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Some Side Lights on the Army Maneuvers Over Manassas Field.

NATIVES DISTURBED BY THE DOINGS

Somnolence of the Section Rudely In terrupted by the Movements of Large Bodies of Soldiers in Military Array.

THOROUGHFARE, Va., Camp No. 2, Sept. 6 .- (Special Correspondence to The Bee.)-Twenty-two thousand state militiamen, coming from the New England, mid-He and southern states, are encamped upon the historic battleground of Manassas. Four thousand regular troops, representing every arm of the service, are sandwiched around among the state troops, a battery of artillery here, a squadron of cavalry there, a battalion of infantry in another place, the Engineer and signal corps men scattered all around. The hospital corps organization is in charge of the field hospitals. Everything is laid out as if there was an army in the field bound to destroy the opposing forces,

One-half of this force is under command of General Fred Grant, the other commanded by General J. Franklin Bell. Both generals have been on the grounds for ten days studying the strongholds of their positions and the weak places in their adversary's lines. Since the troops arrived spys have invaded the lines of the opposing generals, each trying to discover and report where every organization was located. Last Sabbath the churches were closed and all natives who were passing around were halted and required to explain why they were outside of their homes. Many laughable happenings are going the rounds of the camp, showing the unsophisticated nature of the colored men and women who are residents of the towns and the surrounding country.

Adventure of Two Darkies. Two old white-headed negroes, undoubtedly members of the same church congregation, strayed into the chief paymaster's der Smith that. Each had a stick on which he leaned and by which he eased his trembling legs as he carefully picked his way around.

"How are you?" asked the chief. "Purty fairly sah! We's done gone found our church all locked up. We-alls broke up over dat sah! No satisfying of the cravin's of our hearts dis day, sah!" "What church do you belong to? Are

you Methodists?" "Oh no, sah, we-all ain't Metodists, no sah! We-e's Baptists, sah! We-uns believe in de baptismal of water, sah! Not of fire, sah!"

Not a drop of liquor can be sold upon the grounds where the maneuvers are to take place. So for miles around Manassas, Gainesville, Thoroughfare and all over this great battleground it is impossible for the natives to procure their desired stimulants. These two old darkies looked around the headquarters tent with anxious eyes try-

ing to spy out some signs of a "wee drop

bit for de rhumatism, sah!" "It would almost equal taking com-

munion cups neider, sah. Deed we doesn't." and southern troops are mixed in equal proportions in both armies. When the First Texas infantry regiment was unloading, a train rolled into the yards with the Eighth Massachusetts and "Hello, 'Fed" shouted one of the northern boys.

"Hello, Yank," came back the shout and the men from Texas and from Massachusetts shook hands as heartily as though both were citizens of the same common

Battle in Progress

The battle is now on. It is high noon, Tuesday, September 6. No one can tell Thoroughfare in Camp No. 2 the officers and men think General Bell will be able Camp No. 1, think that General Fred Grant will be the victor.

Last night at midnight the thousands of men quietly stole away in the darkness. Not a trumpet sounded, not a bugle note, not the tap of a drum, not a loud com mand. Silently as shadows passed ragiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, to their alloted stations. The division and the brigade headquarters are closed. The great camps of the several regiments and other organizations are vacant, except for a small rear guard necessary to protect them from hangers-on and petty pilfering. Suspense has hung over the whole camp all the day long. Not a park of artillery has as yet sounded a note that would tell either friend or foe when they have been placed. It is the stillness before the storm While Russia and Japan are struggling for mastery in the far east, while they are pouring out blood in streams and offering ens of thousands of lives on the field of carnage, our men during the same hours of the same days are striving to win a In the arts of war, so when needed they can plan victory. Soon the rumble of great guns will again disturb the fastness of these mountain ranges. Thoroughfare Cap will echo and re-echo the thunders of cannon, and the rattle of small arms. In the 60s the old Springfield rifled muskets were not as sure to kill at 200 yards as is the

This morning's papers quote the Russian general as admitting the lows of 16,000 men killed in the last battle and claims the Japs must have lost twice as many, they being the attacking party. Probably the truth is not half told.

new army rifle at two miles.

Last night was cold-too cold for comfort in camp. Today is clear, bracing and fine for maneuvering. The people of this country desire that the present generation will never he called upon to utilize the knowledge gained by these yearly schools of instruction, for in the language of General Sherman, "war is hell."

On Historic Ground. The ground over which this battle will be fought is that on which the "Second Bull Run" was fought out by Stonewall Jackson and the union army under General Pope. The "Warrington pike," the positions around Wellington and Groocton were all to be occupied by daylight this morning. It may be that General Wint will attack the forces under General Lee about Sigel dashed into Stonewall Jackson's One thing is certain, this fight will not make the widows or destroy the thousands of sons of loving parents as did the memorable conflict of nearly forty years

This Virginia soil is red as half-burned brick. The corn is poor-the best poorer than the poorest in Nebraske. Small grains amount to nothing. Apples are tasteless, grapes are good and peaches are fair. Pine barrens everywhere. Decay seems to be over all this country. It needs a rest or reviving by strenuous artificial methods. Rail fences and unworked lanes mark the country roads. It is worth while to visit other the husbandry of such states as Nebraska

MIMIC WAR IN OLD VIRGINIA ern Virginia, but you see none of them betimations that such ever existed in the days of auld lang syne.

Every state militiaman must be paid before he leaves camp, his time being computed from the day he left his home station to the day of his return. Twelve army paymasters are on the grounds figuring out each man's account, and Thursday night, Friday and Friday night each one must receive his money personally.

BRAD, D. SLAUGHTER.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

William Watts of Godfrey township, Mo. who died recently, was laid away in a vault in City cemetery in Alton, which he built forty years ago. Mr. Watts, when in middle life, built the vault, planning to have it ready for the reception of his own body and that of his wife. He was 83 years

Something like a panic was caused in the streets of Lisbon, Portugal, the other day by the extraordinary antics of a young man named Albano, who suffers from a most exceptional form of epilepsy, during which he runs rapidly on all fours like an able is 5,614. animal, cries, grunts and barks and displays almost superhuman agility. Suddenly seized with a fit in the street, Albano leaped over the heads of the terrified passuraby. rushed into electric cars by the door, and jumped out of the windows. A flight of fifteen wide stone steps was cleared at a flying leap. Finally, he stumbled and appeared to come to his senses.

Archie McEllroy of Ansonia, Conn., won a wager and paid a fine of \$17.50 in the city court for kissing pretty Miss Anna Wedin. Miss Wedin, accompanied by Miss Augusta Speed, was on her way home, and while standing under an electric light McElroy and Michael Sweeney got into an argument with a crowd of young men, and finally McElroy made a wager that he would kiss Miss Wedin before she went home. He and Sweeney grabbed the young girl, McElroy succeeded in kissing her on the cheek. The cries of Miss Wedin and her companion brought assistance, and the young men

It is commonly supposed that man can die only once, but an old Russian peasant tent. It was Brudder Jones this and Brud-named Samsonoff, who expired recently in ful teacher. the village of Lotoschka, at the age of 95, held a different opinion, bossting that he had been dead twice and had come to life placed on reality. The children will learn again. His first demise took place during the seige of Sebastopol, when the was 45. He was struck by a fragment of shell, picked up for dead and thrown on a heap of corpses awaiting burial. After three which would otherwise be puzzles. Enough days he regained his senses, managed to of geometry is used for the pupil to see free himself from the bodies which had why areas and volumes are measured as meantime accumulated on top of him, crawled to the hospital and was ultimately cured. In 1879, having reached the alloted span, he died once more, this time suddenly in his bed. Arrangements were made for the funeral, but four days after his decease he sat up in bed and clamored for

Mrs. J. W. Gerard of New York, a close friend of Mrs. Astor and a leading light in her circle, has set the fashion of wearing a diamond horseshoe between her shoulder blades, which are liberally displayed in the of spirits." Not seeing what they wanted costumes she affects. Mrs. Gerard's horseshoe is about two and one-half inches long "Has you-uns any gin? 'Twould do we- and two inches wide, composed of large uns a powerful sight of good-just a little diamons set in platinum, which makes the mounting almost invisible. It gleams with great brilliancy against the background of her dress, and attracts great attention from which began with magna charts. This "And we-alls don't need individual com- the spectators. Mrs. Gerard first appeared General Wint is with the army under blades at a lunch at Sherry's, where her General Grant. General Lee is with that sister, Mrs. Brown of Baltimore, also wore side commanded by General Bell. Northern a diamond horseshoe as a belt pin, fasten-

"Tis done, 'tis done, the great transac tion's done," sang Thomas Shannon, a grocer at Findlay, O., as his entire stock of tobacco, including many choice brands of clears, went up in smoke from a fire kindled by his own hands. Shannon attended the religious meetings at Byal Park and became converted. He then felt that he was doing wrong in selling cigars and tobacco in his store. In the presence of the Rev. Mr. King of Columbus, George Sessions, and a large crowd, Shannon built which side will gain the victory. Here at a bonfire and burned hundreds of dollars worth of the stock. He did this, he said, to show the world his attitude on the tooutwit the others, and Manassas, in bacco question. The case which contained of the articles they are to construct and the cigars will be thoroughly cleansed and

> "I called on Perkins last evening," re "Did you have a pleasant time?" inquired Mrs. Brown. "Very. Perkins was beating his

when I went in." "I say Perkins was beating his wife, but

of course, he stopped when I went in." "Well, I should hope so." "I begged him to go on, but he said some other time would do just as well."

"You begged him to go on?" "Why, yes, I didn't want to spoil the

"Oh, you brute!"

"Do you mean to say that you could wife?"

"Certainly, Why not?" "I thought you had at least a spark of manhood left. I suppose you will be beat-

"Yes. I think I could if you would play cribbage with me." "Play cribbage?"

"Yes. That is what Perkins and his wife "You horrid thing!"-Atchison Globe

RELIGIOUS.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salva-tion Army is to bid farewell to the United States about the middle of November.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, head of Armour institute and pastor of the People's church, Chicago, is said to be favorably considered by many Methodist ministers of Chicago and Evanston as a successor to Dr. James in the presidency of Northwestern university.

into Minneapolis in August the two great transept windows in the Universalist Church of the Redeemer were torn out and dashed to piecos. The windows were among the finest in this country or Europe. Both were memorial windows and each cost \$5.000.

New Course of Study for Elementary Schools Adopted in Chicago.

MUCH USELESS LUMBER ELIMINATED

Utilizing Bealthy Activities and Interest of the Normal Child in New Direction-Systematic Care of Children's Eyes.

The initial enrollment of pupils in the Chicago public schools, at the opening session, was in round numbers 220,000. The total is expected to reach 230,000 during the second week. If the percentage of increase during winter in former years holds good, the enrollment will reach 285,000 for the year, an increase of 6,000 over last year. This great army of young America is housed in 252 school buildings of which sixteen are high schools and three normal schools, and the number of teachers avail-

A new course of study for elementary schools, which has been under consider ation for two years, has been adopted and put in force. "The spirit of the change," writes George C. Howland in the Chicago Tribune, "has been a desire to bring the work of the elementary schools into closer relation with the life of the pupil. In part this has been accomplished by a clearer statement of what is expected of the teacher, in part by the elimination of useless lumber, and in a large measure by utilizing the healthy activities and interest of the normal child in new directions.

Correct Use of Language, most important thing for any pupil s the correct use of the English language. In the new outline of the work to be accomplished here the injunction is constantly repeated that the material shall be related as closely as possible to the interests and experiences of the children. Letters are to be written such as children might have occasion to write, and in other ways reading and writing are to be a part of real life. The carefully detailed outline of work for each year shows a natural progression, and ought to be a great help to the faith-

"In arithmetic the emphasis is again tables, but they will also use measures. and will train the eye. Algebra is introduced only so far as to enable the pupil to use simple equations to solve problems they are and to manage the simple problems of construction which he meets in his

"The study of history will begin with the explanation of the meaning of historic anniversaries and a narration of the lives of eminent men. In the sixth grade a text book in American history is introduced and the picturesque outlines followed.

"Instead of English history, the pupils will study those features of general European history, including English, which have a direct bearing upon American history. Thus, the voyage of Columbus will appear as a natural outgrowth of the activity of Europe in commerce and exploration, and the independence of the colonies will be shown to be one more step in that struggle for constitutional guarantees study in the seventh grade will be followed in the eighth by a more detailed study of American history. The study of the history of Illinois and of Chicago will aid in ticipation in public affairs, while the study of public service, which has been going on from the earliest grades, will appropriately end in a study of the constitutions, national and state, and the city charter under/which government is organized.

Restoration of Hand Work. "The hand work, which has heretofore been practically dropped between the kindergarten and the sixth grade, now appears in all the grades. Here an innovation is made in the treatment of drawing. Drawing is no longer to be an unrelated study a mere accomplishment, but is brought into close connection with nature study and by constantly being brought to see the usefulness of drawing will take up that study either more enthusiastically or almost without thinking of it as a separate thing. During the year to come the drawing teachers, who have given the new project their hearty support, will work out the necessary details.

"It has not been found possible in the past to devote more than half an hour at a time once a week to manual training, but the children have been so interested that they have been in the habit of taking another half hour from their own time after school for it. Now the work will begin earlier and much more can be accomplished. Far from being a burden, it is a pleasure. The best results may be expected from its

"In the field of nature study the work will differ in the different schools according to the material at hand, and will include nothing that cannot be brought directly into the experience of the children. The old course of study was extremely vague here and not distributed according to grades, and here, perhaps, the new course shows the greatest advance. The old days when the three R's constituted the sum of elementary study have long gone by.

"The chief criticism that is likely to made is that a more varied stock of information will be expected of the grade teacher than ever before. However, the standard of entrance examinations has been gradually raised and the teaching force of demands made upon it. It is not unlikely that both teacher and pupil will find the work easier in view of the greater interest that they will take in it. It will be difficult to find a system more suited to the varied needs of a cosmopolitan city like Chicago, one more adapted to make useful and

patriotic citizens of our boys and girls." "A systematic, and what promises to be a

in New York city of the ocular conditions of school children from the standpoint of were memorial windows and each cost \$5,000.

The archbishop of Canterbury, now on a visit to this country, occubies the highest social position in England next to the crown and the immediate descendants of the king. He takes precedence after the prince of Wales and his son and above all dukes, earls, viscounts, above the lord chancellor, the premier and the secretary of state and all ministers from other countries to the court of St. James.

The bill enacted by the French Chamber of Deputies which removes schools of all grades from the control of religious congregations will affect 1,600,000 children. The number of the schools to be closed at once is 2,30. But 1,83 schools will be allowed tan years of extension. In the closing of these schools to Catholic church will be deprived of regular religious instruction.

The Methodist conference now being held at Boise City, idaho, was given a great chance to draw a moral lesson funday. The sheriff of the county made a raid of a number of gambling hells on Saturday and collected a choice assortiment of roulette wheels and other paraphernalis for games of chance. Then he sent word to the conference has there would be a bonfire in front of the court house Sunday morning and the Methodists gathered around he flames and sang hymns as the stuff was burned. refractive errors and their relation to the pupils' health and school progress," relates

Orchard Wilhelm Carpet Co.

The Lace Curtain Sale

\$10,000 WORTH TO BE SOLD FOR \$5.850.00.

Our Purchase

Our buyer, when in New Fork, arranged with an importer who is changing his acsount from one manufacturer to another, to take his stock eft over from the former manafacturer at a great discount. These goods consist mostly of Arabian curtains, some Brussels and Irish Point. The secand shipment arrived last week and go on sale Monday at prices that will move them at once.

\$2.50 Ruffled Curtains at \$1.35 o pairs ruffled bobbinet and Swiss tains, 3 yards long, trimmed with and insertion, the Swiss all have hem stiched ruffles, \$2.59 value, at, pair...... \$5.00 Cluny Curtains at \$2.50

\$5.00 Cable Net Curtains at \$3.75 These are extra fine net and choice designs, antique, Battenberg, and cluny effects. The most servicable curtain made and are \$5.00 curtains.

Special per 3.75

\$8.75 Mercerized Portieres at \$4.95. This is an extra value in mercerized portiones, choice designs and colors, with

, EM	SOLI	, 1	OI
ever s	neavy fringe to	and bots	4.95
ese gr		sible with	9.50 9.50
almos opular	mported Fine Last endless variet kinds.	y includin	g all the

Endless variety of brussels Irish Point, cluny curtains, every one a 1,95

\$15 Lace Curtains at \$10.00 Among this lot we show the best values for pariors and libraries, mostly Arabians, five styles of brussels, all good \$10.00 values. 10.00 \$22.50 and \$25 Saxon Brussels and Acadians at \$17.50. for. They're the biggest values of the season.
If you buy them and they are not satisfactory we will cherfully take them back or exchange for others.

Never has our stock of "made-up rugs" been so large and complete. We have put forth our best efforts to make a better rug-both in coloring and material than ever before. These goods are made from odd carpets left over from our spring business and are marked so very low you cannot afford to let the oppor-

nity pass to buy a first-class	rug for	so little money. These are	all guaranteed	the same as our regular	line of goods.	We invite you to inspect	these rugs.
x10-9 Ex Axminster,	22 00	8-3x8-3 Ex. Velvet,	14 00	8-3x9-10 Brussels,	10 00	10-6x12 Ex. Veivet,	82 00
x10 Ex. Axminster,	24 00	8-3x11-9 Ex. Velvet,	26 00	8-3x10 Velvet,	20 00	9-9x9-3 Ex. Velvet,	18 50
x8-3 Ex. Axminster,	14 00	8-3x7-5 Velvet,	18 50	8-3x10 Brussels,	14 40	8-10x12-6/Body Brussels,	27 50
x10-3 Ex. Wilton,	28 00	8-3x10-6 Velvet,	25 00	8-3x10-6 Velvet,	16 50	9x10-6 Velvet,	17 50
xil-6 Body Brussels,	80 00	8-3x7-1 Body Brussels,	11 50	8-3x10-6 Velvet,	16 50	9x10-6 Body Brussels, at	21 50
x10-3 Ex. Velvet,	21 00	8-3x8-3 Ex. Axminster,	20 00	8-3x8-9 Ex. Velvet,	29 00	10-6x11 Wilton Velvet,	84 50
xll Ex. Axminster,	21 00	8-3x10-3 Ex. Velvet,	18 50	8-3x10 Royal Wilton,	21 00	10-6x12-9 Velvet,	24 00
x11-2 Royal Wilton,	25 00	8-3x7-9 Ex. Velvet,	17 50	10-6x12 Velvet,	29 65	10-6x10-10 Royal Velvet,	81 50
x10-3 Ex. Velvet,	21 00	8-8x10-6 Royal Wilton,	26 00	9x11-6 Ex. Axminster,	22 00	10-6x13 Velvet,	28 00
x10-3 Ex. Velvet,	20 00	8-3x11 Ex. Velvet,	24 50	10-6x12 Velvet,	22 50	10-6x10-3 Body Brussels,	28 00
x8-3 Ex. Axminster,	14 00	8-2x10-6 Ex. Velvet,	15 00	10-6x12 Ex. Velvet,	29 75	19-6x12 Royal Wilton,	88 25
t. x9-6 Wilton Velvet,	15 00	8-8x10 Ex. Axminster,	18 00	9x13 Ex. Axminster,	24 00	10-6x12 Velvet,	33 25
x9 Body Brussels,	22 50	8-3x10 Velvet,	15 00	9x13 Ex. Axminster,	22 50	10-6x9-9 Velvet,	22 50
x7 Body Brussels,	14 50	9x10 Brussels,	15 00	10-6x12 Wilton Velvet,	27 50	10-6x9-6 Velvet,	21 00
x8-3 Royal Wilton,	18 50	8-3x10 Ex. Wilton,	22 00	10-8x12 Wilton Velvet,	29 75	10-6x11-7 Brussels,	16 00

The September Furniture Sale

udgment can be well exercised by		of the furniture maker's are in
of the stock planned and gather	ed for this sale. An opportunity you sh	ould not miss. Note a few of
weathered oak den 18.00- b, Sapt. Sale price	\$43.00 golden oak china closet, Sept. Sale price	\$59.00 2-piece mahogany par- lor suit, Sept. Sale price 16:00 mahogany parior chair, Sept. Sale price 2200.00 mahogany 3-piece suit, Sept. Sale price 255.00 mahogany parior table, Sept. Sale price 25.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price 25.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price 25.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price 26.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price 27.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price

by the employes is through associations

instances these societies are supported and

managed entirely by the workingmen; in

others assistance is given by the employ-

"In all these various enterprises," says

Chief Garrison, 'no matter what the par-

ticular kind or plan may be on which

and direction of the work they are in-

tended to accomplish are entirely in the

hands of the working men. Nowhere does

value of his gifts by assuming a patron-

izing attitude to those on whom they are

Club House for Employes.

turned over to the employes.

the various games, etc.

other deduction of pay.

An interesting work is being done a

name without the use of the prefix "Miss."

The firm keeps for the use of the girls

A large, clean and well-appointed dining

room is provided, and the girls may take

their lunches there or go home, as they

in the ordinary intercourse of life.

throughout the entire state.

borne by the employers.

he furniture maker's are in this big S	eptember Furniture Trade sale. A
not miss. Note a few of the special	ls we have to offer.
2.00 2-piece mahogany par- or suit, Sept. Sale price	189.00 mahogany colonial table, Sept. Sale price
able Sept Sale price	22.00 fron and brass bed, 18. 39.00 fron and brass bed, 28 59.00 fron and brass bed, 28 59.00 fron and brass bed, 21. 59.00

Social Betterment Schemes Banish the that guarantee operatives against total loss Strike Fever from Workers.

\$175.00 Bept \$160.00 Sept

RECORD OF SOME NEW JERSEY FACTORIES

Club Houses, Benefit Association and Other Institutions Have Brought About Co-Operation Between Employers and Employed.

There are a number of large factories in and around Newark, N. J., where strikes never, or very rarely, occur. A few years ago only two or three of the larger factories managed to conduct their business in this fashion, but within three years the number has increased rapidly, and the statistics recently gathered by Winton S. Garrison of Newark, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, show that there are fully a dozen in Newark alone that provide conveniences and appliances of one surt or another for their employes and make the factory life so pleasant that disturbances among the employes are never heard of

The employers are now working on mor different lines than ever before in the past to bring their employes to take a live per sonal interest in the plant itself and to look to it for diversions and for little comforts and nelps that were once deemed foreign and apart from the province of shop or mill. The aim of many of these employers seems to be to gather around them a corps of intelligent men and women, who, through having certain responsibilities and advantages in and around the factory, shall come to realize that their best interests are to be served by working for the good of the factory itself. Many thou sands of dollars have been spent by the Newark employers to bring about such conditions within the last half dozen years.

Two or three months ago Mr. Garrison sent out 2,000 copies of a circular to em ployers throughout New Jersey asking them to inform the bureau whether there were ir their factries any or all of the following institutions for the benefit of employes: Profit sharing, hospitals, beds are observed by well bred men and women in hospitals, club rooms, libraries, reading rooms, educational classes, lectures, recreathe city is well prepared to meet the new tion halls, gymnasiums, baths, lunch rooms, rest rooms, shop committees, sick benefits,

burial funds, etc. More than 500 answers were receive the majority giving useful and valuable information. From seventy-five firms came answers that were so interesting as to call for further correspondence, and as a resuit the statisticians were able to accumu late a mass of information showing that factories here and there throughout the scientific examination, has been undertaken state were doing much to help their employes to help themselves.

Improving Industrial Conditions. In commenting upon the material thus gathered, the chief of the bureau says: "The immense growth of manufacturing interests in New Jersey, which in the debade between 1890 and 1900 showed an increase of 72 per cent-almost double that of any other state in the union-proved conclusively that in New Jersey such differences as may exist between capital and labor have not seriously affected the pros-"At least some measure of credit for this

satisfactory condition of things is due to the constructive work of a practical kind minded employers and intelligent workingmen, many of whom are co-operating cordially and harmoniously in carrying out gency treatment there. plans for making the conditions surround ing industrial life easter, safer and pleas It was found that in Newark some of the most satisfactory work for the benefit of

factory employes was being done. In-

deed, it soon became apparent that the

prefer. Ten is served free of cost, and for cents a plate of mock turtle, beef chicken or ox-tail soup may be had; to-gether with crackers. A light lunch is served in the morning between starting time and noon to those who desire it. There are five bathrooms in the building

for the use of the girls, and they are at liberty to use them at any time during the working hours without deduction of pay for has charge of them and furnishes donn towels and other requisites. There is a lounging and dressing room, with couches and blankets. To this place

a girl may retire at any time for rest, and if she is taken ill she may receive emer-There is a recreation hall, furnished atmagazines. There is also a grand piano.

seems now to be gaining a firm foothold tion. They work on sewing machines run vironment; but the physicist who seeks by machine power. Their wages are as to discover how the ultimate atoms of Much of the benefit that is being obtained high as those paid anywhere for the same matter have come to be what they are, and the astronomer to trace how the

work of betterment in the condition of

works of the Edward Weston Electrica

Instrument company at Waverly, just out

side of Newark. Mr. Weston has spent ers, while the total expenses of many are thousands of dollars in developing his plan and it has met with remarkable success. Getting Together. Mr. Weston was convinced that the great est question confronting the twentieth ceneach one is operated, the practical control labor, that there must be a drawing together or a still further pulling apart, and the record show an employer belittling the that it was the duty of every employer to contribute by every reasonable means to a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the

bestowed, and without exception all conexisting differences. cerned express the highest degree of satis-Pursuant to this policy the company, be faction with the results so far accomfore planning the works which it has since built at Waverly, employed two mechanical and engineering experts to visit the mos notable manufacturing establishments in In one instance, that of the Celluloid the United States, studying problems of company, the company has given the opconstruction, machinery and other physieratives, numbering something like 850 men cal conditions. Another expert traveled and women, a club house with full equipthrough the country for a year trying, to ment, costing at least \$25,000. When the house was finished and fitted out with learn what American employers were doing every convenience, including a hall with for their employes outside of the mer a stage and several sets of scenery, bowlquestion of wages.

ing alleys, billiard and pool tables, rifle When the present plant was erected the ranges, shower baths, library, etc., it was company reserved in the most desirable portions of the premises several commodi-This was three or four years ago, and ous halls and furnished them as recreatio room, library, kitchen, dining room, gym ever since. The company pays the taxes nasium, natatorium, bicycle depot, hospi and insurance on the club house, but makes tal, etc. All the different departments menno regular provision for its support. It tioned are conducted by the employes and there are many little organizations and the dues amount to approximately such as clubs, classes and societies, wholly \$1,500, the balance of the running expenses under the direction of the employes. The being made up by income from small fees heads of the various departments confer which members pay for participation in frequently, and every effort is made to in prove on broad general-lines. In many other fatories work of a simi

Ferris Bros.' factory, where thirty men lar sort is being done. In fact, a social and 325 women are employed. In this factory no girl is ever addressed by her the factory dictrict of Newark at present. Half a dozen years ago two or three large and all with whom they are brought in concerns began experiments, but met with contact while they are in the factory are fallure. At the Clark O. N. T. thread works required to regulate their conduct toward a restaurant was started, where the most them by the same rules of politeness that wholesome food was furnished to the oper atives at cost. The restaurant was a fail different factories had to be abandoned because of lack of interest on the part of large stock of umbrellas, waterproof cloaks and rubber shoes. These are lent them the employes, who seemed to think the on rainy days, and stockings are provided firm had planned to get the better of them in case the girls come to the factory with Now conditions seem to be changing wet feet. The girls are not required to reoperatives are no longer suspicious of such port for work promptly when the 7 o'clock experiments on the part of their employers whistle blows in the morning, but have a and are meeting them half way .- New York reasonable period of grace without fine or

> PROGRESS IN HALF A CENTURY Science-Possibilities of the

In connection with the recent meeting o the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cambridge, the London Telegraph reviews the advances made in scientific knowledge since the last meeting of the association in that city in 1862. "A great majority of its foremos the time taken. The firm has a woman in leaders of that date are now no more, constant attendance at the bathrooms, who says the Telegraph. 'Faraday, Stokes Joile, Tyndall, Huxley, Lyell, Murchison Herschel, Sedgwick, are a few only of the names of the Illustrious that have passed away. The scientific advances of these forty-two years have not been surpursed, probably, in any equal period of origin of species by natural selection was tractively with rugs, easy chairs, etc., and then only three years old, and was passperiod in the afternoon. The girls do no unrivel the process by which animals and sunsaine, but last year they were 135 sum herd work that requires muscular exer plants survive as the fittest for their en- hours short Nam York Triber

of wages through disability and provide now being made in connection with the and stars, solar and stellar systems. Intelligent persons were still living then who thought this earth some 6,000 years workingmen is that in progress at the old. We now consider that the short sojourn of humanity on this sphere has been at least ten times that length of time; and as to the age of the world, it is mainly a question of a few score millions of years more or less. Reckoning backwards, Prof. George Darwin computes that some 60,000,-000 years ago we parted company with the moon, which in those days circled nimbly around the earth much nearer than is now the case, while our planet spun about its hours long. Men's thoughts have been widened by the process of the suns in those forty-two years, as perhaps never before, and we live in a larger universe of time and space. It would seem that human progress is most rapid when men's ancienand traditional beliefs are most shaken It was so in old Greece, in modern Europe following the discovery of America, the invention of the telescope, and the art of printing; and in these last prolific forty years old creeds have had a torrible shaking up. The indivisible atom has ceased to be. Prof. J. J. Thomson has introduced us to matter a thousand times smaller than a molecule of hydrogen. Steps are being laid, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, towards a "new principla" by Thomson and Larmor and coworkers, men not un-Isaac. We seem to be definitely approaching an electrical theory of all things, thanks to the X ray of Roentgen, the radiant matter of Sir William Crookes, Sir William Rameay's helium, the radio activity of Bacquerel, and Madame Curie's epoch-making radium. Not one of these things was so much as dreamt of when the association last met at Cambridge. The spectroscope was in its veriest infancy. Dewar's liquid and solid air and hydrogen were beyond the bounds of experimental research, and what to human welfare is of higher immediate moment possibly than any mere physical doctrine, the germ theory of disease and antiseptic surgery were unknown. Few things would have seemed more romantic in 1862 than the idea that we would receive straight through the earth's volume and crust vibrations that tell the tale of earthquakes and earth movements on the other side of the globe. With Prof. Milne at Shide and Dr. Chree at Kow, these are commonplaces today. If there were degrees in impossibility, and anything could seem still more impossible, it would be the suggestion that electric signals should be wafted through space without the aid of wires. That in the year 1904 a message by wireless telegraphy should be received by a ship at sea 2,000 miles from the point of emissio would have appeared a mere phantasy, unworthy of practical discussion. Ere long we hope to publish regularly, day by day, weather reports sent by these same etheric means from mid-Atlantic with as much confidence ag we do now from the coasts of Britain.

Sunshine is so rare in England that the government takes great care to measure The official summing up for 1908 as regards sunshine shows that all districts in the British Isles, with one exception, fell short of the average. The exception was England northwest, including Manchester, that curiously had an excess of fifty-seven sunny hours. In Scotland north, west and east the deficit was eighty-one hours, fortyeight hours and 133 hours. England norththe world's history. The theory of the cast and east were short by 107 hours and 139 hours, while in England south and southwest the deficit was sixty-eight hours a center table supplied with all the latest ing through the stage of orthodox doubt and 115 hours. The midlands were behind and ecclesiastical denunciation. Newadays ninety-eight hours. In Ireland north and It is the custom to give the free use of evolution has become the common basis south the shortage was eighty-one hours this recreation room to the girls for a half of all the sciences. It is not merely the and 113 hours." Commonly the Islands in hour in the morning and for the same spotogist and the botanist who wish to the English channel have a large share of