the merit of containing everything that is recognized as the work of Dickens. The size of the volumes has been kept the same by mechanical devices regardless of the number of pages in each. The edition is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Scribners also import the sixth and last volume of the "Letters and Journals," in the John Murray edition of "The Works of Lord Byron." Mr. Rowland E. Prothero is the editor. The additions and annotations have made this the only edition of Byron's correspondence that can be considered.

The "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, are published in two sumptuous volumes by Raphael Tuck & Sons, with introductions and additions by Dr. F. J. Furnivall and many illustrations by Harold Copping. Dr. Furnivall tells the stories of the plays omitted by the Lambs.

The selection of speeches entitled "Modern Eloquence," to which the name of Thomas B. Reed is attached as editor and which is published by John D. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, is now complete in ten handsome, well-printed volumes, illustrated with photogravure portraits of famous speakers. The tenth volume is given up to anecdotes and stories and has besides a full index to the whole work.

Nearly two years ago Mr. John R. Dos Passos of this city made an argument before the Industrial Commission on the question of trusts, which revised by its author, under the title "Commercial Trusts," is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their Questions of the Day Series. Beginning with the definition of a trust in the commercial sense, Mr. Dos Passos considers the objections to aggregations of capital, and asks and answers negatively such questions as: "Should the amount of capital employed be limited? should the uses of capital be restricted? Then he discusses the rise and growth of aggregated capital in its various forms, and the question whether aggregations of capital create monopolies. After showing that legislation cannot control natural laws, Mr. Dos Passos discusses the admitted evils of trusts, and the question of the proper remedy for them, analyzing the existing remedies applicable to them. He finds the only safe remedy for these evils in State rather than national legislation.

We have also received:

"Lamarck, The Founder of Evolution." Alpheus S. Packard, M. D., LL. D. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"A Short History of the Mississippi Valley." James K. Hosmer, Ph. D., LL. D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Two First Centuries of Florentine History." Pasquale Villari. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Chivalry." E. Warre Cornish. (Swan Sonnenschein & Co; Macmillans.)

"The Shertro and its Hinterland." T. J. Alldridge. (Macmillans.)

"The Field of Ethics." George Herbert Palmer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Making of an American." Jacob A. Riis. (Macmillans.)

"Flowers from Persian Poets." Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole and Belle M. Walker. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Masques of Cupid." Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. Illustrated by Edwin Howland Blashfield. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Historic Towns of the Western States." Lyman P. Powell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Pestalozzi." A. Pinloche. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Dutch Life in Town and Country." P. M. Hough. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"One of My Sons." Anna Katharine Green. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Economy." Orison Swett Marden. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

"The Master Key." L. Frank Baum. (The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"Her Letters—and His." (H. F. Fenno & Co.)

"The Laws and Principles of Bridge." Heliesport. (Thomas De La Rue & Co. imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Government in State and Nation." J. A. James, Ph. D., and A. H. Sanford, M. A. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Man Who Knew Better." T. Gallon. (Appleton.)

"While Charlie Was Away." Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. (Appleton.)

"American Trusts from the Point of View of a German." Hugo Münsterberg. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"In College Days: Recent Varsity Verse." Chosen by Joseph Le Roy Harrison. (Bingle & Miller.)

"And While It." William Stearns Davis. (Macmillans.)

"People and Property." Edwin B. Jennings. (The Abbey Press.)

"Democracy and Trusts." Edwin B. Jennings. (The Abbey Press.)

"Ballads of Brotherhood." Alphonse Alex Hugonnet. (The Abbey Press.)

"Si Pajaro Verde." Juan Valera, edited by George Griffin Bowcutt. (Ginn & Co.)

"An Animal A. B. C." Harry B. Neilson. (Macmillan & Co.; imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Book A Book to Bugger Borrow." Louis Lemport, Jr. (J. M. Clark Publishing Company.)

"John Hall, Pastor and Preacher." Thomas C. Hall. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"The Sirline of Silver." Henry Frank. (The Abbey Press.)

"Doctor Xenophon." Willis Barnes. (The Abbey Press.)

"A Classified List of Minerals, Precious and Other Stones." Felix J. Troughton. (The Abbey Press.)

"The Evolution of Sex." Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson. Revised edition. (Walter Scott; Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Real World." Robert Herrick. (Macmillans.)

"Our First School Book." Carrie Sivyer Ferris. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)

"Course of Study for the Indian Schools of the United States." Estelle Reel. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

"The Art of Teaching." Emerson E. White, LL. D. (American Book Company.)

"Daddy Gander." Francis Edgar Mason. (Francis E. Mason Publishing Company.)

"The Firebrand." S. R. Crockett. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Works of Théophile Gautier." Vols. 11 and 12. "Spirite" and "The Quartette." Translated by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. (George D. Sproul.)

"Andrea Mantegna." Maud Cruttwell. (George Bell and Sons.)

"The Anthracite Coal Industry." Peter Roberts, Ph. D. (Macmillans.)

HEIRS' FIGHTS WASTE ESTATE.

Mrs. Mitchell and Her Children May Have Little Left of Quarter Million.

A large part of the fortune of $250,000 left by George L. Mitchell, a wealthy dairy man of East Orange, N. J., who died in 1890, is said to have been dissipated in litigation over his will by the widow, who is now the wife of Prof. Thompson of Orange, and her sons, sons-in-law and daughters, and there is every indication of a fresh outbreak in the near future. Mrs. Mitchell, now Mrs. Thompson, was Joanna Wyckoff, a member of the old Wyckoff family of Flatlands, L. I. She was a reigning belle when George L. Mitchell married her and he built a magnificent home in South Grove street, East Orange. The children of the marriage were Lewis G. Mitchell, Mrs. Helen G. Cropsey, Mrs. Mary Cowenhoven, Mrs. Inez Hall and George Lansing Mitchell. All are alive save Mrs. Cropsey. She left a son.

George L. Mitchell left the income of his fortune to his widow, with the proviso that she might divide it equally among the children during her life. After her death the estate was to be divided equally among the children. For five years after the death of Mr. Mitchell, there was no trouble. Then the children, evidently alarmed at certain expenditures of their mother, got Lewis G. Mitchell, who was coexecutor with his mother, to institute proceedings to compel her to make an accounting. Almost at the same time Mrs. Mitchell brought suit in chancery to have her rights defined.

The chancery suit lasted from 1895 until last spring, and resulted in a victory for the oldest son, after which the children became reconciled with their mother. But when Mrs. Mitchell said she was going to marry Prof. Thompson, all the children save Lewis and Mrs. Cropsey protested, especially John Cowenhoven, who lives at Lefferts Park, and whose wife was May Mitchell. In the midst of the row Mrs. Mitchell walked out with Prof. Thompson one night and married him.

Cowenhoven, backed by Mrs. Hall, and George Lansing Mitchell, then began an action in New Jersey to have Mrs. Thompson and Lewis G. Mitchell removed as executors. A week ago the case was decided in favor of the defendants. Now Cowenhoven and the others declare they will carry it into the chancery courts. Mr. Cropsey, because of the inroads on the estate caused by the litigation, is trying to patch up peace, but he is not meeting with much success.

New England Society Entertainment.

Invitations have been issued by the New England Society in the city of New York for an entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. Mrs. Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, wife of Dr. Buel, the celebrated alienist, will read an essay, "A Tale of the Spinning Wheel and the Spinsters," prepared for the Historical Society of Litchfield, Conn. The paper will be illustrated by spinning wheels, looms, dock reels and specimens of woollen and linen cloths made in the last century. Mrs. Beatrice Herford Hayward, who is so well known in New York, will give some of her original monologues, and old-time music will be rendered by a chorus.

GIRL TELLS OF HER RUIN.

Testifies That Glovemaker Pings Assaulted Her While Driving in the Park.

Seventeen-year-old Annie Fillreis, the sewing girl from the glove factory of Pings & Pinner, who accuses Herman Pings, the senior member of the firm, of ruining her and then leaving her to make her living in the streets, told her story to Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market police court yesterday, when Pings was arraigned there for examination. She was examined by Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who is conducting the prosecution. The examination was held in the Magistrate's private room.

At the instance of Lawyer William F. Howe, connsel for Pings and for Vincent Fazzio, Pings's foreman, who is jointly accused as accessory to the assault on the girl, she was not allowed to testify materially regarding Fazzio's alleged part in her undoing, as counsel insisted that the prosecution was in technical error in jointly accusing the two men.

The girl sat so that she faced Pings, Fazzio and Lawyers Howe and Moss of their counsel. After the examination Mr. Sandford complained that the girl's reticence, which was very noticeable, was due to the fact that she had to look straight at the defendants. Her testimony began with her application to Fazzio for employment and her meeting with Pings two weeks afterward.

On June 6, the girl said, Pings took her driving in Central Park in a closed carriage and, in spite of her struggles, assaulted her. She and Pings, she said, visited Rockaway a week later and on returning spent part of that night in a room in the Vanderbilt Hotel. The girl said that Pings told her that he would provide for her "if she had trouble." Afterward she complained to Pings and he told her to see Fazzio. The foreman gave her some medicine and Pings hired a room for her, because she told him that she was afraid her people would learn her condition. Later, she said, Fazzio took her to a physician and some days afterward she told Pings that she was quite well again, and he said that he was glad of it.

The girl gave the briefest possible answers and frequently would keep silent for long intervals, during which counsel and Magistrate alternately coaxed and threatened to get her to answer. Her examination was finally adjourned until next Wednesday. The cases of Jacob and Edward Goldstone, two so-called "cadets," accused of ruining two girls, 16 and 17 years old, were postponed.

PROF. EDWARD NORTH RESIGNS

He Has Had Fifty-seven Years of Active Service in Hamilton College.

UTICA, Nov. 22.—The resignation of Prof. Edward North, professor of Greek at Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y., was tendered to the trustees of the college at the senior annual meeting held here this week. Prof. North's resignation takes effect at the end of the fall term, when the veteran teacher will conclude fifty-seven years of active service in the college under five successive Presidents. The trustees accepted the resignation with regret, and in honor of his long service Prof. North was elected emeritus professor of Greek language and literature.

Since his election to the college faculty in 1843 Prof. North has given instruction in Greek language and literature to fifty-seven successive classes and upward of 2,300 students, many of whom, in the later classes, were sons of those who graduated from the college in earlier years.

Prof. North, the fourth son of Reuben and Huldah Wilcox North, was born in Berlin, Conn., on March 9, 1820. He belongs to the eighth generation of John North, one of the original proprietors and settlers at Farmington, Conn. He prepared for college with Ariel Parish in Worthington Academy at Berlin and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1841. It was in the fall of 1843 that Hamilton College elected him professor of Latin and Greek, and in 1862 he was elected professor of Greek language and literature. After the death of President Darling, on April 20, 1891, Prof. North was chosen acting President of the college, being succeeded by Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker as President in the fall of 1892. The degree of A. M. was given Prof. North by Brown University in 1844 and the degree of LL. D. by Colgate University in 1887. The State Board of Regents gave him the degree of L. H. D. in 1869.

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DIVORCED FROM CLERGYMAN
Baptist Minister's Wife Sues Brother on Bigamist Charges
Mary E. Graves obtained an absolute divorce from George Dailey, a Baptist clergyman, from Justice Bryan yesterday in the Supreme Court on proof of his relations with an married woman at Sparkill, N. Y. The plaintiff, who is now a little school teacher in this city, married Rev. Mr. Dailey in Cleveland, O., on May 30, 1894. They lived amicably until last April, when she discovered a change. It developed, through private detectives, that Dailey was married to a woman at Monsey, N. Y., and that his wife knew and actively assisted in keeping up the relationship. The evidence showed that Dailey had spoken for consultation in Boston.

BEQUEST for Hospital to Philadelphia
Mayor Weaver, one of the city's law officers, announced his intention of giving to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, formed for the erection of a hospital for private patients, the building in which he now has the Mayor's office, in accordance with the bequest of Philadelphia.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York