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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

Through the good offices of Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, of Hoboken, and other sympathetic women, Miss Libbie Garra-brand, the Paterson murderer, who has served thirty-three years of a life's sentence, is to be given her freedom by the Court of Pardons. Miss Garra-brand when a girl of 16 years had been led astray by a man who after inducing her to live with him threatened to throw her away. Driven to desperation by the wrong already done her and the fear that she would become an outcast she determined to revenge herself on the man responsible for her condition. One night she put poison in his coffee, and when he died from its effects she gave herself up to the police. She was sentenced to be hanged. Her youth and the circumstances that led to the tragedy saved her from the gallows. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Miss Garra-brand is the only woman ever sentenced in this State for that period and naturally her case has excited much interest. Every year for the last twenty years she has appealed to the Court of Pardons for her freedom. Now she is old and feeble, broken down in health, without relatives who care for her and with no one to look to for consolation save the good women who have interested themselves in her behalf. They have promised to provide her with a home for the rest of her life and this fact, in addition to the length of time she has been in prison, has won the sympathy of the Court of Pardons.

The Newark Board of Trade, at a meeting Wednesday night, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, in compliance with public sentiment fully expressed at the last election, the representative political parties entered into pledges to the people to comply with the demand for legislation which would place upon all classes of railroad property a proportionate and just share of the burden of taxation; and

"Whereas, these pledges which were accepted in good faith by the vast body of citizens in this State have not been lived up to, and the Legislature after a three months' session has adjourned without the enactment of suitable laws to provide for the proper and just equalization of taxes; and

"Whereas, The Legislature, through the Duffield measure, has only provided for taxing second-class railroad property is other property is taxed, and has avoided the main question involved; and

"Whereas, The Governor has expressed himself as being opposed to the calling of a special session to consider this important measure; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Board of Trade reaffirms its former action with reference to this question by again demanding that all railroad property shall be assessed and shall pay the same rate of tax as all other forms of property; and that the Committee on Taxation of this Board be instructed to continue the agitation in favor of legislation for such equal taxation, with the view of pledging the members of the next Legislature to enact laws that will result in distributing the burdens of taxation of railroad property in the same proportion according to its value as other property is taxed."

After the adoption of the resolutions Chairman Harrison Van Dyne, of the Committee on Taxation, said:—"I think that we can truthfully say that the people generally, as the result of the last political campaign, believed that the Governor and Legislature elected were pledged to equal taxation. The

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strange result of all the discussion before election day, and all the promises made, was the passage of two bills, one taxing second-class railroad property at local rates, the same as other property in any community is taxed, the other practically nullifying the provisions of that bill by the passage of what is known as the maximum tax rate bill.

"The Governor advocated a maximum tax rate in his message, and is especially the sponsor of the new bill, but his position in reference to it seems diametrically opposite to the position taken by his newly appointed head of the State Board of Equalization in his two or three hours' session with the Mayor, the Newark Tax Board and other city officials.

"The Governor, according to the statements in the papers, says the 'real estate has been made to bear the burden of taxation too long, and that it is time the burdens were more equally distributed,' and further, he says, 'I tell you the expenses of the cities in New Jersey are from 50 to 100 per cent. too large, they should be scaled down.'

"If the claim made by the Governor is true, then our large cities should be required to reduce their expenses, and we should get along with a reduced rate; but how is this claim met here in Newark, and by those who, it is understood, should be required to pass this bill?

"The Mayor, if reports are correct, does not attempt to show where the reduction in expenses should be made; whether we are paying our policemen, firemen or school teachers too much, or spending too much in trying to keep our streets clean, or through our Board of Health wasting too much money in looking after the health of the city, nor does he even say with the Governor that real estate has been made to bear the burden of taxation too long. On the contrary, his expectation, and those whom he has already converted, seems to be to 'jack up' the value of real estate about \$50,000,000 in this city, so as to meet the cost in rate, and the intimation is given that if the present members of the Tax Board cannot do it, others will be found who will.

"The question naturally arises how a bill affecting our city's interests so tremendously, the Governor taking one view of it, the head of the Equal Taxation and Legislature may have 'built better than they knew,' in passing this maximum Board another, the city's legal department questioning its constitutionality and characterizing it in no uncertain language could possibly pass the House with all the Assemblymen from the city voting for it without any discussion as to its merits and pass the Senate when the Essex Senator was specially looking out for it without his knowing when it did pass.

If it was not a railroad bill, it was certainly railroad through the Legislature. This legislation may, however, prove a blessing in disguise, and the Governor tax rate bill, if it should arouse a public sentiment which will compel the lawmakers to revise our tax laws so as to require the most profitable real estate in the State of New Jersey, the great railroad properties, to pay their share. And if the people of the State between now and the next election fully understand the great injustice and favoritism of the present tax laws; injustice to those who are often least able to pay, and favoritism to the great and profitable corporations of the State, the members of the next Legislature would be pledged to see that all real property not used for charitable purposes was made to share equally according to its value in all the tax burdens of the State or municipality."

Referring to the new State Board of Equalization of Taxes, Chairman Van Dyne said:—"We have a new State Board of Equalization, but judging from the reported remarks of its president on the tax equalization question, the chances are that this board will lose sight of the beam of inequality in these great railroad properties in their effort to find the mote of inequality in the ordinary property which has so long been compelled to bear the burdens of taxation.

"This is not a political question, it is a question whether property shall be taxed equally according to the plain reading of our State Constitution, whether the power of organized capital shall control our legislators and even our courts to shift its share of the public burdens on other shoulders less able to bear it.

Why, even the great lawyers representing the railroads before the Equal Taxation Commission of last year took the same stand as to the duty of the railroads to pay their full share according to the value of their property, the same as other people pay.

"Mr. Corbin, representing the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, said:—"In our kind of government you cannot live and stay and prosper with the underlying feeling in the minds of the majority of the people that substantial justice is not being done. It is absolutely intolerable that an underlying spirit should exist that you are not arriving and do not intend to arrive at substantial justice in the end,' and further: 'Anything else is intolerable; you must at least recognize the principles of equality, and as wisely as you can devise laws to carry them out.'"

"I do not think that we can separate the interests of our railroads from the interests of every part of the community; we must all prosper or fail to prosper alike. It may easily be, that by some particular change of the law, or some particular change in the method by which the law is applied, an undue burden of taxation may for a time be put upon one class of the community, but it won't stay put there. There is sooner or later bound to be a day of reckoning and change, and in the end it is quite as much to the interest of the railroads as it is to the smaller property owners in this State that taxation shall be equal."

"So, while your committee on taxation of this board believes there could not be a question of greater importance to have a special session of the Legislature to consider; in view of the expressed sentiments of the Governor against it, the next best thing is for this Board of Trade to lead in advocating and discussing equal taxation until the next term of the Legislature, and see that the members then elected are pledged to work and vote for it. With such a law on the statute books the maximum tax rate might be a wholesome check to extravagance in city government, but without a law that equalizes taxation this maximum tax rate act may be disastrous to the city.

When a man gets over paying winter coal bills the summer resort expenses are ahead of him.—New York Press.

Hudson Theatre.
The Hudson will probably reap the blooming of the roses and the ripening of the watermelons with the reiteration of the announcement "The Heir to the Hoohoo!" is still running to crowded houses. This delightful new comedy by Karl Armstrong, artistically produced by Pierre La Shelle, has made all sorts of a hit as evidenced in the instant increase in attendance after the first performance. "The Heir to the Hoohoo!" is a clean, bright, amusing play, one which impels laughter and tears in accurate alternation and one to which the sophisticated theatre-goer may take his wife, his daughter, his cousin or his aunt with the certainty that she will be edified and amused and in no wise shocked. Guy Bates Post, Wright Kramer, Wilfred Lundas, John W. Cope, Harry Lorthrup, Beverly Sitgreaves, Norah Lamson and Norah O'Brien have been fitted with most congenial roles by Mr. Karl Armstrong, unless, as is altogether more likely, they have been chosen for congenial personality and accurately fitted into the respective characters by the adroit Mr. La Shelle.

Belasco Theatre.
Mrs. Leslie Carter's triumphs at the Belasco, New York, seem unaffected by Lent, or by the fact that she has played "Adrea" nearly 125 times. Her audiences continue to test the capacity of the theatre, and her artistic effort receives its rightly ovation. The impressive beauty and grandeur of the popular Belasco work, so enhanced by its fine literary expression, marks the farthest advance of this manager-author's genius in the production of plays and his unerring eye in providing Mrs. Carter with the

means of expressing all the charm, beauty and power of her incomparable art. "Adrea" is clearly the supreme success of the year, well meriting the enormous audiences Mrs. Carter is attracting to the Belasco and the columns of critical opinions that have been written in the praise of herself and the play. Countless requests have been urged upon Mr. Belasco to present Mrs. Carter for a few mid-week matinees; but the part makes such strenuous demands upon her skill and vitality that he is forced to announce, though reluctantly, that the only afternoon performance will be given on Saturdays.

Bijou Theatre, New York.
Warfield sweeps on triumphantly at the Bijou Theatre, New York, where two weeks from tomorrow night he will play "The Music Master" for the 250th time. This stands as the record of the New York season. Next week the last extra matinee will be given on Tuesday, April 27, and suburbanites should not fail to make note of this, and to profit by the opportunity. Warfield's exquisite performance of the old musician is still so intensely popular that hundreds are turned away at every performance.

Belasco's Stars Shine.
David Belasco's stars are having practically all the glory to themselves during the present New York season. Mrs. Leslie Carter has scored the greatest triumph of her career in the new Belasco tragedy, "Adrea," and is crowding the Belasco Theatre to the doors every night. At the Bijou, David Warfield is at the height of his remarkable success with "The Music Master," which he already has played nearly 250 times, and never to a vacant seat. At the Academy of Music, Blanche Bates is giving her farewell appearance in "The Darling of the Gods," which will reach its 1,000th performance on Monday, April 17. Her original-looking was for four weeks, but this has been extended indefinitely, and she will stay out the season at the Academy. David Belasco says it pays to fight the Syndicate. At all events, this has been his most prosperous season, with two of his stars constantly in New York, and the other there for a three months' run to wind up the year gloriously.

Blanche Bates—1000 Times.
For 999 times Blanche Bates has played the entrancing part of the little Japanese princess, Yo-San in "The Darling of the Gods," so that gives occasion for making Monday night's performance at the Academy of Music, New York, a gala event. It will be her 1000th representation of the Belasco-Long play which has scored record runs at the Belasco Theatre, at His Majesty's Theatre in London, and at the World's Fair in St. Louis. Mr. Belasco has arranged to make the event memorable by presenting appropriate and elaborate souvenirs to every person in attendance. Monday night's audience, therefore, will doubtless be one of extraordinary size and enthusiasm. As only a few weeks more remain in which to see this magnificent production, with all its great acting, suburban patrons are advised to make the most of the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

GIRAFFES ARE SCARCE.
There are but six in America and only two in Europe.

There are only six giraffes in all America and but one in England at the present writing, while on the continent of Europe the dearth is remarkable, not more than one being found there today. Animal dealers and collectors have none, notwithstanding their efforts for a long time past to secure specimens. Indeed, the demand for them from the different zoos all over the world has been so great,

Pure Blood

Is Certain if You Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"It cures those eruptions, boils and pimples which appear in the Spring; cures scrofula, sores, salt rheum or eczema and relieves the itching and burning; adapts itself equally well to, and also cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles; cures rheumatism and catarrh; cures nervous troubles, debility and that tired feeling. This is not merely modern theory, but it is solid, up-to-date fact. Proved by thousands of cures—40,368 testimonials in the past 2 years.

It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine
Get only Hood's

means of expressing all the charm, beauty and power of her incomparable art. "Adrea" is clearly the supreme success of the year, well meriting the enormous audiences Mrs. Carter is attracting to the Belasco and the columns of critical opinions that have been written in the praise of herself and the play. Countless requests have been urged upon Mr. Belasco to present Mrs. Carter for a few mid-week matinees; but the part makes such strenuous demands upon her skill and vitality that he is forced to announce, though reluctantly, that the only afternoon performance will be given on Saturdays.

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There are only six giraffes in all America and but one in England at the present writing, while on the continent of Europe the dearth is remarkable, not more than one being found there today. Animal dealers and collectors have none, notwithstanding their efforts for a long time past to secure specimens. Indeed, the demand for them from the different zoos all over the world has been so great,

and has remained unfilled for so long a time that the price for these animals, even indifferent ones, has risen to the proportion of a small fortune. Some years ago a good one could have been purchased anywhere for \$1,000 to \$2,000, but now the price is \$10,000 and for fine extra ones as much as \$15,000 would be asked. Many expeditions have gone to the interior in quest of giraffes, but in nearly all cases have returned unsuccessful. The Barnum and Bailey Show possesses a herd of these beautiful creatures, and with the possible exception of two, own and exhibit all there are on the American continent and twice as many as there in captivity in Europe. The value of this herd as a herd of males and females, is beyond price, for they are really worth more than was paid for them. They never breed in captivity notwithstanding all efforts made to induce them to do so by men experienced in handling these delicate beasts. The giraffe is fast disappearing before the encroachments of man, and long before the great central plateau of Africa, which is its habitat, has been opened up to civilization, it will like the great auk, have been completely wiped out.

The giraffe is not a hardy animal in captivity. It does not thrive on dry food, like most ruminant animals, which do almost as well on hay as on grass. In the wild state the giraffe feeds almost entirely on the leaves and twigs of a species of acacia, which the Boers call kameeldoo, or camel thorn, the giraffe itself being known to them as kameel, or camel. The food imparts to the flesh a pungent aromatic flavor, which makes the giraffe steak a delicacy highly esteemed by African hunters.

There is no animal which gives its keeper more trouble in a menagerie, not even the treacherous elephant. While the giraffe is gentle in disposition, and not given to attack, even in the wild state, it is stupid and obstinate, and cannot be taught to mind.

There are no less than 40 other animals in the menageries of the Barnum & Bailey show, which are the only ones in captivity, not any of the zoological gardens of Europe even containing duplicates. There are 24 elephants also, and 50 cages of rare wild beasts. All will be here on Monday, May 1. A special arena feature will be the marvellous performance of a beautiful young woman, who loops the gap in an automobile.

JESTS.

Vicar's Daughter (meeting one of the class).—"Well, Jane, I hear you's just been to London. Your first visit, wasn't it?" Jane—"Yes, Miss." Vicar's Daughter—"And where did you stay?" Jane—"At my sister's, Miss." Vicar's Daughter—"And what part of London is that?" Jane—"Next door to the doctor's, Miss."

Punch.

"Of course, you heard about that horse breaking the record? My! I don't see how a horse could be so fast."

"O, I don't know! Look at the class of people it has to associate with of race track!"—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Nextdoor—I've been thinking of having my daughter's voice cultivated. Would you?

Mrs. Peppery—By all means, if you have tried every other remedy.—Philadelphia Press.

"Why is it," Miss Roy whispered at the close of the ceremony they had come to witness, "that the bridegroom always looks as if he couldn't eat his soul his own?"

"Perhaps," replied her cruel brother, "it's because from that moment he really can't."—Catholic Standard and Times.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Hudson County, N. J., at their meeting to be held on

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905

at 2 P. M., as follows:—
(1) For repaving and painting, according to the specifications, the Boulevard bridge over the Morris Canal and the bridge over the tracks of the Newark and New York Railroad.

(2) For repaving and painting, according to the specifications, the Boulevard bridge or "viaduct" over the tracks of the New York and Erie Railroad, between 16th and 18th Streets, and the Boulevard bridge at Highland Park, both in the Township of Westchester, N. J.

(3) For the construction, according to the specifications, of the approach to the viaduct at the Highland Park bridge at Westchester, N. J.

Specifications for all the above can be seen at the office of the Commission, No. 50 Newark Avenue, J. C.; also all information necessary for the performance of the contracts.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash, as follows:—
(1) Two hundred \$200 dollars.
(2) One thousand \$1,000 dollars.
(3) One hundred \$100 dollars.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract must be submitted by the successful bidder. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it is deemed for the best interest of the County to do so.

By order of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Hudson County, N. J.,

WALTER O'MARA, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners on Monday, April 17, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Assembly Chamber of the City Hall, for the

CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER IN ACADEMY STREET.

From a point about 100 feet east of Summit Avenue and connecting with the sewer to be built in Academy Street, at Baldwin Avenue.

Said sewer to be built conformably to the provisions of Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1894, and in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Blank forms of bid and agreement of sureties must be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES.

100% Standard of Cost.

About 500 lineal feet of 18-inch vitrified pipe sewer, per lineal foot..... \$1.80

About 450 cubic yards of excavation, per cubic yard..... 1.30

About 25 cubic yards of concrete, per cubic yard..... 6.00

Time allowed for the completion of work, 60 working days.

The making of the above improvement and award of the contract herefor will be subject to the remonstrance of the owners of the property liable for more than one-half the assessment thereon.

Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Proposals for Construction of Sewer in Academy Street," and handed to the Clerk of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, at the City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., on or before the day of the opening of the bids.

The bonds required to be furnished on proposals must state a surety company authorized to do business in the State of New Jersey.

Bidders must state a standard above quoted, for which they will furnish all materials and do all the work comprehended in specifications, and if final award of contract be made, the said standard shall be the basis upon which payment will be made for all items.

The attention of bidders is especially called to Section 7, Chapter 217, of the Laws of 1894, under the terms whereof no contract shall be made unless the provisions of the act are operative until the bonds offered by a contractor have been approved as to sufficiency by this Board, and as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and the Board having the power to extend the proposed bonds.

By order of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners.

GEO. T. BOUTON, Clerk.

Dated Jersey City, April 4, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners on Monday, April 17, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Assembly Chamber of the City Hall, for the

REPAIRING OF MACADAM ROADWAYS IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

In accordance with specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Blank forms of bid and agreement of sureties must be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Jersey City, N. J.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES.

100% Standard of Cost.

About 20,000 pounds of lead..... .06 per pound

About 2 gross of 5-4-inch stop cocks..... 11.00 per dozen

About 2 gross of 3-4-inch stop cocks..... 15.00 per dozen

Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Proposals for repairing macadam roadways in Jersey City," and handed to the Clerk of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, at the City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., on or before the day of the opening of the bids.

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By order of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners.

GEO. T. BOUTON, Clerk.

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ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES.

100% Standard of Cost.

About 500 tons of stone which will pass through a one-inch ring, including hauling..... \$2.10 per ton

About 120 tons of stone which will pass through a one-inch ring, including hauling..... 2.10 per ton

For use of ten days, including sprinkling of ten (10) hours each..... 15.00 per day

Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Proposals for repairing macadam roadways in Jersey City," and handed to the Clerk of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, at the City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., on or before the day of the opening of the bids.

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By order of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners.

GEO. T. BOUTON, Clerk.

Dated Jersey City, April 11, 1905.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To LUCY ALLEY.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the hearing of the cause wherein Lucy Alley is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, personally or by your attorney, on or before the twentieth day of December next, at the office of the Clerk of the Court, at Jersey City, New Jersey, to answer the bill of complaint made against you as the complainant.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by you to complainant, bearing date August 1st, 1903, on lands at West New York, New Jersey, and you are made a defendant because you had a subrogated interest in the said mortgage.

By order of the Court.

WALTER O'MARA, Clerk.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., April 4, 19