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Lemiss Scott

# May's Landing Record.

OL XXVII

MAY'S LANDING, ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J. SAT. RDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903

NO. 4

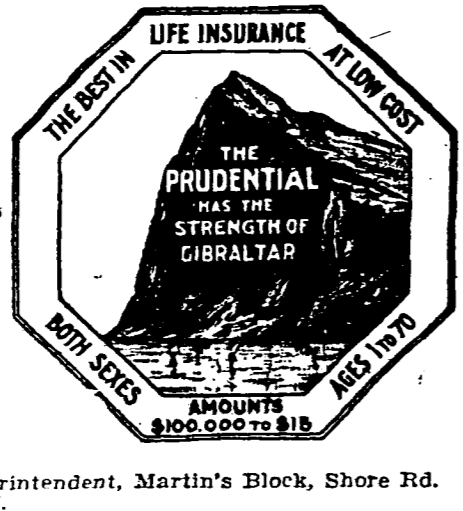
## o Provide for the Future

of your family and to guarantee the safe and profitable investment of your funds are the mission of LIFE INSURANCE. You secure both under the policies issued by

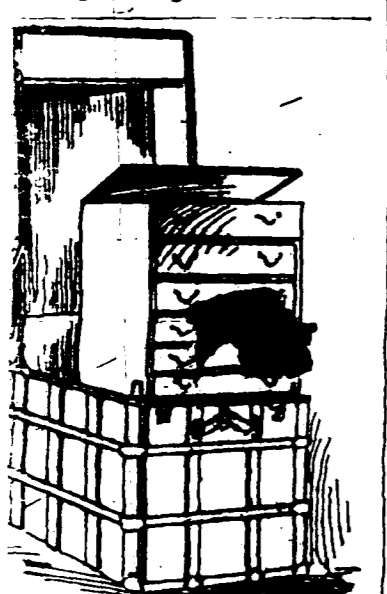
he  
RUDENTIAL

urance Co. of America.

Home Office:  
Newark, N. J.  
N. E. DRYDEN, President.  
S. B. WARD, 2d Vice-President.  
J. E. DRYDEN, 3d Vice-President.  
C. A. GRAY, Secretary.



ination Bureau and Frank...  
...generally contain his necessities...  
...One trunk for a month and a...  
...woman's idea of a trunk...  
...and with the number of...  
...some of them put on display...  
...of trunks is really a...  
...For the woman who has less...  
...of the trunk, it is a...  
...to go along with one trunk...  
...the one we present in the...  
...will prove a great convenience...  
...in answers all the requirements...  
...of a trunk while in transit, and...  
...quickly as well as a bureau...  
...decoration is reached. In...  
...being arranged with a com-



TRUNKS FOR THE TRAVELER.

at the bottom and removal...  
...of two above, nearly the whole...  
...terior of this trunk is occupied...  
...framework, which rises and...  
...the lid is raised and lowered...  
...with a set of drawers for...  
...of the clothing. At the...  
...this bureau portion is an open...  
...ment for the reception of...  
...articles, which it is unnecessary...  
...to small quantities, whether...  
...chamber, is arranged in...  
...end of the cover. It would...  
...matter to further improve...  
...necessity for the traveler by...  
...ing a mirror in the center of...  
...lid, which serves as a cover...  
...upper compartment of the

designer of this article is Na...  
...ch, of New York City.

ers from headache, indigestion...  
...a irritability or melancholy...  
...will pay heed to the advice...  
...against "eye strain" unless...  
...they know where is the real...  
...trouble. The eye is the most...  
...organ. When it is most...  
...may not cry out a warning...  
...the nervous, but instead take...  
...evidence in some part of the...  
...remote that the layman would...  
...of putting the two together...  
...and effect. Little defects...  
...not diseases, but simply...  
...of the delicate parts...  
...no trouble at all if a man's...  
...is so varied that he...  
...hold his eyes steadily to one...  
...out if he must work all day...  
...and papers. If at least...  
...some series of movements...  
...over in a machine. If he must...  
...had light or for an excess...  
...of time in a day, then the...  
...Herbert Spencer's...  
...every work for more than a...  
...at a stretch, and he has...  
...from insomnia and headache...  
...to long. The whole trouble...  
...his eyes. Browning, Darwin...  
...Huxley and De Quincey are...  
...as our "sufferers." When a...  
...not know "what ails him" he...  
...will consider his eyes. If he...  
...get the source of the trouble...  
...learn that a change of em...  
...is essential to his physical...  
...Whether he can avail him...  
...remedy or not, he will at...  
...able to save himself from a...  
...and perhaps quiet some fear...  
...have as to the underlying...  
...his sufferings.

Doing His Share.  
Father—Young man, you are...  
...to take with my daughter...  
...night I heard you kissing...  
...Well, she, some one has

## Miss Jo's Romance

HER full name, of course, was Josephine, but she was called Miss Jo. She was a romantic enough for a three volume, but her romance took away from whatever romance it had ever held, and Miss Jo had never changed her name. Josephine was a beautiful girl, with a combination, but common enough in a country abounding with Medlocks, Mortlocks and Guivers, Hitches and Abbles, unimpaired. Miss Jo was neither young nor old. Some people are the same age all their adult life. Her face had not a wrinkle, her eyes were blue, clear and penetrating, her skin as supple as that of a child, her mouth not small, but well shaped. It is difficult in a few words to fully describe the beauty or otherwise of a person, and it is not our business here to make a pen and ink portrait of Miss Jo; but her pervading expression, her smile, her eyes, her hair, all it was of deep, grave peace. Jo, in days gone by, had suffered keenly, had been not broken, under the cross she carried, as is the way with brave women, and the outcome had been what we now find her at forty, a helpful, strong woman. She was poor—the neighbors did not know how poor, or of course help would have been proffered—but she was a revolutionary fighter. She had been a member of the first degree of A. B. that was ever made in the present head thereof and the first secretary, Thomas Ewing, in a sterling integrity they were alike; in the experiences of their lives wholly different. Ewing is one of those interesting figures of American history finds so many.

Born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Va., Dec. 28, 1796, he was the son of a revolutionary father. It was in the command of the United States Army, then unsettled, that he was reared. His sister taught him to read, and in the evenings he studied the few books he could get. In his 20th year he left his home and worked in the Kanawha Salt establishments, pursuing his studies at night by the aid of the furnace fires. He remained there till he received enough money to clear from debt the farm his father had bought in 1792, and had qualified himself to enter the Ohio University at Athens, where, in 1820, he received the first degree of A. B. that was ever granted in that section. He then studied law in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practiced with success for fifteen years. In 1831-32 he served as United States Attorney for Ohio, having been chosen as a Whig. He supported the protective tariff system of Clay, and advocated a reduction in the rates of postage, a recharter of the United States Bank, and the revenue collection bill, known as the "force bill."

Senator Ewing opposed the removal of deposits from the United States Bank, and introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ohio boundary question, which was passed in 1834. During the same session he brought forward a bill for the reorganization of the general land office, which was passed and he also presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery.

In July, 1838, the Secretary of the Treasury issued what was known as the "specie circular." This directed receivers in land offices to accept payments only in gold, silver or Treasury certificates, except from certain classes of persons for a limited time. Senator Ewing brought in a bill to amend this circular, and another to make it unlawful for the Secretary to make such a discrimination, but these were not carried. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law. Ewing became Secretary of the Treasury in 1841, under Harrison, and in 1849 accepted the newly created portfolio of the Interior, under Taylor, and organized that department. Among the measures recommended in his first report, Dec. 3, 1849, were the establishment of a mint near the California gold mines, and the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

When Thomas Corwin became Secretary of the Treasury in 1850, Ewing was appointed to succeed him in the Senate. During this term he opposed the fugitive slave law, Clay's compromise, and a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in California, and advocated a reduction in postage, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He retired from public life in 1861 and again resumed his law practice in Lancaster. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861.

During the Civil War Ewing gave, through the press and by correspondence and personal interviews, his counsel and influence to the support of the national authorities. While he devoted much of his time to political subjects, the law was his favorite study, and pursued. He early won and maintained throughout his life an honorable supremacy at the Ohio bar, and ranked in the Supreme Court of the United States among the foremost lawyers of the nation. In 1869, just after his father's death, Ewing was adopted by Mr. Ewing, who afterward appointed him to the United States Academy, and in 1860, Sherman married Ellen, the daughter of his benefactor.

A Common Affliction.  
"How's he fixed?"  
"Oh, he has the usual strawberry spots and prunes income."—Punch

## MOTORB AND FAMILY STEED

There are two ways by means of which the motor and the family steed may be kept in the best of health. The first is to keep them in the best of health. The second is to keep them in the best of health.

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## ROOF GARDEN CHURCH.

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## LOTTERY SCANDALS.

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## IT'S LOADED.

Why He Wanted to Run.  
The late Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook used to tell this story. Some raw troopers were drawn up for their first battle. They were on marshy ground, under fire, and ankle deep in mud. One of the soldiers was notified to be trembling, and his hands might communicate itself to his comrades. An officer approached him. "Here, what are you trembling for?" demanded the officer. "Stop it or you will demoralize the company. You are in no more danger than any one else. Don't be afraid."

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