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Cypher's Chick Food, \$2.50 per Hundred.

Less 10 per cent. on 6 bags, makes it \$2.25. Special price by the ton.

The Frank S. Platt Company

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SOCIALISM INEVITABLE

WELL KNOWN SOCIALIST AD-DRESSES YALE .MEN.

Predicts Crisis Within a Year-Would Have Come Sooner but for Wars-Danger Comes from Unemployed Class Which is Rapidly Increasing-Common Impression of Socialist Propngunda Erroneous Says Mr. Wittshire.

Gaylord Wiltshire, the editor of Wiltshire's Magazine, and of Progress, and one of the most prominent advocates of socialism in America to-day, gave an address before the Yale City Government club at the University club last night. Mr. Wiltshire's topic was "So-

Socialism, said Mr. Wiltshire, is inevitable. Over production by machinery and the introduction of machine-mak ing machines has resulted in monopoly This in the end will result in a very large unemployed class and thus produce a crisis. This crisis, Mr. Wiltshire said, was coming very soon, and would probably be upon us within a year. Yet these conditions of monopoly present regime. Rockefeller has been blamed as the oppressor of the poor, but he could by no means have pre-

vented the formation of trusts. would have been upon us before but would have been upon us before but several of the smaller towns possess for the three great wars of recent years. It was about to break forth church spires or in the beifries or ily Van Won, of Kampen, was famed a fruit that resembles an apple only took half a million men out of the belfry of Monnikendam, these towers land and Germany were cast by them, wage earning class, and turned manu- generally stood in the principal squar- among others the renowned Gloriosa facture to the production of the equip- es. Their bells were tolled in case of of Erfurt. Perhaps the most famous has a somewhat large peel or rind, ments of war. Then came thebgkqj danger, to alarm the burghers, or call of all bell founders were the Hemonys, and contains a pulp that is well ments of war. Previously came the spanish-American war, and later the cations. Such a tower is that of Brulovely purity of their tone, and whose cations. Such a tower is that of Brulovely purity of their tone, and whose chimes were tuned perfectly in the spoon without any preparation or flaguestation. Russian Japanese conflict, making ges, of which Longfellow sings: greater demands upon the ranks of the unemployed, and making a special demand on production. Now, however the effects of the wars are wearing off, and the conditions for the crisis

are ripening. People in general, Mr. Wiltshire asserted, have an incorrect idea of the socialist propaganda. They think that the object is to divide the spoils when the only object is to prepare the coun try for the crisis that is impending. The socialists have no special programme. Mr. Wiltshire himself did not claim to know what turn events would take

when the crisis came. The socialist has a hard time in getting his propaganda before the people, because of the tenacitiy with which people cling to their old customs and ideas. They will not listen to the new doctrine. It is equally hard to influence the working man, too. As long as he has a good je band plenty to eat he has no room for ideas. The only lighter bell the half hour hours. It

of work. As a political organization the social- while before the stroke of the hour ist party has little strength. It numhers only 35,000 members. All it can tun would be played. The consequence do is to gather strength at successive was that there was always plenty of elections until it can get its disciples music in the air, and every one in into office. This strength is coming, for town would know what time it was. at the last national election the party in Utrecht this custom is still conpolled 400,000 votes.

Said Wit to Wisdom-

Said Wisdom to Wit-

In dust tight,

moisture proof packages.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"A full stomach makes

a light heart."

Uneeda

Biscuit

CONSUMPTION DECREASING

Health Officer Wright made the importunt statement yesterday, in his report to Mayor Studley for the year 1906, this city. The report said:

"For many years consumption was by far the most prominent cause of death in this city, but for several years it has taken toird place."

BIG CONCERN

May Locate in Stratford-The National Cash Register Company. Representatives of the National Cash Register company, of Dayton, O., are negotiating for the purchase of the strip of real estate which lies along the Stratford bank of the Housatonic river, between Washington bridge and the new railroad bridge, in order to locate their great works toere.

HOLLAND'S OLD BELLS.

Ancient Chimes Have Delighted Dutch

Burghers for Centuries. From the earliest times the people loved their bells and chimes that ar- its incription who was its maker and les shows marked traces of it. Most could not have been avided under the that the bells might be heard in the Another family of bell founders was ture, and is prepared in various ways widest circumference, writes the Moor of Delft, one of whose members for the table, by baking, stewing, Hague correspondent of "The Chi- cast a bell for Haarlem's most famous roasting in the hot ashes, frying, etc. cago News." Beautiful examples of church, the St. Bavo, in 1500. Other We preferred them balead, when they This crisis, Mr. Wiltshire claimed, edral towers of Utrecht and Delft. were those for the Oude Kerk of Old tates, and they are said to be very Several of the smaller towns possess Church of Amsterdam (1511), and for nutritious,

> Stands the belfry, old and brown, Still it watches o'er the town.

of importance that does not have one pointed them bell founders for the or more towers with chimes. The city. tunes of these are changed once or twice a year, generally on New Year's Day. This is so at The Hague and Utrecht. Some places, however, are not content with this and have the fond were the burghers of their bells, the winter there. In a time when clocks were by no means general the church bells were the timekeepers for the burghers. The heavier bell struck the hours and the

time to influence him is when he is out these were chimes they played a tune to water color picture. at noon and another at midnight. or division of the hour a part of the

ical towers," it is not a place for

What an important guild that of founder must have been in the middle ages can be seen seen by the many egends attaching to the more famous names, the imputation of socery which ittached to many and the secrets of the art which were to many and the secrets of the art which were jeallusly guarded by each foundry. Many of these bell founders achieved fame far beyond the precints of their town or country, and often executed commissions for foreign potentates in distant lands. The German poet Schiller gives in his poem "Die Glocke," or "The Bell," a delightfully poetical description of the casting of such a bell, setting up the mould, the mixing of the metal, the carving of the inscription and the baptism of the sacred object -for bells were considered sacred in the middle ages, and it was not deemed a sacrilege to baptize them with all the rites of the Church. The bells to the people then were like voices from on high. Theirs was a noble mission-'to calli the living and mourn the lead," to ring forth the joy and the sorrow of the community and to celebrate the glory of the Almighty with heir metal voices. Every bell had its ame, being often called after the most opular local saint. It a chime or cariln were composed of thirteen bells, is was often the case, the heaviest and argest bell named "Jesus" or "Salvaor," while the others bore the names f the apostles,

The inscriptions on the bells are generally in rhyme and made to read as If the bell itself is telling its name and the history of its making. Holand still possess many of these ancient bells, notably in the province of Friesland. The earliest authenticated bell is that of Krommenie, cast in 1396, by Rodolphus de Montigny. Most that consumption is on the decrease in | bells now in existence were, however, cast in the fifteenth, sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

The Reformation brought a change n the naming of the bells. The Roman atholic saints were forsaken, and on-Bibical or worldly names were alowed, while the inscriptions also reathed other views, as can be seen by comparing the bells cast in the earlier date. Those on the older bells have a purely religious significance, while the later ones refer to worldly subjects, as for instance the famous inscription how it burst in 1666 'be-

Holland has produced many famous first of which was William Butenage, the best varieties the seeds are in 1418, according to the inscription on aborted; these kinds are very highly of the Netherlands have so greatly an ancient bell, for every bell told in chitecture of their belfries and steep- in which town it was cast. A member a supply thoroughout the greater part of the Butendue family cast the first of these are of open-work design, so chimes for the Cathedral of Utrecht. this style can be seen in the cath- well known bells cast by the family had a taste somewhat resembling po-

watch towers. Like the well known far and wide, and many bells in Hol- in its size and shape, growing on large half tones, which was considered nothing short of witchcraft to achieve. Thrice destroyed and thrice rebuilded Threy lived in the seventeenth century. and had the reputation of socerers. In Holland there is scarcely a place Notwithstanding this, Amsterdam ap-

WOMAN ARTIST AMID THE ICE.

in the world is that which a woman tunes changed oftener. It is on re- Mmc. Ana Boberg, has had built for cord that in one town, which had a herself on a lonely island called Far- sour sop and the sweet sop are some fine carillon cast by the famous He- ven, lying off the Norwegian coast and what similar in growth, but quite difmony in 1577, it was decreed that the within the winter fee belt. She has ferent in both fruit and flavor, being tunes should be changed ever fort- chosen the spot not as a summer re- more acid or swedter, in accordance night, or at least once a month, so sort alone. This year she is spending with the variety eaten and not nearly

> Mme. Boberg is a Swede and her home is in Stocqholm. She has been

She is the wife of an architect and or subacid and with a good many her leve for the Artic wilds dates seeds, back several years to a pleasure trip which they made together to the the growth of these fruits. tinued, and as there are several "mus-

painting Artic land and water pieces. The island which she has chosen to The studio is situated on the summit of a crag overlooking the sea, but she spends a comparatively small part of large town in Jamaica, these fruits are her time in it. Most of the time she brought to the market by the natives. devotes to excurions in search of the

Clad in a dress of reindeer skins and she makes her way over snow and ice to distant points, sometimes being overtaken by night, when she sleeps in deserted fishermen's huts or dugouts need of a well managed fruiterer's es- catalog, for which special special pro-In the snow, living on dried fish, sea tablishment where all of these and vision was recently made by the Corbirds'c eggs and black coffee, for other fruits could be offered for sale poration. which she always carries the materials.

When the snow is deep she travels blown along over the slippery waters. Her trips are not with danger.

More than once she has been in danger of losing her way, and she has had bad falls. Once she slipped through an unexpected gap in the ice Fortunately it was in a shallow inlet hoist nerself back on the ice. from freezing to death after her wet-

New Haven will play Bridgeport torink in the evening.

SOME TROPICAL FRUITS.

That Are Little Known to Northern Palates-Too Tender for Transportation to These Lands.

In addition to the climatic conditions, the tropical products of the West Indies are interesting and attractive. With some of these, as bananas less familiar, but there are others that to that of the sago palm .- Albert are so perishable that they will not Turner in Health Culture. bear transportation, and therefore are never exported. Some of these are very delicious, palatable and staple aricles of food among the natives, and esidential population. These, of ourse, are unknown except to those who have an opportunity of visiting

the reigons where they grow; During recent visits to the Island of amaica we had an opportunity of coming acquinted 1wth a number of these. Some are indigenous to the soil and grow wild, but are improved by cultivation; others are vated areas.

The mange is a tropical fruit but ittle known because it does not bear transportation well. It is a native of ropical Asia, but has been extensiveto 40 feet; a tree with dense spreadng, glossy foliage, which would seure its cultivation as an ornamental tree alone. In its wild state the fruit is stringy and sour its containing gallic acid, with, a disagreeable turpentine flavor. Through cultivation and til they snap like rubber bands. selection it has become sweet and lusclous, with a great many varieties, differing not only in flavor but in size and appearance. In Jamaica what is known as No. 7 is considered as the best. When ripe the skin is a deep red, or bright yellow, shaded with green.

Curious to say, considering that, al-The meat of the fruit is yel- the edges are dull as the tip of a litlow, clinging very tenaciously to the tle finger, a cut with one of these pit, which is flat and oblong. While it is delicious in flavor, the tate for it in some cases requires cultivation, but when this is acquired it is considered a great delicacy.

eventuenth century with those of the most important as a staple food The bread fruit is, perhaps, one of product in the tropics. grows on a large tree and is a fruit, in Its use it is more like a vegetable. The cause it had too loudly pealed out its nearly round, from 5 to 10 inches in break in a 'rogue' tiger that had 'gone oy at the victory of the Dutch beet diameter, sometimes with a tuberculated skin like a rind; others are amilles of bell founders. Among the bronzed in color. Some have seeds smooth, usually green or slightly ery oldest is the family Butendue, the that are eaten as chestnuts, but in prized and used as vegetables. mbatures at different times, affording

of the year. Before it; fully ripens, when it is used, it is attrchy in its na-

shrubs or small trees. It is, when voring, and presents the appearance and has the taste of a boiled or baked custard. It has some nutritious value, but is more of a relish or desert

The star apple is of a similar charoter in its growth, and takes its name from the fact that a perfectly formed star is seen upon cutting it Perhaps the lonellest artist's studio crosswise. The pulp is not quite as soft as in the custard apple, and of quite a different flavor, some preferring one and some the other. The

as large as the apples. The neesberry is another fruit, having no resemblance whatever to a engaged in art work for about 14 berry, looking more, as it is exposed years having started by making de- for sale, like a rusty, old, small, round, signs for tapestry and graduating in- smooth potato. Inside of the skin or rind is found a pulp that is sweetish

The traveler is interested in noting northerly part of the Scandinavian bread fruit is quickly recognized, but peninsula. She was so delighted with the others are not so easily distinthe wonderful coloring of the Artic guished, and I remember on one occaseas and skies and the marvelous sion leaving the carriage and climbing play of light on ice and snowfield that a small tree in the woods by the roadshe determined to make a specialty of side, supposing that I was securing star apples, and I found that I had an entirely different fruit that was not reached only by a sailboat in open edible, or at least was acrid and bit- meeting into a shambles." water. She spends long periods on it ter, affording no inducement to the with no companion but a man servant eater, although I did not discover this from one of the larger islands nearby. until I returned to the carriage with

a hatful. In the city of Kingston, the only who raise them in their gardens or stranger.

and procurable at reasonable prices.

was able to stand on the bottom and pulpy mass. When the fruit ripens stock of the national library. this disappears and the tree dies. Mr. Andrew Keegh of the Library

to the bottom. The water is drained off, the mass of starch is dried and used by the natives for soups and made into a form of bread. That intended for exportation is mixed into a paste with water and rubbed through sieves into small grains, and is known as pearl sago, bullet sago, etc. and it has become an important article of strachy foods. Various other palms and pineapples, we are all more or yield sago, but of an inferior quality

WHY THE CATS ARE THE MOST DANGEROUS OF WILD ANIMALS "Of all wild animals," writes A. W. Rolker in the February Appleton's Magazine, "including the rhinoceros with his frightful charge and his dreadful horn, including the rogue elephant with his unbounded strength his marvelous cunning, and his villianous trunk, and including that gray found only in the gardens and culti- shaggy rogue the American 'grizzly with his rib-crushing hung, his ponderous paw, and his hot, recking maw. no beast, is as dangerous to man as any one of the big cats. For besides y cultivated in the tropical and sub- the mouth provided with teeth that tropical regions of both the old and can crush through the leg bone of a new worlds. As seen in the island of man as if it were a pinestem, each Jamaica, it grows to the height of 30 foot is provided with five poniard-like claws, pointed like needles and from three to four and a half inches long. As the beast strikes with these he draws the claws in, keeping hold of muscles and tendons and ligaments, and tearing them out of the flesh unthat unless the victim succumbs it will be months and months and some times years and years before he can

regain use of an intured member.

"But not only do these talons tear,

though the claws are needle-pointed, hooks is like the cut of a dagger. Last year, in Bostock's trained wild animal show, a Bengal tigress made a sweet at a European black bear, cut through the six-inch-thick fur of the bear, and cut three parallel strips two feet long and six inches and clean as razor slashes to the very backbone of the beast. As a matter of fact, the dexterity of one of these big cat's claws is bell at Ham, which recounts in its large leaves and highly ornamental as which happened to Bostock himself grown in the gardens. The fruit is when he undertook personally to bad,' Provided with soleleather guards, worn next the skin and covering the fleshy part of the leg from the groin to the knee, he entered the arena with the bad one, and was attacked and wounded. His trousers were slashed n one spot just big enough to admit a single claw, an undergarment showed two similiar and the sole-leather guard three similar cuts, while the desh was torn an inch deep in four places three inches long. Still another ustance showing the marvelous quickness of claw, happened in the same show when the trainer in charge of a copard group was saved in the nick

of time from a rogue which had tried o pull him down by climbing up on nim. The arm of this man showed, beween wrist and elbow alone, twentyix wounds, varying from a quarter of an inch deep and an inch long to one inch deep and four inches long. "Of all the big cats, including that magnificent jungle-named monarch of beautifully spotted orange-and-black villians, the jaguar and the leopard, and their custs, that noiseless, lighten-

prefer to handle the tiger. This is contrary to the popular belief which redits the tiger as the most bloodhirsty of all wild beasts. The tiger s however, the quickest to lean and the easiest to handle. Whereas the tiger always remain a nervous, highstung brute, after a time a lion becomes phlegmatic and lazy and requires urging, which is apt to cause rouble. Whereas the tiger is a demon ncarnate and merciless, once aroused, he is at least an honest fighter who gives ample warning when about to attack, and only as a rare exception attacks a man from behind, unlike laguar, the leopard, and the panther, which are treacherous and almost invariably attack when a back is turned. Again, of all this dangerous family the nature of the tiger comes nearest that of an ordinary house cat, and, always comparatively, the tiger it is that is most appreciative once the muster has succeeded in establishing his truce. Then, like the domestic cat, The he likes to brush up against the person of his trainer, loves to have his back rubbed and groomed and the top of his head scratched to soothe the everlasting itch between the ears, while he omits purrs of satisfaction, forgetting that the least unforseen accident may arouse murderous instincts that would in a twinkling convert the friendly

CONGRESS CATALOG HERE.

Cards from National Library to be Deposited with the University, Mr. Keogh in Charge.

The librarian of congress has acted favorably upon the request made by the small fields that are under cultiva- Yale University Library to become a tion. They are not usually very good depository of the catalog of the Library carrying her painting kit on her back specimens that are offered, but are of Congress. This action is of the highabout the only source of supply to the est importance to the admistration of the Library and is the first step in en-I was greatly impressed with the larging and completing the present

> Duplicate cards of the great author of The sago palm is another attractive the Congressional Library will be deproduct of tropical countries, and posited in the Yale Library as soon as

THE HANDSOME AFGHANS.

Unusual Pallor of the Women-Passlon for Intrigues and Feuds. The Afghans may be said to con-

sist of about a dozen great clans, with

numerous subdivisions. The strongest and bravest of these clans are the Ghilzais, the Duranis, the Yusufzais. Their members do not recognize as Afghans all of those to whom we apply the term, although they are of the same religion, speak the same languige, possess the same traits in character and observe the same cusoms. There is a distinction with a differnce, and the "outsiders" are de cribed as Pathans-not as Afghans. As the Afghans are handsome and thletic, writes Angus Hamiltion in the London Chronicle. Often of fair complexion, they have, for the most part, aquiline features. They grow part, aquiline features. They grow complexion they have, for the most part, aquiline features. They grow grow seats on Sale Friday. peards, but shave the top of the head, leaving the hair at the sides to fall in large curls over the shoulders. Proud in bearing peremptory in manner and quick to resent injury, the average Afghan is nothing if not treacherous, perjured and vindictive His good points are that he is fearless, an industrious cultivator, hospi table to a fault and passionately fond of field sports. In a contrary direction, he has a passion for the vendet ta, and his blood feuds are pursued with no uncertain energy.

Afghan women, who possess Jewish cast of features, are handsome with complexions of unusual pallor but sometimes rosy. They are kept rigidly secluded yet intrigues are said to be frequent; and a bullet or a dagger thrust more often than not doe duty for the divorve court. Their ostume is of a most picturesque de ription. Even to a plain and awk ward woman it imparts some appear ance of grace. A "piran," or chemis extends from the throat to just above the ankles, with seleves that reach to the wrist. It is of cloth of gold velvet, cashmere, or calico, and in shape not unlike our own Princess obe. Heneath this are "tom-bons, or pajamas. These may be of cloth of gold, silk, cashmere or called finished off at the ankles by a fringe of diamonds, gold or silver. A round cap, worked all over with gold thread so that it looks like gold cloth, is at ted closely to the back of the head.

The hair, parted in the centre, it done up in tiny braids, which caught in a black silk embroidered bag worn underneath the gold cap but hanging down the back to below the waist. Married women wear fringe of halr, often curled, on either side of the face. Descending from the op of the head to the hem of 'piran," leaving the face uncovered, is the gracefully draped "chader"-large wrapping of finest muslin filmy gauze,

or delicately tinted chiffon. Black hair is in vogue among the belles of the palace, and if their locks reveal any shades of fairness, or show indications of turning gray, the vain cratures, adopting the custom of their Western sisters at once dye them. Like all their sex, too, they delight in jewelry and the use of conspicuous ornaments.

Kabul first became the capital of Enough Said ! corner Church night, the lion and including those the country which has played such ; prominent part in Asiatic history when the illustrious Baber made him self master of it in 1504-fifteen years ing-swift traitor, the panther, trainers before his never to be forgotten invasion of Hindustan. The city stands on the right of the Kabul River and Is about three miles in circumference. It was once enclosed within a wall, of which but few traces are now remain ing, and had seven gates, but of these only the Labor Gates and the Sirdar Gate are standing. The streets are tortuous, narrow and dirty, the houses are built of sun dried brick and wood, with flat and small recessed entrances The shops are insignificant.

The present 'Amir, Habib Ullah was born in 1872 at Samarkand, in Russian Turkestan, while his father. Abdur Rahman, was a fugitive there from Shir Ali, and he is the fourth in direc succession from the founder of the lynasty, the Amir Dost Mahommed. Habib Ullah is smaller in stature and much sallower than his father, to whom he bears a marked resemblanc he wears his clothes with clums; dig nity, and is evidently particular about their cut, finish and condition inclined to stoutness, but the heaviness of his features is concealed in part by a beard and mustache.

In conversation his face lights with an engaging smile, but he has great eserve of manner, and not unusually wears an air of abstraction or preoccupation. His knowledge of our language is meagre and he understands English better than he speaks it.

The Amir is an affectionate parent and at one time was a much married mn. At the instligation of the priests, however, three of his wives were divirced, but even now he is the proud possessor of four, with a numerous array of concubines.



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G. B. BUNNELL, Mgr. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Feb. 21,22,22, Mati-nees Washington's Birthday and Sat. nees Washington's Birthday and Sat. AL LEECH AND THREE ROSEBUDS. Regular Popular Prices.

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reindeer costume, of course, saved her When the palms are cut down and staff, who will superintend the complethe trunk divided, a starchy pith is ab- tion and engagement of the catalog, has stracted and grated to a powder; this just returned from a visit to the leads kneaded with water over a strainer ing libraries in the country, where the and the starch is worked out of the librarians are facing problems to those morrow afternoon in Bridgeport, and woody fiber and settles in the trough at Yale. The next months will be given will play with Hartford at Quinniplac below. This is cleansed by the addi- up to planning for the work, which cantion of more water, the starch settling not be begun before the summer or fall,

on skis, and, she has invented a sail while it is not known in Jamaica to practicable. These cards, the result of which she spreads when the wind is any great extent, there are found the high class of cataloging work of the favorable and allows herse if to be specimens of trees in the gardens Library in Washington, will be of special value to the Yale Library in the Sago is a food starch, prepared from work of its catalogers, saving no inconthe deposit in the trunk of the sago ciderable amount of money and time in paim. These grow mostly in the low- preparing cards for the great accumulaands, seldom more than 25 feet in tion of books. The value of the Library height, with a thick trunk and fine, of Congress catalog to the users of the into the water, several feet below, palm like leaves at the top. They Library also will be great in that it mature in about 15 years, and the covers all the current American publicaand the tide was at ebb so that she hard shell and bark are filled with a tions and will shortly cover the entire