

May's Landing Record.

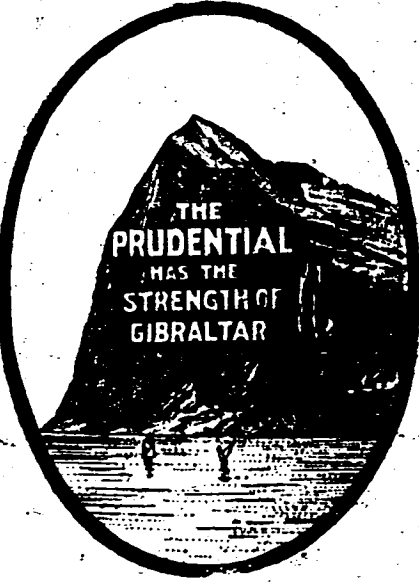
VOL. XXVIII

MAY'S LANDING, ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904

NO. 2

Vote For an Honest Policy!

In other words, vote for The Prudential Policy. Millions of people have voted for it, because it is reliable; it performs all its promises; it has few equals and no superior.



The Prudential

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA, Home Office, Newark, N. J.
JOHN P. DRYDEN, President. EDGAR B. WARD, Asst. President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice-President. FOREST F. DRYDEN, Asst. Vice-President.
A. H. Higbee, Asst. Supt., Martin's Block, Shore Road and Turnpike, Pleasantville, N. J.

FORMS OF BEGGING.

Two, Once Familiar, Now Largely in Disuse—One Form Is Perennial.

"There are fashions in begging, no doubt," said Mr. Blunkin, "just as there are in all things. They come and go."

"A fashion that prevailed" not so many years ago started with this formula:

"Mister, I don't want any money, not a cent, but I'm hungry. I want something to eat. Take me to some restaurant and give me something to eat. I don't give you the money; you pay for it yourself. Only give me something to eat."

"The theory of the inventor of this form of begging was that first it would appeal by its apparent sincerity; and, secondly, that the person thus asked for a meal would not have time to turn aside from business to take the beggar to a restaurant, and so if he were impressed would give the beggar money; which, of course, was what the beggar wanted."

"This form of begging was very popular and successful for a time. It came to have quite a literature. There was, for instance, the story of the hardy and able man who, hid up with this appeal, dragged the beggar to a restaurant and there, compelled him to eat, standing over him with a club and, though the beggar had already eaten four breakfasts, forcing him to keep on eating until he begged for mercy."

"And there was the story of the beggar told by himself in a beggar's joint, of how in great distress he had been compelled by seven sinners to eat in quick succession seven meals of doughnuts and sinkers. Thus the stories ran. I had one actual experience of my own:

"I'm no judge of beggars, I frankly confess; I can't always tell by any means whether a beggar is worthy or not. But once, when this form of begging was common, I met a tall, slim young man who stopped and said to me: 'Mister, I'm hungry, can't you give me something to eat?' I took a chance and took the young man to a restaurant."

"I couldn't tell whether he was just a beggar who had learned the patter or whether that request had just come out of him spontaneously, but the restaurant had said something to me. I felt sure he was all right; for that instant he stopped, helped a beggar and smiled up and walked on with me, not cringing, but as if I was his friend."

"And was he really hungry? Well, he should have been, for he got to the restaurant, there's the bill of fare. Read yourself, and he said: 'I think he must have been a young shipwrecked sailor who had been seven days in an open boat without food, or something of that sort; but certainly he was of tubular construction inside, hollow all the way down, for his storage capacity was something stupendous.'

"But I never saw a man eat so much in my life, and I never saw a man enjoy himself so much. I like to eat myself, and have been hungry at times, but I don't suppose I ever ate anything that good, so good to me as that meal did."

"Lucky it was a cheap restaurant, for I had only about a dollar and a half with me. His check was \$1.25, but I never begrudged him the money."

HONESTY PROVES COSTLY.

World's Fair Officials Grievous at Chinese Demonstration of Virtue.

One of the unpublished tragedies of the St. Louis fair was the sudden and picturesque manner in which some of the most costly presents sent by the Chinese government to world's fair officials were purposely destroyed by messengers intrusted with their delivery.

Soon after the arrival of the Chinese commissioners they were entertained at the magnificent home of President Francis, and the occasion was chosen by the Mongolian guests as the most fitting for the presentation of the princely presents they had brought. A dozen high caste Chinamen, each of the Pekin delegation, were appointed to carry the gifts, which were too rare and fragile to be entrusted to a delivery wagon or to less tender hands.

The procession of gift-bearing Chinamen was halted at the gate by a guard, who insisted on enforcing the rule that nothing except personal effects can be carried out of the grounds. None of the astonished foreigners could understand what was said, and some pushed their way past the guard. The summoned one, and in a few minutes the excited Chinamen were surrounded by about fifty uniformed officers. A messenger was dispatched to the Administration Building for the Chinese interpreter employed there, and when he arrived the guards and police explained that they had stopped the Chinamen because their boxes seemed to be stowing with us to the theater next week.

The interpreter meant to calm the Chinamen by telling them they were suspected of stealing, but he had no sooner thrown his light upon the situation than the gift bearers began to smash their boxes on the pavement and against the foundations of the buildings. Ivory fans, costly marbles, carved bronzes, and metal dilgrees, jeweled watches, twisted, battered and torn in a jiffy. The American officials, who were standing by, made no attempt to stop the slaughter, but when it was all over and the interpreter had satisfied the authorities that no theft had been committed, he was asked to explain the strange behavior of the Chinamen.

"That way I forget see? Here I make mistake, you see. China you say they should break up stuff. That way show he thief not see? Hundreds of dollars' worth of gifts were destroyed by the carriers to show that they had not stolen them."

What's in These Names? The Japanese words for Kurol, the Japanese general, mean, "black tree" while the Japanese words for Kuropajin, the Russian general, mean "black pigeon."

The Poison of the Cobra. The venom of the cobra contains a ingredient, not well known that act upon the nerves. Its effects are rapid and difficult to counteract. This ingredient is the cobra's venom to a greater extent than the other substances that make up the poison. The poison of the viperine and "crotaline" snakes (the rattlesnakes, copperheads, moccasins, etc.) contains but a small percentage of this nerve-debilitating (paralyzing) element. The poison of these snakes acts principally upon the blood, and in consequence its action is slower.—St. Nicholas.

A SONG.

A song rolled out of a heart one day,
And it drifted over a distant bay,
It carried a message of hope and cheer,
And its charm was breathed in a listening ear;
For it soothed the brows that were lined with care,
And it stayed the white in the midnight hair;
It whispered the calm of a heart at rest,
And it stilled the ache in the troubled breast.
A psalm to defy all hopeless fears,
A song that will live for a thousand years.
—Waverley Magazine.

A CALL IN BUSINESS HOURS

THE young man at the desk was busy, very busy. He was a busy busy. He made a speciality of hard work. He didn't mind the fact that he was the only one in the office who had lost his ruddy glow, his muscles were relaxing, but he worked on.

The fact is, he was determined to succeed. He wanted fame and he wanted money. He wanted fame for himself, and he wanted money because it meant power. It meant something else to him—at least he hoped it did—something so far away that it made him grasp to think that he could ever stretch out his arms for it.

John Hammond often said to him—John Hammond was his partner and very good friend—

"Jim Warwick, you're putting too much fuel into your firebox. You'll have nothing to fall back upon when you need a little reserve force. Slack up, my boy, and take things easier. We are doing well enough. This is a rising firm. We are going to climb all right and there's no use taking any short cut to the summit. Put on the brakes, my lad."

So spoke John Hammond, three-and-thirty, to James Warwick, nine-and-twenty. It was the voice of experience and the voice of wisdom, but James Warwick wasn't ready to heed it.

Once in a while John Hammond drew him into society, pleasant little card parties, a theater party once, and once a dance. John Hammond was a liked Jim—everybody liked him, for that matter—there hadn't been a more popular man at college—and he devoutly wished that he would encounter some charming girl, who would lure him away from that littered desk for a reasonable portion of the time.

There was such a girl, but Anna Hammond, for all her cleverness, never dreamed of her identity. And Jim Warwick scarcely dared to dream of it either.

Jim was alone in the office this January afternoon. Hammond's wife had called for him and he had gone away with her. She had put her bright face for a moment in the doorway.

"All work and no play makes Jim a dull boy," she said. "I want you to come to dinner Sunday, and you shall go with us to the theater next week. Good-by."

And Jim, looking after her, felt that Hammond was a very lucky man. Presently he pushed the papers back and lifted his head with a little sigh. He even leaned back and pushed his head through his thick hair. He felt a sudden impulse to grab his hat and run away. Was the game worth the candle?

He put his teeth together with a sharp click and seized his pencil again. "Lady wants to see you, sir," he said. It was the voice of the office boy in the doorway.

"Tell her Mr. Hammond is out," he said. "Asked for you, sir," Warwick frowned.

"But he never told me," he said. "I have no doubt he told you he had a sister."

"Yes, I remember now. I was a tutor at honest men to serve me. He seemed proud of her."

She nodded.

"Arthur and I are quite alone in the world. We are very dear to each other." She paused for a moment. "You were kind to the delicate boy, Mr. Warwick. He never wrote me about telling of some new favor at your hands." Warwick stirred uneasily, but he gave him no chance to speak.

"You were his hero as well as benefactor. I cannot tell you how my own heart throbbeth with gratitude when I read those letters. I knew what an effort it was for Arthur to keep up with his college work. His health was always in a precarious condition. I think he did it had not been for your encouragement and your help."

"You magnify it so," said Warwick. "Really, it was very little. I liked Arthur and it was natural that I should feel a sympathy for him. That is all there was of it. Arthur made too much of it."

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"The transfer of the papers will be made at any time you prefer," said the girl. "The business may necessitate several calls at my home. Will you attend to this, or would you prefer to have Mr. Hammond take it in charge?"

"I will come," he quickly said. She smiled at his sudden vehemence. "Merely business calls," he murmured. She looked at him quizzically.

"Perhaps you will call this a good afternoon's work," she said. "A great afternoon's work, Miss Ormsby."

"When it might appear to follow that you might reward yourself with a two weeks' vacation."

"He shook his head. 'My vacation will have to wait,' he said.

"That's bad. But really, it seems to me as if I might have something to say about it. If my business man shows signs of overwork it is to my interest to immediately order him to take a rest. I want bright and healthy men to do my work."

"Do you understand, Mr. Warwick?" "I understand that you are very kind and thoughtful, Miss Ormsby, and that I am under great obligations to you." He drew a long breath. "Do you know," he said, "I felt like a little discouraged before your meetings for American students were so well attended, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Thurber; then tea and lemonade were served, and after every one ran up the two flights of stairs to look at the cheerful bedrooms."

"The preamble to the constitution says that the members of this association are actuated by a desire to stimulate interest in the religious development of young women in Paris, to improve their intellectual, social and physical conditions, and to do this there will be classes in French, German, lectures on social and Bible meetings and teas, besides physical culture. The fees for active and sustaining members are \$4 a year, and board and lodging from \$6 to \$8 a week, and any woman of good moral character may be elected as an associate member by a vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the board.—Brooklyn Eagle.

As a Turkish Bookstore. A writer, who spent much of his early life in Turkey, observed that Turkish books and bookshelves were amongst the curious features of the country. "The Turkish booksellers," he said, "have a soul above trade. They rarely or never attempt to push his wares, and will cheerfully turn his attention from a likely purchaser to one who (being a lover of literature) merely wishes to talk with him about books. He treasures some of his more valuable books so greatly that he can hardly be induced to sell them, although they form part of his stock in trade. It is only in disposing of the Koran that his commercial talents are seen. There is a law forbidding the sale of this sacred book, because it is essential to the salvation of every Turk, and the bookseller is supposed to give it away. So he does; but in this fashion: You make him a present of fifty piastres, and he makes you a present of the Koran! Many of the books displayed by the booksellers are in manuscript, which the old-fashioned Turks esteem more highly than print."

Half a Billion Dollars' Worth Owned Here—America Rapidly Increasing Her Hoard. There are more diamonds to be found than in the United States, according to the population. It is estimated by a leading London Lane (New York) diamond dealer that there are in the world \$500,000,000 worth of diamonds in this country. Moreover, this vast amount is increasing year by year.

Until quite recently diamonds were rarely cut in this country; but American inventors have developed a process for diamond cutting which is vastly superior to that done abroad.

The loss in weight through cutting is sometimes fully one-half, but the value is increased probably more than two-fold.

The Dutch city of Amsterdam has been the great diamond-cutting center of the world from time immemorial, and up to a few years ago over 12,000 people in that place were directly or indirectly dependent upon this trade.

But it was not reasonable to suppose that Amsterdam should continue to hold a monopoly of diamond-cutting. As one of the greatest importing cities of the world, New York gradually offered inducements to diamond-cutters, and the industry has been gradually brought up here that is now very flourishing. In 1888 Henry D. Moser, of Boston, Mass., suggested a machine for cutting and polishing diamonds, and since then improvements have been made upon it that are very important. The foreigners continue to polish their stones by hand, but in this country the machinery is largely used.

NOW HAS A PARIS BRANCH.

Y. W. C. A. Established Under Guidance of British-American Women. No Young Women's Christian Association has ever been founded in Paris for the reason that no enterprising person with means ever took the matter in hand until a few months ago. It would have made happy all who take an interest in Christian associations to have attended the dedicatory exercises of the newly established British-American Young Women's Christian Association at 5 Rue de Turin, five minutes' walk from the business center of Paris, where, in a private house, with garden in front, at least thirty women can be housed, boarded and well cared for.

This has been done through the activity of Mrs. John J. Hoff, who for several years has stirred up the energy of the American Christian residents of Paris, and has produced wonders. On the opening day the sunlit drawing and dining rooms were crowded with American residents who listened to a bright discourse from Mrs. Hoff, a witty speech from John Wamsaker, who has done so much for Christian young men and women in Paris; an address by Mrs. Beach, whose interesting Sunday evening meetings for American students are so well attended, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Thurber; then tea and lemonade were served, and after every one ran up the two flights of stairs to look at the cheerful bedrooms.

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A famous gem expert places the total value of all the diamonds in the world at over \$1,000,000,000, of which \$350,000,000 worth are in the hands of dealers and \$650,000,000 worth are in the hands of private individuals, and the question naturally arises, Who owns them? This is not so easily answered, except in the case of large and world-famous gems—Godey's Magazine.

Same Occupation. Man of the House—You're a bird; aren't you? Tramp—Well, I'm picking up a living wherever I can.—Detroit Free Press.

Assistance. "Which of these books or periodicals would you recommend?" asked the woman with a pleasant smile. "Well, lady," answered the boy who was standing in the drug store stand, "it depends. If you want genuine first-class information I'd tell you to buy one of the Scientific News, but if you're not a scientist, I'd recommend the Illustrated London News."

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TENDENCY OF OCCUPATIONS.

Have the Call.

That we have become in the last twenty years a commercial and industrial people and have ceased to be a people with whom agriculture is the predominant industry is indicated by the census report on occupations, recently published. The following table shows the proportion of all those in gainful pursuits who were engaged in the five principal classes of occupation in 1880 and in 1900:

	1880.	1900.
Agricultural pursuits	45.29	35.70
Professional, clerical, etc.	13.30	20.00
Domestic and personal	20.00	15.20
Trade and transportation	10.06	18.30
Manufacturing and mechanical	21.17	24.41
Total	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that in 1880, while 45 per cent of those employed were engaged in agriculture, only 31 per cent were engaged in trade and transportation, but that in 1900 less than 30 per cent were engaged in agriculture, while 44 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and commerce.

This does not, of course, indicate the extinction of agriculture. It merely indicates a change in its relative importance. The number of persons actually engaged in agriculture increased between 1880 and 1900 from 7,714,000 to 10,382,000 and the number is likely to increase for many years, especially if our vast irrigable domain is thrown open to settlement and is settled by bona fide homesteaders. With the growth in the commercial and industrial population there is bound to be a growth in the number of those engaged in the business of growing their food supply. In a country such as this, with its broad areas of fertile land available for industry, and with its vast resources of the raw material of industry and of manufacturing power, agriculture is bound to demand the services of more and more men. To make this clear it is sufficient to say that in 1880 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 11,832,000 persons, who were fed by the labor of 7,714,000 agriculturists, while in 1900 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 15,382,000 persons, who were fed by the labor of 10,382,000 agriculturists.

While it is still true that agriculture is, and for many years is likely to remain, the foundation industry on which rests the prosperity of the whole country, such a change in the distribution of occupations as that which has occurred since 1880 is of great social and political as well as of economic significance. It is reflected in the growth of cities, in the rise of problems of municipal government now undergoing investigation and solution and in the ferment of labor and capital. It has had and is likely to have political effects of far-reaching importance affecting our internal policies and our foreign relations.

A Diplomat in Flags. Senator Mills, of Texas, once had an experience with a tramp on Pennsylvania avenue near the Capitol at Washington. The fellow asked the Senator for a dime, and received the following reply:

"Look here, man! Wednesday you hit me for a dime; Thursday I gave you another; and now you have the cheek to demand a third."

"Of course, it's so; and I think you are coming too fast."

"Then you're the bloke I struck for a dime on that corner?"

"I am, your honor."

"And now I've tackled you a third time?"

"You have."

"Well, old man, I beg your pardon. That's too much gall even for me; but my excuse is that you have improved so much that your looks that I didn't recognize you."

NIGHT DUEL IN LINCOLN PARK. Detective and Express Messenger Fight. High Tragedy for Citizens. It sounded like a dress rehearsal of the battle of San Juan Hill. First the firing was in volleys, but a few seconds later both sides held their ammunition in check. Stalling the fight with a little sharpshooting the other man would be captured. Just before the first shot rang out the clocks in the residences adjacent to Lincoln Park struck 2.

When the crack of revolvers was heard faces were pressed against second-story windows. An armed citizen telephoned for the police, while others barricaded themselves to await an explanation.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle, corner Atlantic and South Carolina Avenues, in the city of Atlantic City, in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, all that certain tract or parcels of land, situate in the Township of Bay Harbor, in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: To-wit: The Northeast corner of the lot owned by Mrs. J. H. Kuehnle, containing one-half acre, more or less, and being the same as described in a certain deed of conveyance, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1904, and recorded in the Office of the County Clerk of Atlantic County, in Book 10, Page 100.

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- Men's Spring Overcoats at \$8.50, worth \$11.50.
- Men's Spring Overcoats at \$10.00, worth \$12.50.
- Men's Good Working Pants at \$1.00 and \$1.25.
- Men's Fine Trousers from \$1.50 upward.
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