

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Saturday, September 12, 1914.

Anyhow, if we're not to have hard roads now, conditions are ideal to use the drag now.

Perhaps the county board members were afraid the highway bond question would NOT carry at the polls.

Even little Montenegro thinks this is a good time to go after something that it has been wanting for a long time.

The debts incurred in the present war will survive long after the last of the wounds of combatants have been healed.

The United States is at last getting a merchant marine, and at a much more rapid rate than all the shipyards in the world could build one for us.

The czar is willing to sacrifice his last moujik to reach Berlin. He has no notion, however, of taking any chances with his person or his crown.

What could Emperor Francis Joseph do to vindicate himself, hemmed in as he is by the enemies' armies, if a certain American news association should insist that he is dead.

The Chicago newspapers are all against the "pork barrel" features of the river and harbor bill. The Chicago appropriations contained in it, of course, are not "pork."

There is a rich reward, of public gratitude, at least, for the genius who invents a campaign lithograph which will automatically efface itself from the landscape when the polls close on election day.

The pen will hardly have a fair chance in this war to show whether it is mightier than the sword, as the Burlington Gazette points out, because the man with the blue pencil is arrayed against it.

Only a small percentage of those wounded in the war in Europe die, it is claimed. Nevertheless the combatants are taking somewhat longer chances than participants in the ordinary French affair of honor have been in the habit of doing.

After having his assailant arrested and sent to jail a Davenport who was beaten up by a pickpocket has now sued him for damages. If the thing has any money this should be resented by his attorney as a reflection upon his ability to handle the case.

The Pennsylvania preacher who claims to have predicted the present war in Europe now comes forward with a prophecy to the effect that the Panama canal will be destroyed by an earthquake within three years. The gentleman does not seem to be aware that the secret of successful prognostication lies in knowing when to stop.

When you get a good man under a two-year contract, one who does more and better work than anyone else ever did for you before, what do you do at the end of the two years? Do you discharge that man or do you offer him another contract? Use your noddle when you think politics just as you use it when you think business. There's a little bit of something in the good-and-faithful-servant argument.

THE GET-TOGETHER SPIRIT.

The time is at hand for the get-together spirit among democrats for the common cause. Democrats hold no grudge among themselves. They concede to each other the right to differ and disagree in the primaries.

They believe in the broad principle of the individual right of the citizen, and when the party has expressed itself they are with one accord.

With such a man as Woodrow Wilson as their party leader they will rally around the standard and elect the whole ticket.

FOR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE.

The democrats of the Thirty-third senatorial district have been peculiarly fortunate in the choice for state senator and members of the general assembly. Andrew Olson of Moline, the nominee for senator, possesses the qualifications of an admirable member of the senate. He is familiar with the needs of this section of the state, added to which advantage he has a wide acquaintance with the men of influence throughout the state, and will

not be among strangers in the halls of legislature. He is an able speaker, a hard worker, and the district will be fortunate in having him in Springfield.

William C. Maucker, candidate for the general assembly, will prove his worth in the lower house. He, too, is familiar with the entire Thirty-third district, has a faculty for making friends, and is level headed and forceful, and will represent the district becomingly.

LIGHTS ON COURT HOUSE DOME.

During the last week, while the county board was in session, there was a renewal of the agitation begun some time ago to place electric lights on the court house. This has been done in a number of other county seats, and there is no doubt that it would be quite appropriate here.

The plan is to use four arc lights, placing them about the very top of the dome so that they can be seen from all sides. Such illumination would mark the seat of county government, being visible for many miles in all directions. Not only would these lights serve to point the way to the county capital over a large portion of the county, but they would be seen by travelers passing by rail and boat, and would be considered a mark of enterprise.

They would be worth their cost for advertising they would give.

HARD LUCK.

These are dreary days for the directors of the old republican machine, which is trying so desperately to "come back." The primaries are over and the candidates named, and still they have no general issue upon which to go before the public. They are in even worse shape than they were two years ago.

Early in the summer they rallied their scattered forces, manufactured a supply of ammunition and trained their guns on the enemy's fortifications. About the time they began to congratulate themselves on getting the range they found that the wind had changed and their bombs were falling in their own camps. There was nothing for them to do but to beat a retreat and try to organize a new line of attack. So far they have failed to hit upon anything that promises a fighting chance.

Too well they realize that if they do not succeed in getting a wedge into the enemy's country this fall it will be utterly useless to try to retake the national capital two years hence. It's pretty tough.

THE HIGHWAY BOND PROPOSITION.

There may have been plenty of good reasons for the refusal of the board of supervisors to put the hard roads bond proposition on the ballot for the November election, but the leaders of that body did not delin to let the common people know what they were, thereby adding another impenetrable mystery to the many which have marked the transaction of the county's business in recent years.

Whatever those reasons were they must have been unusual ones to warrant such extraordinary proceedings to keep the details of the discussion from people's ears. In placing itself on record squarely as opposed to the initiative and referendum, the board obviously was obsessed by the fear that the people are not capable of attending to their own business and it therefore felt called upon to set itself up as a conservator of the body politic.

As before stated the supervisors may have been actuated by the highest motives and been fortified by the soundest logic. Therefore it is not so much what was done as the manner of doing it that is open to criticism. Going into committee of the whole may have given opportunity for freer discussion of a weighty subject, but it also prevented all but members from hearing what was said, thereby keeping outsiders in ignorance of the position taken by the individual supervisors. The hasty adoption of the report afterward without division quite obviously was done for the same purpose.

It is barely possible that the people might be interested in knowing how the members stood. Some might even be curious enough to wonder how Chairman George H. Richmond talked and voted, inasmuch as he is now a candidate for another office in the gift of the voters of the county. Mr. Richmond, however, after the meeting not only refused to say how the others lined up, but did not care to give his own position, although it is known that prior to the session he was virtually pledged to support the move to submit the road question to the people.

The manner in which this question was disposed of merely furnishes another sample of the "Johnny under cover" tactics which have resulted in a lamentable lack of confidence on the part of the public in not only the board of supervisors, but also in certain other departments of the county government. The leaders of the board have repeatedly shown a disposition to "slip things over," instead of doing business in the open, though it is perfectly apparent that by habitually surrounding their official acts with the mask of secrecy they are standing in the way of county progress and are bringing nearer the day when a commission will take over their powers.

Die From a Fishbone Cut.

Gettysburg, Pa.—A fishbone in a slight gash in her thumb caused infection and resulted in the death of Miss Mary Lower, 25 years old, of Table Rock, in a private hospital in New York. Miss Lower cut her thumb and several days later, while she was eating fish, a small bone got into the wound and blood poisoning developed.

Kokomo, Ind., is threatened with water famine.

Character of American Imports From Europe

Europe, which in recent years has supplied about 70 per cent of the manufactured goods imported into the United States, showed, in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, a smaller gain in its contributions of general merchandise than any other grand division except Africa. According to official figures of the department of commerce, imports from Europe were \$3,000,000 greater than in the previous year, compared with a gain of \$5,000,000 in imports from South America, \$5,000,000 in those from Oceania, \$10,000,000 in those from Asia, \$65,000,000 in those from North America, and a loss of \$7,000,000 in those from Africa. France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Spain showed gains, while the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Russia were among the important countries the imports from which decreased during the past year.

The character of goods imported from Europe has been the subject of so many inquiries reaching the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that the following summarization has been prepared by that office showing the principal manufactures and manufacturing materials for its chief supply of which the United States has usually looked to Europe. Considering the seven countries which contribute 85 per cent by value of all goods imported from Europe, it is found that they furnished last year the classes of merchandise specified in each case. Certain of the articles mentioned below as imported from Europe are derived from other parts of the world, this being true of tobacco, spices, and tin from the Dutch and other East Indies, diamonds from South Africa, wool from New Zealand, Australia, Asia and South America, rubber from the East Indies and other tropical countries, and tea from India, China and Japan.

Imports from England included nearly \$20,000,000 worth of cotton goods, comprising 36,000,000 yards of cloth, 5,000,000 pounds of yarn, and \$9,000,000 worth of laces and edgings; \$9,000,000 worth of chemicals, among which were 34,000,000 pounds of bleaching powder, 37,000,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 10,000,000 pounds of glycerin, \$2,000,000 worth of coal tar products, and considerable amounts of acids, gums, and opium;

TON OF WIRE IS STOLEN

Thieves Take Valuable Copper From New Jersey Traction Company. New York.—After spending a night on the Orange mountains lying in wait for the thieves who cut down and stole about 2,000 pounds of copper wire of the Orange Mountain Traction company, detectives from Newark police headquarters rounded up and arrested four alleged members of the gang.

The prisoners said they were William D. German, 29 years old; George Van, 36; Michael Quick, 24, of Newark, and Andrew Noble, 32, of West Orange, N. J. The Orange Mountain Traction company suspended operations about a month ago because of financial difficulties and the electric current was shut off. The thieves went up on the mountains at night and cut down the wire. About 500 pounds of it was brought to Newark and sold to a local junk dealer for \$38. The police were tipped off and they found more than 1,000 pounds hidden in the brush on the mountains. It was taken to the Orange police station.

KILLS WOMAN; THEN SHOT

Posse Brings Down Murderer of Widow in Montana. Plentywood, Mont.—Using a jack-knife, Charles Johnson, 36 years old, stabbed to death Ellen Daniels, 40 years old, widow of a homesteader residing near Redstone, this county, and was enroute to his wife's claim shack several miles distant, to murder her, according to his own story, when a posse of Plentywood citizens shot him down.

Johnson had drawn a knife across his throat, inflicting a slight wound, when a bullet brought him down.

HEALTH TALKS William Brady, M.D. Red, White and Yellow Complexion.

Without invading the domain of the beauty specialist we would remind our readers that appearances are often deceitful—natural appearances without artifice of any kind. The complexion is an unreliable guide in estimating the state of an individual's health.

Red cheeks and bright eyes by no means indicate rich blood. Young people in the earliest stage of tuberculosis may have complexions which the observer envies, yet the blood is impoverished, as we discover when we make the actual test.

By taking thought you can improve your complexion or spoil it. Emotion alters the blood supply of the face. Cheerfulness brings roses. Fear blanches the cheek. Envy really and truly is green. Love makes—but there we are trespassing on foreign territory.

Pale individuals apparently lacking blood corpuscles or hemoglobin, often pass a hundred per cent examination when it comes to the actual investigation of the blood. A pale face is sometimes a family trait; in many instances it is wholly due to nervous temperament; in men beyond thirty a pallor is a common sign of beginning arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries.

Anemic girls under slight excitement will show a rosinosa of the cheeks which belies the actual blood count. Though anything but pale, they have blood that is 25 or 30 per cent below normal strength.

A florid face worn by a stout person of middle age and hearty appetite is popularly mistaken for the picture of health. On close inspection you will notice that the ruddy color is due to minute dilated arterioles in the cheeks and the skin of the nose. This signifies a tendency to early breakdown of the circulatory system—heart disease, Bright's disease or apoplexy. It goes with the hypertrophied paunch which in some places spells fine health.

Yellow is Deceptive. The usual cause of a sallow complexion is absence of a normal amount of blood in the skin. The layer of fat subjacent to the skin shows through when the blood is weak or absent from the vessels, and this makes the skin look yellowish. Healthy skin is yellowish.

\$12,000,000 worth of iron and steel, such as cutlery, machinery, etc.; 53,000,000 pounds of block tin, 75,000,000 pounds of wool, 14,000,000 pounds of tea, and miscellaneous manufactures, such as chinaware, linens, gloves, linoleum, precious stones and silk and worsted goods.

Germany is our chief source for imported chemicals, its contributions thereof exceeding \$20,000,000 value. Last year's imports included coal tar preparations, alizarin, aniline salts, indigo, potash, quinine, and other drugs to the value of 23,500,000. Other important articles were \$13,000,000 worth of cotton goods, 1,000,000 tons of potash salts, used largely as fertilizers, 150,000,000 pounds of wood pulp, 35,000,000 pounds of palm and palmer-kernal oil, \$8,000,000 worth of toys, and numerous manufactures, including machinery, cutlery, antifriction balls, gloves, silks, paper goods and clover and sugar beet seed. Certain food products were also imported from Germany in large quantities, the leading items being 65,000,000 pounds of rice flour, 7,000,000 pounds of crude cocoa, and \$2,000,000 worth of spirits, wines, and malt liquors.

France is the largest source of our imported silk goods, art works, automobiles and wines. The more important articles included last year \$22,000,000 worth of art works, \$5,000,000 worth of chemicals, chiefly lacticine, argols, glycerin and essential oils; \$18,500,000 worth of silk goods, \$8,000,000 worth of cotton laces and embroideries; and large sums for perfumery, diamonds, motion-picture films and other manufactures, as well as 19,000,000 pounds of so-called English walnuts.

Italy supplies large quantities of macaroni, fruits and nuts, olive oil, prepared vegetables, cheese, still wines, art works, hats, argols and distilled oils. Netherland is a leading source for diamonds and wrapper tobacco, and also sends us hides, fish, spices, tin and paper stock. Belgium is our largest source of diamonds and sends us much rubber, hides and furs, and linens. Switzerland leads as our source of imported cotton laces and watches, and is important in the matter of cheese, silk goods and coal tar colors. Ireland is first in its supply of linens.

The ONLOOKER HENRY HOWLAND

Foolish Pity



Men pitied him because he was so blind. They wondered why he neither saw nor guessed. His wife had weeping narrows of mind. In silence reared the charms that she possessed.

To petty jealousies she grimly clung. And there was venom on her busy tongue. Men pitied him because he lacked the wit. To see how shamefully he was betrayed.

Because he was content to meekly sit. In silence while her meanness was displayed. Because through spite and jealousy and hate. She caused his friends to leave him to his fate.

Men pitied him because he lacked the heart. To suffer through her tyranny no more. But they were foolish thus to take his part. To think his case was one they might deplore.

Within his corner silently he sat. And thought her something to be marveled at.

The Woman's Fault. "You told me," she said, "when you persuaded me to elope with you that you would never permit anything to come between us—that you would cherish my love all your days, and that I should never have cause to regret for a moment that I had placed my happiness in your keeping."

"Oh, well, confound it," he replied, "what's the use harping on that now? If you hadn't kept a lot of your faults hidden from me I'd never have fallen in love with you or wanted you to elope, so you have only yourself to blame."

Should Have Explained. "Mabel, who was that idiot you had in the parlor till 12 o'clock last night?" "That was Bertie Spoodlekins, the only son and heir of the Mr. Spoodlekins who has just made \$11,000,000 by cornering the turnip crop."

"Oh! Why didn't you let me know, so that I could fix the furnace?" It must have been disagreeably cold for both of you.

Sad. These are the melancholiest days of all the dismal year. I do not care so much because the leaves are turning here; I do not mourn the summer time, to do so would be vain; I am not sad because the snow will soon drift in the lane. But this it is that makes me sad and causes me to sigh. The winter is the season's here and I've been forced to give up pie.

THE OLD DOG.

"It is hard," said the man with the infrequent locks, "to teach an old dog new tricks."

"Not," replied his skeptical wife, "if the teacher happens to be young and pretty."

Can Such a Thing Be True? "A remarkable woman, that Mrs. Goodwin."

"The most remarkable woman I ever saw. She and her husband have lived for three years at a fashionable family hotel and, so far as I know, she has never been talked about."

What He Wanted. "Doctor, I can't sleep."

"I will give you something for your nerves."

"No, I don't want any medicine for myself, but for heaven's sake can't you let me have some kind of dope for our baby?"

Our Golden Moments. "To every man there comes a golden moment."

"Yes, but the trouble is that few of us are able when our golden moments come to copper them."

A Hundred Years From Now. "She comes of a rich and distinguished family, I believe."

"Yes. Her great-grandfather had the moving picture rights at the opening of the Panama canal."

The Daily Story

The Divorcees—By Edith V. Ross. Copyrighted, 1914, by Associated Literary Bureau.

Two ladies met at a western town where there was a divorce colony. "Why, Margaret!" exclaimed one of them to the other. "Why, Gertrude?"

"You've not changed in the least since we parted on commencement day ten years ago."

"Nor you."

"But—I am sorry to see you here. I presume you have been unfortunate in marriage, as I have been?"

"I have certainly been unfortunate."

Mrs. Gertrude Smith and Mrs. Margaret Jones were at least fortunate in possessing very common names—in this that they were better able to lose themselves in a place where all transient residents were known to be acquiring citizenship that would enable them to get divorces. The two women compared notes as follows:

Mrs. Smith had soon after leaving college met a man who seemed to her to be perfection. He was affable, intelligent and prominent as a man. He had deferred to her in everything until they were married; then he had changed. Where before he had assured her that her will was law with him, no sooner had they returned from the honeymoon than he opposed her in everything. Unreasonable was no word for it. She had studied his comfort in every way she could think of. If there was any dainty food he liked she had taken pains to provide it for the table. If he came home worn with business she would get him out to a theater.

There was one comfort in this heart matter which pertained to both of these ladies. Neither had any children. There were no innocents to be wronged by parental infidelities. The law being elastic each was on the way to prove that she had married a bad man and had been made unhappy and she would be able to marry a good man, who would be a blessing to her. What was to become of these two unworthy men neither wife considered. It is a long road that has no end, and both these ladies at last found themselves free from one matrimonial yoke and delighted at the prospect of taking on another. Mrs. Smith's necessity in the west became unnecessary a month earlier than Mrs. Jones', and she departed for the east. By this time the bosom friendship of their younger days had blossomed again, and each had admitted to the other that as soon as the knot was untied she proposed to have a clergyman—if one could be found—to tie another one. Before Mrs. Smith's departure it had been agreed between the two that she should wait for her friend and that they should be married at the same time.

During the next month's separation letters passed between them. Mrs. Smith writing of the subjection of her fiancé to her slightest whim and Mrs. Jones chafing under the delay in her own coming to the same happiness. And it is worthy of mention that the two men who were casting off their partners to step into a blessed felicity with these two women were also looking forward to their own weddings.

A few days after Mrs. Jones obtained her decree she arrived in the city of New York and the same evening met her friend Mrs. Smith in a private room at a fashionable restaurant. The ladies met for the purpose of dining together, and each had invited her fiancé to be of the party.

The ladies met some time before the dinner hour and had a good, long chat, each congratulating the other on her freedom from a brute and her approaching marriage with a prince of chivalry. The princes arrived simultaneously, were taken up to the dinner room in the same elevator and were ushered into the presence of their fiancées at the same moment, the attendant announcing:

"Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones!" There was consternation on the face of each and every one of the four. Mrs. Smith's fiancé was Mr. Jones, and Mrs. Jones' fiancé was Mr. Smith. It seemed for a time that the embarrassment would be unconquerable and that the only way out of the contrived was for the party to scatter. Mr. Smith, addressing his recent wife, finally said:

"My dear, please explain."

Mrs. Smith pointed to Mrs. Jones for the desired explanation, but Mrs. Jones was unequal to the task. Mr. Jones came to the front.

"My friends," he said, "it is evident that we men have swapped wives and you wives have swapped husbands. Mr. Smith, I have heard what a terrible fellow you are to live with, and I have no doubt you have heard what a terrible fellow I am to live with. My opinion is that none of us are going to prefer ourselves by the change. Madam, I propose that we make no and get married again."

"I concur," said Mr. Smith, "with the gentleman's statement, and I make you, Gertrude, a similar offer."

The two divorced women looked at each other. A suspicion of a smile came upon Mrs. Jones' lips. Mrs. Smith's lips caught it, and it broadened into a laugh.

"Come, ladies," said Mr. Jones, "let us have dinner. I have been hungry for a new love. I am now hungry for lobster."

"And I," said Mr. Smith, "for terrapin."

The party sat down to dinner and consumed many choice viands, washed down with several bottles of champagne. At the end of it a clergyman was called in, who remarried each woman to her own husband, and each couple departed for its own home, satisfied that all is not gold that glitters and that it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others we know not of.

particular friend had dared to make love to her before her separation and that she had repelled him, whereupon he seemed broken hearted. If her present bonds were severed and she could listen to this other love without shame she was not sure but that she might yield.

Beyond this the confidence did not extend. Perhaps had the ladies been a dozen years younger each might have told the other the name and home of her admirer and as much else about him as she could call up. But at thirty-two one is not so confidential as twenty. Besides, there was a special reason why neither cared to tell too much. Each of these men, so deferential to the wishes of the woman he admired, had a wife of whom he was trying to get rid, or, if this is stating the case too strongly, his wife was trying to get rid of him.

There was one comfort in this heart matter which pertained to both of these ladies. Neither had any children. There were no innocents to be wronged by parental infidelities. The law being elastic each was on the way to prove that she had married a bad man and had been made unhappy and she would be able to marry a good man, who would be a blessing to her. What was to become of these two unworthy men neither wife considered. It is a long road that has no end, and both these ladies at last found themselves free from one matrimonial yoke and delighted at the prospect of taking on another. Mrs. Smith's necessity in the west became unnecessary a month earlier than Mrs. Jones', and she departed for the east. By this time the bosom friendship of their younger days had blossomed again, and each had admitted to the other that as soon as the knot was untied she proposed to have a clergyman—if one could be found—to tie another one. Before Mrs. Smith's departure it had been agreed between the two that she should wait for her friend and that they should be married at the same time.

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Sept. 12 in American History.

- 1814—Battle at North Point, Baltimore. British General Robert Ross was killed while leading a land column in an attack on Baltimore.
1850—Jenny Lind, noted singer, heard for the first time in America at Castle Garden, New York. First seat sold brought \$225.
1876—General Henry A. Wise, noted proslaveryist, ex-governor of Virginia and a Confederate veteran, died at Richmond, Va.; born in Virginia 1806.
1888—Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, died in New York; born 1834.