

FULTON MARKET, ONCE AMERICA'S GREATEST FISH EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE

New York Board of Aldermen Adopts Resolution to Abandon Famous Place—Diverted Traffic Does Great Injury to Business—Brooklyn Bridge Gave Death Blow to Trading Center in Existence for More Than Ninety Years.

New York.—The doom of Fulton market has been sounded, declares the New York Times. The board of aldermen recently adopted a resolution to abandon the famous place which, in its palmy days, was the largest fish market, not only on Manhattan island but in the United States. As early as 1827 the possibilities of Fulton market as a great fish headquarters were so well recognized that the wholesale fish market, now in existence, was established in the slip opposite the present market building. In late years most of the market has been confined to the large wholesale fish dealers, and there is no intention of doing away with this supplementary, but very important fish market.

Over two years ago the city officials discovered that Fulton market was costing the city more than it brought in. The health department condemned it as insanitary, and in January, 1912, Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast recommended that the building be abandoned and the property turned over to the sinking fund commission. Considerable opposition was aroused from some of the old stall keepers, and no definite action was taken.

Meanwhile the old building has been getting worse. It was never properly repaired after the fire which destroyed most of the roof about three years ago, and in wet weather many of the stallkeepers find it necessary to use umbrellas to keep the rain from them and their meats, vegetables and cheeses. It would have been necessary to rebuild the market to put it in proper condition, and the city did not feel that the business warranted the expense.

1821, the sale of the stalls at auction was held by James Bleeker, the most eminent auctioneer of his day. The butchers' boycott of the sale. A cigar dealer, it is said, who did not know of the plan, bid for and bought the first stall offered. He was dragged by an angry crowd to the river and thrown in. The bids for the other stalls did not come up to the stipulated price, and the sale was abandoned, thus scoring the first victory for the butchers over the city.

The members of the common council then met the butchers to discuss the matter, and, although all of the restrictions were not removed, easier terms were made for the butchers, and at the next sale in the city hall, on January 3, 1822, all of the stalls were sold for a total of \$18,865. George Manoff paid the highest price, \$455, for the stall at the Fulton and South street corner. Later a number of small fruit and vegetable stalls were sold for thirty to sixty dollars apiece. In describing the opening day, January 22, one of the daily papers said:

"The Fulton market is the most spacious and costly one in the country. On the opening day it was ornamented with the handsomest exhibition of beef, mutton, pork, etc., ever presented to the public."

A few months later a premium exhibit for the best butter brought to the market was held there by the agricultural society. Mrs. Commodore Morris of the celebrated Morris family of Morrisania won the first prize, a silver pitcher, valued at \$15. Mrs. Edward Leveridge of Newton, L. I., got the second prize, a silver milk pitcher, valued at ten dollars, and Mrs. Ray of Westchester won the

third prize, a silver cup, valued at five dollars.

In 1823 the common council received one of the most singular petitions ever presented to that body from Ezra Frost, the deputy clerk in charge of the market. Mr. Frost received \$500 a year and his living rooms on the upper floor. His duties consisted in watching the market until ten o'clock at night, and a few months later he was required to watch the market all day Sunday until the same hour. He was a strict churchman, and in his petition he told the city fathers that he would have to resign if not relieved from the duty of watching the market on Sundays. He opened his petition with the words: "How can I do such work on the first day of the week and sin against God?"

The members of the common council solved the problem by accepting Ezra Frost's resignation.

Man Who Introduced White Bait.

About forty years ago the old structure was replaced by the present building, costing over \$200,000. In 1911 it was damaged by a serious fire. Repairs were made, but a year later a more disastrous fire broke out in the tower at Fulton and South streets and damaged the entire Fulton street side. The aged watchman, Charles Fulton, was burned to death. His name suggested descent from Robert Fulton and his friends had succeeded in making the old man believe it. From the effects of this last fire the market never recovered, and lack of attention has brought the old building to its present ruinous condition.

One of the best known of the many men who contributed to the fame and popularity of Fulton market was the late Eugene J. Blackford. Every one who knew anything about fish knew Blackford. The business he built up is still going on at the same stand and under the same name, although no member of the Blackford family is connected with it. Mr. Blackford was for years one of the fish commissioners of the state and before he died, in 1904, it was said that he had supplied more hotels and clubs with fine fish than any other dealer in the country. He was chiefly instrumental in introducing into the New York market the white bait, red snappers and pompano. He assisted in establishing the hatching station at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., for fresh and sea water fish.

The Walk of the Church

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TEXT—"One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." Ephesians 4:6.

The Epistle to the Ephesians falls into two divisions: The High Calling and Glory of the Church (ch. 1-3), and The Practical Walk of the Church in View of this High Calling (ch. 4-6). We are now considering the second division which may be summed up in three ways: First, the walk of the church, which should be characterized by unity (4:1-16); second, the walk of the individual Christian, which should be a walk of purity (4:17-5:21); third, the walk of the family, which should be characterized by loving submission and service (5:22-6:9). The difference between the two main divisions of this epistle may be stated thus: In the first, the church is presented as an organism which God alone sees; in the second, the church is set forth as an organization such as God would have the world see.

Looking now for a moment at the church as characterized by unity, we notice three trios of unities. First there are those specific virtues which secure and maintain the peace and unity of the church: they are lowliness, meekness, long-suffering and forbearance, and love.

The lowly man is one who is not always clamoring for his rights but is willing at times and where occasion requires to yield those rights for the welfare of others; he is, in other words, the man of humble and lowly spirit. Where this spirit is found in any church, unity prevails; its absence means friction.

The meek man is the man who thinks as little of his personal claims as the humble man does of his personal merits; he gladly gives place to others and is willing to take the lowest room. How many seeds of strife and roots of bitterness would be destroyed if this mind were in us all. Self-importance and love of office, and a craving for applause and leading places, mars the unity and peace of the church.

The long-suffering man is he who is not harsh or censorious or impatient in his dealings with those who are weaker than himself and who have not yet reached his attainment. He is forbearing with the weaknesses and faults of others and does not cease to love or interest himself in his neighbor, even though he has faults and weaknesses.

There is next presented to us those fundamental unities on which the unity of the church is based, namely, one body, one spirit, one hope; one Lord, one faith, one baptism; one God over all, through all, in all.

The church is one body. This is the teaching of Scripture. At the time of his conversion every believer was baptized by the holy spirit into the body of Jesus Christ. One spirit, the holy spirit, permeates all its members. Indeed, only spirit-quickened men belong to the real church which is the body of Jesus Christ. There is one hope of our calling, that is, friendship with Christ who is the one object and inspiration of our hope; one object, to realize, likeness to Christ; one prize to win, the crown of life. Are we not going to the same heaven, and looking for the same Lord? The oneness of aim of believers makes unity and fellowship a glorious reality. Then the church is in reality one, and church unity is really a fact. There may be many denominations, yet one body; many stars, and one star differing from another in glory, yet one radiant sky; many regiments, each its own uniform and colors, but one great army; many folds, but one flock; many creeds, but one faith; many accents, but one common language; many ways of doing things, but one motive.

Here then is a true unseen unity which binds together all believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, and shall we say that an outer unity of organization is impossible? Who will dare say that? We would be sorry to see the handwriting of the church affixed to such a conclusion.

Shall we deem impossible an enterprise which secular societies are accomplishing every day? Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ascalon, that a unity which the order of freemasonry and the brotherhood of locomotive engineers have succeeded in attaining by voluntary effort and under no stronger force than sympathy and a sense of common need—that such a unity has been declared impossible to the church of Jesus Christ! The vision may come. If it tarry, let us wait for it, but meanwhile let us rest assured of one thing, that the real church of Jesus Christ is one body, is permeated by one spirit, and has one hope of her calling.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Uncle Sam's Marine Band Is Now 116 Years Old

WASHINGTON.—A recent writer, in discoursing about the Marine band, says that it came into being 116 years ago, when President John Adams approved an act establishing it as a permanent organization. The original law provided for a five and drum corps, consisting of 16 drummers and same number of fifers, one of whom was to act as fifer-major. This aggregation of musicians constituted the Marine band until the arrival of the Neapolitans, some three years later.

An old tradition has it that the original Marine band was kidnaped from Sicily. According to this account one Captain McNeil of the frigate Boston was cruising in the Mediterranean when an irresistible longing for some real music came over him. While ashore he was delighted and pleased with the performance of a Sicilian regimental band and at once conceived a plan for insuring plenty of music during the remainder of the voyage. He at once blandly invited the musicians on board his vessel for the ostensible purpose of playing for a ball. Probably induced by the prospect of receiving a liberal compensation, the members of the band accepted the invitation with alacrity.

Soon after the musicians with their instruments had gone on board Captain McNeil suddenly found it necessary to hoist anchor and get under way for the United States. The Sicilians protested, but in vain; the music-loving captain carried them bodily off and was entertained by their playing all the way.

No authentic record showing what finally became of these Italian musicians is now in existence, as many of the Marine corps archives were destroyed in 1814. It is shown, however, in official records that shortly after the organization of the Marine corps Lieutenant Colonel Henderson brought from Naples a group of 13 Italian musicians, whose addition to the organization made of it an instrumental band.

One of the Greatest Libraries of the World

ALREADY one of the greatest of the libraries of the world and the largest and most important in the western hemisphere, it is apparent that the library of congress is to become national in the broadest and most inclusive sense. It is that already, but not to the degree that will be true of it after awhile. The policy with regard to the library of congress is briefly yet fully stated by Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian since 1899, in these words:

"In each country there should be one library as nearly as possible comprehensive. This means indefinite accumulation and preservation. In the United States that library is the National Library at the national capital. Its possession of the unusual book, or the little-used book, may enable the local libraries to get along without them. A book here is available to the entire country, and this means a great saving to the country as a whole."

Mr. Putnam points out that the word "comprehensive," as used by him, does not mean the purchase of everything in print. If congress each year were to give the library all the funds for which it asks, there would still be exercised in the purchase of books that selection which has been the policy of the past. The work of selection is even carried into the copyright deposits, only a portion of which are placed in the library proper.

"Mere bookstacks cost little," adds Mr. Putnam. "As against the cost of the main establishment the cost of housing the accessories is a relatively small one. At the present rate of increase, which is about eighty to ninety thousand volumes a year, it would not exceed one per cent of the cost of the building."

"So far as the library building is for the reader, for exhibition purposes, and for the purposes of ordinary administration, it will be good for an indefinite length of time, in spite of our annual additions in the way of volumes and pamphlets."

Places of Historical Interest Near Washington

"WHAT a wonderful opportunity for the study of history is provided within a radius of a few miles around Washington," remarked G. W. Sommers of Parkersburg, W. Va., the other day. "I recently took a quick trip through a part of Virginia, and every moment of my time some point of historical interest was opened to me. Within ten miles of Fredericksburg seven of the important battles of the Civil war were fought, and in the walls of the old courthouse in Fredericksburg can still be seen cannon balls. Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, is filled with historic spots. The present capitol building was where the ordinance of secession, which practically began the Civil war, was signed. The James river is lined with interesting places. It was on its banks that the first permanent white settlement on the western continent was established. I saw magnificent brick palaces that even today are regarded as luxurious dwellings which were built a century and more ago from bricks imported from England. At Cape Henry still stands the first lighthouse ever built on the western continent, constructed from brick brought from England."

It is remarkable that so few persons in Washington realize the wealth of historic interest that surrounds them within a radius of 200 miles. I dare say that the people of Europe know more about their native countries than we in the United States know about our own country."

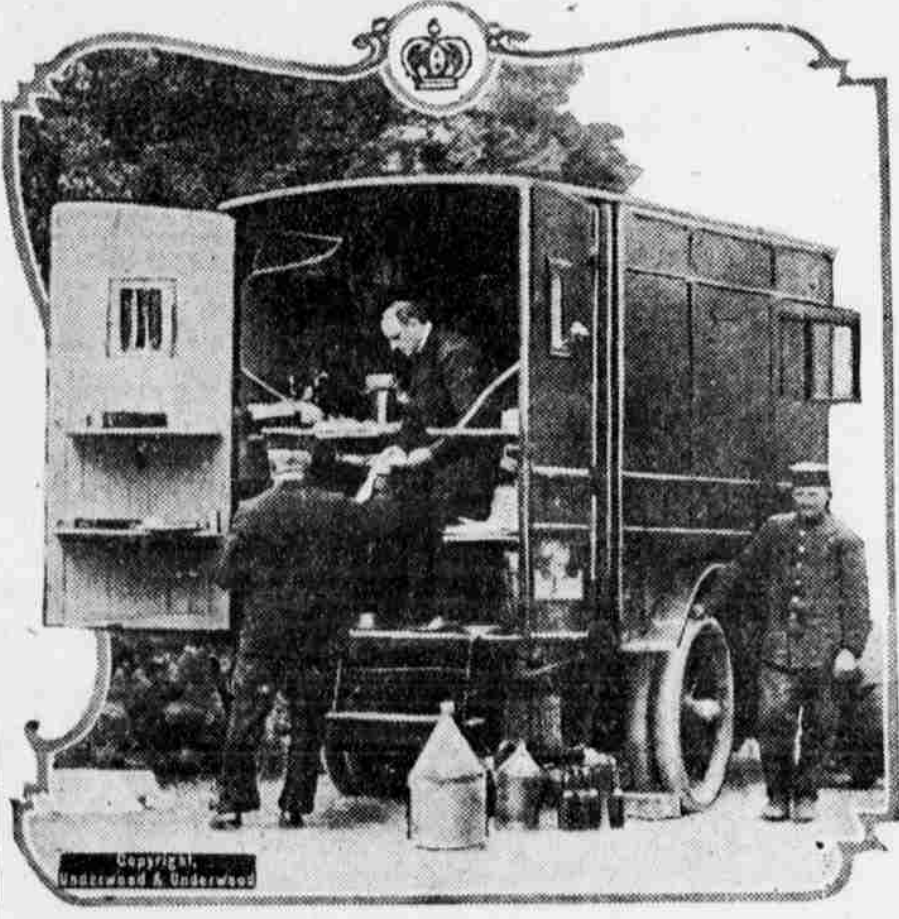
Spaniel Enjoys Distinction in Official Society

SENATOR JAMES E. MARTINE'S King Charles spaniel enjoys great distinction in official society of which he is a member, for he is not only the oldest member of official petdom, but he always has the entree at the White House, where he is a prime favorite.

Ambassadors, senators, representatives and hopeful office-seekers may cool their heels in the ante-room. But not so with Scrap. He enjoys the prestige of being an old and intimate friend of the president and his family, when they lived in New Jersey, so when he arrives at the White House he simply walks unannounced into the room where the president is, knowing that he will receive a warm welcome. Scrap is fifteen years old and thinks a good deal of the comforts of life. His special delight is to lie in a big rocking chair, of which the senator is also very fond, and sometimes gets it before him; this worries Scrap a good deal.

It has always been his habit when he wished to take the air to walk to the door and wait for his master to open it for him. Now, when Senator Martine gets the chair first, Scrap demurely walks to the door, and when his master gets up to open it, he flies back and jumps up in the chair and nestles down with a series of little grunts.

KITCHEN OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE



The German crown prince has been very active in the war, but judging from this photograph of his army kitchen he has not lacked for comforts.

Who Gets the War Prizes?

Lieutenant Reno of U. S. Navy Tells How Nations Dispose of Ships Taken in Battle.

Chicago.—Capture of merchant vessels in the European war has given rise to the question here: What happens to a ship taken as a prize?

Lieut. Walter E. Reno, in charge of the United States navy recruiting station at West Lake street and North Fifth avenue, supplied the answer.

"The vessel is taken to the nearest port of the nation making the capture and is there condemned as a prize of war," he said. "A prize court, usually composed of civilian judges familiar with admiralty and international law, appraises her and orders her sold."

"The naval regulations of most countries provide that officers and crew may share in the proceeds of the sale. This was permitted by the United States as late as the Spanish-American war. In 1899, however, it was abolished. I knew an officer who served during that war who drew more than three thousand dollars in prize money. Every man on board the capturing ship used to share according to his rank."

"This sharing in prize money is a relic of privateering. It probably was abolished by this country because it smacks so strongly of freebooting. It is a step, however, in advance of the privateering privilege now abolished by civilized nations. A privateer could prey on the enemy's commerce and keep practically all of the loot."

"If the United States were at war all the proceeds of prizes would go to swell the war fund. Some of the belligerent powers have this same rule."

Jealous Youth Killed Two.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Jealous because he had been slighted by a woman twice his age, Joseph Borao, of Wilkes-Barre shot and killed Mrs. Regina Baraidi and Pasquale Ascarni, and then killed himself. The woman was sitting at her home talking to Ascarni when the youth entered, pulled his revolver and fired. After kicking the bodies Borao turned the gun on himself.

Building Almost in Ruins.

The Fulton street side of the market today looks like a venerable ruin. Sections of the roof are entirely gone, the windows in the upper story are broken, the iron railing slants dangerously over the sidewalk. The big doors are nailed up, and as one views the red brick pile from the opposite side of the street, the appearance is dreary and miserable in the extreme. In its present condition the market is a real detriment to the business activity of the neighborhood.

The northerly, or Beekman street, side is the only portion of the market that still remains in use, with the exception of a few small fish stalls on South street, near the Beekman street section. Most of the occupants are wholesale fish dealers, and they will probably move out in a short time.

No action as to the disposition of the property has yet been made, but if the suggestion of Controller Prendergast two years ago is adopted it will be sold, when a good opportunity offers to one or more buyers for commercial improvement. Although exempt from taxation, the market figures at a valuation of \$450,000 for the land, on the assessment books. It covers a whole block, fronting over 200 feet on Front and South streets and about one hundred and seventy on both Fulton and Beekman streets.

Hurt by Shifting of Travel.

The opening of the Brooklyn bridge was one of the contributory causes of the decline of Fulton market. Its proximity to Fulton ferry made it for years one of the greatest retail markets in the city, but when the residents of Brooklyn used the bridge to the exclusion of the ferry, trade fell off rapidly. Then, a little later, the ferry itself was abandoned, and that practically cut away the last prop for retail business, and were it not for a few large wholesale fish and meat dealers who supplied the uptown hotels, the market would have been nearly empty years ago.

Fulton market is one of the oldest in New York city. It was the logical outgrowth of the ancient Fly market, which stood from early Dutch times above Pearl street at the intersection of Maiden Lane and Liberty street. As early as 1815 the city corporation decided to move the Fly market northward to the Fulton ferry, and in 1817 an act of the legislature authorized the city to buy the block now occupied by the market. Nothing was done until 1821, when a fire destroyed the collection of cheap wooden shanties on the plot, and steps were then taken to erect the market. A frame building but partly covered was erected, and it was formally opened on January 22, over ninety-two years ago.

The opening was not entirely peaceful, as it resulted in what amounted to a strike of the butchers against the city officials. The market committee advertised the stalls for sale by auction, but stipulated that none could be bought for less than one hundred dollars. The butchers of the old Fly market had a strong organization in those days, and they presented a petition to the common council, stating that \$100 was more than many butchers could pay, and that "the method adopted by the corporation of fixing a yearly rent on the stands and at the same time in selling them by auction is novel, without precedent and prejudicial."

Riot Caused by Butchers.

No attention was paid to this remonstrance, and on December 18,