In 1814 Captain Biskeley, while walting for the Wasp to be made ready for sea, was married to Jane Ann Hoope, of Boston. Her father had been a merchant of New York, and a friend and correspondent of Johnston Biskeley's father while the latter was engaged in business in Wilmington. Soon after his marriage the daring captain sailed away in search of fame and glory. The country was still speculating as to his fate, and his bride was anxiously scanning the reports brought by returning cruisers and privateers, for tidings of the Wasp, when a daughter was born to her gallant commander. She was named Udney Maria, "Probably no child in all America," says Dr. Battie, "was the centre of so much interest and sympathy as she. Nor did this sympathy evaporate in empty did this sympathy evaporate in empty words and fruitless tears. The rep-resentatives of the people of North Carolina. economical to the verge of parsimony, * * resolved that she should be the ward of the

When the Legislature met in the winter of 1816, a resolution was adopted, December 27th, reciting the former resolution to present Captain Biakeley with a "superb sword," and declaring that

"Whereas Captain Blakeley having been lost of rendering to him this tribute of affectionate and honorable regard; but having left a wife and child endeared to the people of this State by his gallant conduct in the service of his country; and it being proper that the sword intended for him should be placed in the hands of his family.

"Be it, therefore, unanimously re-solved, by the Senste and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, that his excellency the Governor be requested to forward to Mrs. Blakeley the sword which was directed by the General Assembly of 1814 to be presented to her husband, together with a copy of the resolutions on the subject; and to express to Mrs. Blakeley the deep interest which this Legislature will always take in her handless and welfare. which this Legislature will always take in her happiness and welfare.
"Resolved, further, that Captain Blakeley's child be educated at the expense of this State; and that Mrs. Blakeley be requested to draw on the Treasurer of this State from time to time for such sums of money as shall be required for the education of said

able resolution ever adopted by a Legislature of North Carolina. The State since that day in obedience to the demands of modern civilization has made all her children her wards so far as their education is concerned; but never before nor since has the Legislature thus adopted a single child, and one, too, who lived in a distant State. What an unusual percould thus touch the hearts of a people ever too conservative in the ex-penditure of public funds and in the recognition of public services. Gov-ernor Miller writing to Mrs. Blake-"With peculiar pleasure I comply with the request of the Legislature of this State, contained in the inclosed resolutions. Permit me, Madam, in tendering you this testimonial of the high regard in which the memory of r much lamented husband is held by his native State, to assure you of the deep interest which the Legislature will always take in your happiness and welfare, and to request, on their behalf, that you will do the State of North Carolina the honor of educating your infant daughter."

Ignorant of Mrs. Blakeley's address, Governor Miller enclosed the letter in one to Senators Nathaniel Macon and Montford Stokes, requesting them to have it forwarded to her. In this

"It is made also my duty to pro-cure, and cause to be delivered to her, a sword voted to Captain Blake-ley by the Legislature of 1815 and further to ask the favor of you, to procure a suitable one. I am not limited as to price, and have to request that you will procure such an one as you may think proper. I should be glad [if] it could be get in time to be sent, together with the letter, by the gentleman representing the district in which she lives, upon

Governor Miller here states that the sword was voted by the Legisla-ture of 1815. In explanation it should be said that the Legislature of 1814 originally voted the sword; the resshould be sent to Mrs. Blakeley. But this was not done, and in the mean-time Udney Maria Blakeley was born. Then the Legislature of 1818 adopted the resolutions which Governor Milthe resolutions which Governor Miller enclosed in his letter to Mrs. Blakeley. The resolutions, therefore, passed not only the three separate readings in the Legislature required by the constitution, but actually passed three separate and distinct Legislatures. This fact shows that the interest of the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina in the interest of the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina in the brilliant career of Johnston Blakeley was not the usual ephemeral nusiasm which the first news of a mant success arouses, and which the lapse of time in the career and reputation of one who had brought great credit and honor to his adopted

and Senator Macon acknowledged the receipt of the Governor's letter. He wrote that Artemus Ward, the repre-sentative from Boston, had consented to take charge of the letter and the sword and see that they were delivered to Mrs. Blakeley. "We have not yet purchased 'the sword," he wrote. 'being desirous of consulting Commodore Decatur on that subject, in order that we may procure one, not only suitable to the rank of Captain Blakeley, but appropriate to the Naval Commission which he held."

The subject appreciate to Assemble

Besides Mrs. Blakeley, Mrs.

ute to her support.

"Mrs. Blakeley was married about three years since to Captain Blakeley (and) has only one caild, a daughter. Mrs. Blakeley is a very interesting, amjable woman. Her husband it is known received no property whatever from inheritance, his father having failed shortly before his death. "Captain Blakeley depended entirely on his profession, and left his widow literally nothing, except the honor of bearing his name, and her claims on the ground of his merits. There was only one yessel captured and sent in by Captain Blakeley for adjudication. She was an English brig, sent into Savannah and condemned. Mrs. Blakeley has/received for her share of prize \$500; the prop-

demned. Mrs. Blakeley has received for her share of prize \$500; the property was claimed as French and probably will be restored. By act of Congress April 20th, 1816, Mrs. Blakeley and daughter were entitled to a share of \$50,000 ordered to be distributed as prize money, and from the navy pension fund she is entitled to \$50 per month for five years. But permit me to ask your attention to a transaction in which I think the hongr of our government highly interested. The gentleman appointed prize agent by the said act declined paying her anything but Philadelphia money, then 18 or 20 per cent. discount. She consulted with her friends who generally advised her to refuse it. She appealed to Mr. Dallas, and stated to him that she was desirous of accepting even Mr. Dallas and stated to him that she was desirous of accepting even treasury notes, in preference to this paper. He returned a polite answer regretting the necessities of the government, but positively declined allowing her any other kind of payment. She was constrained to take it, and dispose of it at the above loss. I have mentioned this to Mr. Gore, who thinks it a most dishonorable stain on the character of our government and the character of our government and ought to be wiped off, and I beg you would if you think proper suggest this to Congress or the gentlemen who feel interested for her, and advise me whether you would recommend a memorial on this subject to be presented by her. Mrs. Blakeley has been in expectation of receiving a communication from the Governor of North Carolina according to the set North Carolina according to the act of that State, but has not."

Upon the receipt of this informa-tion Macon and Stokes wrote at once to Mrs. Blakeley, sending her Governor Miller's letter. They said:
"Permit us to state that being in "Permit us to state that being informed that the child of Captain Blakeley is a daughter, we have declined purchasing the sword, until we could know from you, whether a present more suitable to a female would not be preferred. We have done this, under the persuasion that the Legislature of Captain Blakeley's native State, would be highly gratified with presenting to his child a token of their regard and esteem of the most appropriate and acceptable

Replying to this suggestion Mrs Blakeley, after expressing her grati-tude for "the very generous manner the State of North Carolina has re-solved to benefit the daughter of Captain Blakeley, by providing for her education," said: "You have been so kind as to de-

sire my opinion on the subject of a present more proper than a syord. for a female; allow me to propose a as suitable and useful, may be substi tuted, but to your judgment and taste I leave the choice of the gift which in what ever form, will be invaluable, and highly gratifying to my delings ha a testimonal of the regard and consideration in which the memory of my lamented husband is held by his na-

Mrs. Blakeley enclosed in this letter her reply to the letter of Governor

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, and to express to you my grati-tude for the respect shown to hee memory of my lamented husband by his native State; the distinguished manner in which it has recorded its testimony of his services, and the munificence with which it has requited them by the liberal provis-ion made for the education of his daughter. Your Excellency will be pleased to accept of my thanks, for the interest you have taken in our happiness and welfare. I will avail myself of the liberality of the Legislature of North Carolina, and occas-

"The very liberal and handsome manner in which the Legislature of North Carolina has provided for the child of Captain Blakeley, and their desire I should draw on the treasury Captain Biakeley's death, with the additional instruction that the sword and unexpected generosity and unexpected generosity, that it deprives me of all power to express what I feel on the occasion. I have drawn on the treasury for six hundred dollars, after consulting my friends, who are of opinion, that for the next

The suggestion which Mrs. Blake ley made in response to the request of Senators Macon and Stokes, that a tea set be substituted for a sword, could not, of course, be adopted by the Governor without the consent of the Governor without the consent of the Legislature. When the General Assembly met in November. 1817, Governor Miller laid the correspond-ence before that body and the mat-ter was referred to a special commit-tee. November 29th the committee reported:

Blakeley] is a daughter a service of tea-plate as suggested by Mrs. Blake tea-plate as suggested by Mrs. Districted in place of the sword heretofore voted Captain Blakeley; they, therefore, recommend the adoption of the resolutions accompanying this report. Your committee further report that the sum drawn by Mrs. Blakeley for

vated to my saughter. Udney Maria Blakeley, by the Legislature of North Carolina. Permit me to return through you our united thanks, for this superb gift, conferred on the child of Captain Blakeley, as a testlimony of the affectionate regard and high consideration in which his memory is held, and services appreciated by his native State. I avail myself of this opportunity of again expressing my gratitude for the munificence of the State of North Carolina in providing so liberally for the education and support of my daughter."

The signature to this letter was unfamiliar to the eyes of the people of North Carolina, and carried no reminder of the gallant sailor whose heroic career and mysterious fate had so strongly appealed to their imaginations, and for whose widow shd orphan their hearts had been touched. "Jane Ann Blakeley" had become "Jane Ann Abbott." by her marriage with Dr. Robert Abbott, of Christiansted, the capital of the inland of St. Croix, a West Indian possession of Denmark. Soon afterwards Mrs. Abbott removed with Her husband to St. Croix, and Udney Marta Blakeley was later placed in school at Philadel-

St. Croix, and Udney Maria Blakeley was later placed in school at Philadel-phia, where the State of North Caro-lina until the year 1829 bore her ex-In 1828 the Legislature adopted

In 1823 the Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Governor to ascertain from Udney Maria Blakeley's guardian the amount of money drawn from the treasury that still remained in his hands, the total sum drawn having amounted "to something above eight thousand dollars."

R. S. Smith, of Philadelphia, her guardian, promptly responded to the governor's request enclosing a statement of the receipts and expenditures. "The balance." he wrote, "together "The balance," he wrote, "together with the amount of pension received from the government of the United States has been invested in United States 6 per cent. stock and other securities forming a sum total of about sixteen thousand dollars. Miss Blakeley is still at the best schools in our city, and no expense has or will be spared in giving her such an edu-cation as was designed by the author-ities of the State of North Carolina when they made the liberal provision

for that purpose."
This statement, together with the further fact that he still had in his hands an unexpended balance of \$1,009.98 of the sums drawn from the North Carolina treasury for Miss Blakeley's education, induced the Legislature of 1829 to declare that further appropriations for her use were "inexpedient," and to order them

continued. In 1841 Udney Maria Blakeley married to a member of the Danish nobility, a resident of St. Croix. Dr. Battle says that on the marriage register of St. John's Episcopal church of that island is the following entry: "May 19th, 1841, Baron Joseph von Bretton (M. D.) and Udney Maria Blakeley, both of this jurisdiction, by

From the burial register of the same church he quotes the follow-"March 2d, 1842. The body

Udney Maria von Bretton. Aged Parish C(hurch)yard. Childbirth." "The blank should have been filled with '27." The child did not five and the blood of the famous sea captain became extinct."

There was at one time a miniature

of Udney Maria Blakeley, but Dr. Battle says that it has been lost. He quotes tradtion to the effect that she and hair, very pretty, pleasing and vivacious.'

in the Union that would have falled during all these years to erect a me-morial of some character to a son with as that of Johnston Blakeley. a curious trait in our character as a people that we are so boastful of our history and so negligent in preserving it through suitable and proper memorials. A visitor traveling through the State will look in vain for a statute or monument, stone, bronze or marble tablet, erected entirely by the State commemorating the services of any of her eminent agents or marking the site of great sons, or marking the sites of great historic events. It is surely a striking commentary on the development of civic pride and spirit among our people that in all the two hundred and fifty years of our history the State as a State has found but one son to whom she has been willing the state of the s to pay the tribute of a statue. In the rotunds of the State Capitol are eight niches, designed to hold the busts and statues of eight eminent servants of the State. These were completed nearly three-quarters of a century ago, yet are as empty to-day as on the day the State received the building from the seatherstar! building from the contractor! In spite of this record of inappreciation of our own, we continually complain that the historians of the world are banded together in conspiracy to rob North Carolina of her glory! (The End.)

A TALKING LOVEBIRD. A Marvel, Self-Taught, to Imitate Human Speech, London Mall.

A lovebird no larger than a canary has taught itself to speak as fluent-ly and as distinctly as the best of talking parrots at the village of Am-bleside, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire. The bird is of exquisite plum-age, and belongs to Mr. J. Skidmore of Stanford House, Ambleside, a well known resident in the district. It was

Homespun Philosophy

BY THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Far in the South I know a land divine, The old gardens reveled in these co

you say:

'Fair ladies mask'd are roses in their mask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown, Are angels veiling clouds,

It was the Scribbler who began the talk about roses. "Rose is so old a name that its very origin is uncer-tain." he said with the fine manner of one who feels himself properly prepared. "Some say it is from the Celtic word rhod, which means red. More probably it was first named by the Arabians. The Greeks borrowing from them, called it Rhodon, and the Latins made it over into Rosa, a Rose "Wild roses are found from Lap-And the rose has the land to India. honor to be the first flower culti-vated. The oldest cultivated rose is the Damask. The next oldest is Cen-tifolia and can be traced back three thousand years. More than twentythree centuries ago Herodatus praised it for its beauty and fragrance, and Nebuchadnezzar planted it, for the pleasing of his mountain-bred queen in the famous Hanging Gar-

"Cleopatra and Nero gave rose feasts where extravagance reached its limit. One of the feasts cost \$100,000 for the roses alone. The guests were literally in danger of being smothered in roses. "Charlemagne held the rose sacred.

and a bush that he planted eleven hundred years ago is said to live still at Hildesheim, Germany, bearing deep red flowers." "All who believe that may standinterrupted the Optimist but

Scribbler went gravely on:
"Queen Bess loved roses as well
as sliken gowns, and she had new
varieties sought for in all kingdoms. It was during her reign that the musk rose and moss rose were carried to England. "The flower-worshiping Josephine

had extensive rose gardens at Mai-maison. The Father of His Country had a weakness for roses. Indeed he was not so busy planting freedom but he left himself time for experimenting a little with rose seeds. From the seeds of the musk rose he raised a climbing variety with white flow-ers, which he named Mary Washington, for his mother.

"The tea or ever-blooming rose of China, was carried into England as late as 1789. The roses of to-day are of complex lineage. Old and new varieties have been crossed and recrossed. I am told that Rosarians divide our cultivated roses into as many as thirty distinct groups. The most important to the practical rose grower are: Moss, Rugosa, Hybird Teas, Persian, June roses, Polyanthus and Teas. The Teas are again sub-divided into China and Bourbons. The Persians, Prarie, Noisette, Ramblers, herokee, Banksia are classes that are somewhat confused

"The beautiful rose myths are as entrancing as the roses themselves. Pa-gan, Christian, Parsee, Arabian and East Indian lore give us a thousand legends of the rose. The poets from Homer down have sung it. It was sacred to the gods and dedicated to saints." When he had finished, Mother Hubbard, regarding him with frank amusement, offered him a cup

of steaming tea.
"Would it help us along," began the Gardener modestly, "if we could get an idea of what the different classes are like? Of course there are countless varieties in each class. No one has ever given the world a fairer flower than the moss rose. It is a sport from Centifolia, the second oldest rose, and was taken from Hol-England to Queen Eliza-596. Botanists have a lot beth in 1596. to say about the 'abnormally developed glands and bristles of the caly petioles and peduncles, which are hispid and viscid.' Florists sum it hispid and viscid.' all up in the word 'mossy.' Poets call it divine. The full blown flower shows the wide fat face of Centifolia, for blood will tell. This is not now regarded as a perfect type of rose beauty. But no new favorite can beauty. But no new favorite can take the place of a moss rose bud. They are unequaled for cutting. The moss rose is ironclad. Cold never moss rose is ironclad. Cold never harms it. It grows up tall and strong. It takes them three years to settle down to good work. After that apparations that generations may gather in the harvest. They bloom only in the spring with perhaps a later flower once in awhile. Never prune moss roses. Cut out decayed wood only. They are white, pink and red and in each color are several named sorts. This rose requires plenty of light, air and rich soil. They bloom for six

"Hybird Perpetuals, I think, come But the name is a mis next. They are spring bloomers. No other family can show roses of such spien-did size or colors so magnificent. There is, however, no yellow sort among them. This class, like sort among them. This class, like the moss, blooms on the old wood siven to Mr. Skidmore about 6 months ago by his son-in-law, who had had it for 18 months without its showing any powers of conversation. During the last few months of its life in Worcestershire, however, it has acquired a remarkable aptitude for repeating all that is said to it though it has received no special training.

To a correspondent who "interview."

To a correspondent who "interview."

the moss, blooms on the old wood and has the Dumask fragrance and vigorous growth. No other rose gives us such clear, deep, entrancing reds. Gen. Jacqueminot, Dinsmore, Camille de Rohan are the best reds of the type. Dinsmore is really almost a perpetual bloomer. Peter Henderson introduced it in 1887. It is grand, but cannot be cut as the stems are

mon June reses, but sentiment must give way to truth. We have better roses now. These June roses sprout generously all about the main root and the quaint old ladies used to exchange plants of silk, velvet, Scotch Burgundy, French, Damask, Cinna mon, Blush, Hundred-leaf, Cluste mon. Blush, Hundred-leaf, Cluster and a few others. Mad. Plantier is almost the only one that has held its own with finer rivals. These common roses are fragrant and hardy and we find them still hanging in pathetic groups about old homesteads.

"In the hybird Teas we have the triumph of rose growing. They are perfect. They bloom all summer, they are of low but sturdy growth and they are hardy with us. Their flowers are large, except yellow, they have all the rose colors. Their foliage is always extremely handsome and they have long, rubber-like stems. These roses are full, delicate, velvety and deliciously fragrant. Upon these we must depend, largely, for the rose beds. In this class we have the ex-quisite La Frances, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria which is a glorious white rose that some times measures four inches across! The Meteor is a fine red. Any catalogue will give a long list, and all are good, though a care-ful selection is quite necessary for

a small garden.
"Tea roses always appeal to the flower lover. It is true that they are weak, slender growers. The foliage is always handsome and the stems smooth and long. Under the head of Teas we have the Bengals, Chinas and Roseshaws. Teas are rich in soft and Bourbons. Teas are rich in soft, delicate colors and abound in yellows and nameless and indescribable shades and tints. The buds are long and pointed and are unrivaled for personal adornment. They grow and bloom immediately after planting. and they are the aristocrats of the tribe. To them belong the unexcelltribe. To them belong the unexcell-ed Mermets, Hermosas, Malmaisons and the tulip roses, of these we shall require a generous number for Pan-dora's American garden. "I am attaid that I do not appre-

clate the polyantha roses. The clusters are large and the faded roses The Praries are climbers and we

do not require them in the South. Baltimore Belle is the best, but these are better where more tender sorts do not live. Where we can cover plazas with Marcheal Nell and Mrs. Bary we do not need Prarie roses that bloom only in the spring. Our grandmothers prized the Seven Sisters and Multiflora, but we have better

"The Ramblers belong amony the Polyanthas. These, also, are for a colder climate. They are too heavy here.

"Our wild roses, headed by the sweet briar, are not to be despised. and among trees and in waste places "That's all very well," said Mother

Hubbard smiling genially over the rim of tea cups, "but for a rose garden one needs a list of good reliable names and an idea of rose culture. We are in danger of wanting too many plants, and of running after novelties. People talk about bedding roses and they go right on and tall bedding geraniums and col-But a rose bed is not intended as an ornament to the lawn It is a place for roses to grow and bloom. It ought to be square and honest with no flourish of curves in its outline. It must not be carpeted It ought to be with any lower plant. The bushes should be set three feet apart and in rows that admit of vigorous hoeing. This bed ought to get the morning sun. The soil should be a deep rich red clay. I have noticed that roses have only a few roots, and these loos-I like to go out en in soft loam. lookit 6, searching for roses and I like to find the bed, rather than have it thrust upon me. So I should choose an out of the way place if I were you and I'd have it spaded and enriched with soil from the stable.

'I'd select my plants and order them now. It is by no means too them now. It is by no means too late. When the fresh green plants water and come set the bunches in water and decide where you want each variety. Then set out carefully and turn a fruit jar over each plant. I should want the Hybirds two years old and the

Teas only one year plants. One must consider the pocketbook, even in buying roses." "Yes," agreed the Motherly Wo-man, "but this necessity must not force us into buying the cheap unnamed collections. We must know what we are getting, and rose lovers like to call their pets by name." "But arn't some of the names rather, eh, rather ridiculous?" grinned the Optimist, fingering a gally colored catalogue, eargerly. "For instance catalogue, eargerly. "For instance here is the 'Climbing Bridesmaid.' Fancy a dignified rose with a name like that? The 'Running Bride' no better. The 'Dwarf Maid Honor, 'Climbing Paul Neyron,' the 'Glant Princess Beatrice' and a few others are rather funny when you

"But we needn't think of it, you know," smiled Pandora. "What we want to know is the rose itself and how to grow it, for wasn't it George

"It never rains roses; when we want To have more roses we must plant more

"And how is it that unprofessional

growers root rose cuttings from bo-quets and the gardens of friends? I should like to do that. Just think of should like to do that. Just think of a tiny switch growing into a flowery bush because I planted it!"

"Well." said Mother Hubbard, when she saw that the Gardener had drifted over to the bay window to examine the Plain Little Woman's painted roses, "my way is very simple, but several rows of sturdy plants testify to the effectiveness of it. I select cuttings from six to eight inches long of fully ripened wood. These I cut off just below a leaf bud. September is a good time, but I don't wait for it. I put two or three cuttings in a little hole, trying always to cover two or three buds. Turn a fruit jar over them and let them alone. They nearly always root. Set them where you markable aptitude for repeating all that is said to it though it has received no special training.

To a correspondent who "interviewed" it recently the Bird suddenly remarked. "Kiss me quick." giving an apticipatory smack. It politely remarked. "Kiss me quick." giving an apticipatory smack. It politely remarked. "How do you do?" and flatteringly added. You're a little beauty, stems, heavy, intense in coloring, aren't you?" all in a soft tone that was quite distinct from the raucous growing these in hedres, and it would necents of the giverage parrot. It melodicusty whistled a couple of bars at the national anthem, and proceeded to give some very realistic imitations of the calls of thrushes, spartows and linnets.

"Hanschen," as the bird is named to give some very realistic imitations of the calls of thrushes, spartows and linnets.

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"Hanschen," as the bird is named to give some very realistic imitations of the calls of thrushes, spartows and linnets.

"Hanschen," as the bird is named to give heater recently. But one the mail of the give heater recently. But one the mail of the fall give heater recently. But one the mail of the mail of the fall give heater recently. But one the mail of the mail of the fall give heater recently. But one the mail of the mail of the fall give heater recently. But one the mail of the mail of the fall give heater recently as the will be a little plant ready to grow and firm the earth will be a little plant ready to grow and firm the earth will be a little plant ready to grow and firm the earth will be a little plant ready to grow and firm the earth will be a little plant ready to grow and firm the earth will be a little plant care more for these.

"It's a good plan to keep all weak limbs cut out, and I think somebody who ought to know says that the vitality used up in ripening one seed pod is the same that is required for the perfecting of a dozen roses. So cilp off the fading roses, every day."

"It is nice to save these," the Motherly Woman suggested, "for rose jars and pillows, a sort of harvest of sweetness. Think of a pink rose puff for a dresser drawer, a pillow for the sleepy hollow sofa and jars scattered about the house!"

"I'm thinking," smilled Pandora,

SIGHTS FROM SINGER TOWER

"All aboard! First stop forty-second floor!" was the signal for the formal opening of the new Singer Building

The first elevator loads of visitors, officers of the Singer Company, architects, builders and a few reporters—not more than half a hundred—were taken direct to the forty-second floor, which is the one entirely surrounded by a broad balcony, and the fourteenth floor of the built and on each tower floor there are surrounded by a broad balcony, and ond floor, which is the one entirely surrounded by a broad balcony, and at that level a majority stayed their upward progress. If your enthusiasm or sense of duty carried you further aloft you made the ascent of five more stories first by steep iron stairway and finally by ladder, until the top of the surmounting birdcage was reached. Then you looked out upon floor, came upon a large refrigerate reached. Then you looked out upon New York, New Jersey and Connecticage gleefully watched his hat as it salled and salled and upshot and inshot and skidded on the April breeze until it gently settled on the roof of the Equitable Building. There a little figure, guessed to be an office boy's, picked it up with actions which seemed to express his conviction that taings were coming his

At that elevation, about 600 feet above the street level, familiar sight-take on a most unfamiliar appearance. People on the sidewalks do not appear to be walking, but move along with unjerky regularity suggesting that they are passengers on a mov-ing platform. You look north for the line of Broadway and are certain to pick out Hudson street as the north ound leg of the Great White For some reason this delusion is very strong, and one scarcely credits an experienced guide until Grace church spire is pointed out at the Broadway end.

The height is so great that the visitor is looking down at quite a sharp angle on the tops of the flagpoles on the twin towers of the Park Row Building. The spire of Trinity is seen emerging from a canon formed by the Trinkty and Empire buildings. There are many surprises in looking down on the roofs of skyscrapers. One is that the roofs of new tall buildings are nearly all brick, just like a brick wall laid flat. These all populace at the lunch hour. several of them games of baseball were being played and on one a group of office boys were deep in a game of craps. Elderly clerks were eating craps. home made luncheons on some of the roofs, and office zirls too nibbled lunheon and literature. Odd little bits of unsuspected life.

In that great hip of Manhattan where population density is greater than anywhere else in the world, that bulge of the island between the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges, the only notable buildings, the only ones to stand out from the clufter and jumble of dingy tenement roofs, were public school houses.

To the south the great work of filling which is doubling the acreage of Governor's Island looked like a boy's ambitious efforts in the mud pie coming hand in natural pose, but she is so big a girl it is impossible to get gestion of anything small. She seems

But the ships in the lower bay were

floor, came upon a large refrigera on the forty-first floor. Now a cut through windows like those in a frigerator is a friendly rather than a ship's cabin. It was better to leave cold proposition if it is locked at in those windows closed. One young the right way, and invites closer acpaper person opened a window and put his hatted head out, the better range. Fine! Cupboards, pantries, to rubber, and the others in the case right way the could wish. The answer range right way the could wish. The answer

These happy little conveniences are not all for the company. Tenants have many which are attractive. Every office is supplied by tap with cold water, hot water and fee Near these sources of supply curious visitor noticed in every a little brass plug suggesting some purpose, but not revealing it. It bepurpose, but not revealing it. It be-longs to the vacuum cleaning system installed in the building to do away with all sweeping and dusting. But what caught the visitors was an at-tachment which could be hooked up to that vacuum cleaning plug where-by was operated a brush with exhaust air fixings for cleaning a tenant's clothes and hat. Press a button and get your clothes and hat cleaned.

In all the Singer Building there is not used as building material much as a cubic inch of wood. much as a cubic inch of wood. The doors look and actually feel like well dressed mahogany. They are hollow pressed steel on which a finishing surface is baked, colored, grained and baked again, then rubbed until the deception to the senses of sight and touch is quite remarkable. All dividing partitions, all trim, even the window frames are of steel. The frames, are of steel. floors throughout are cement covered with what is called 'crown a preparation laid on in liquid form but has the feel to the feet of lin oleum. The building is supplied with sixteen high speed elevators.

When they get around to it the owners will light up the tower in a way which is expected to delight the people of New Haven, if not Springfield. From the roof of the main building a number of powerful searchights will be directed against the tower, which will itself help out the lightning effort by turning on its own battery of powerful electric lamps, outlining its favorite curves.

The automobile battery which the French army in Morocco constructed by mounting three machine guns on touring-var chassis has been found very effective in fighting the tribes-men, whose fleet-footed horses gave them a tremendous advantage over the European cavalry. One battle was won by the military motorists with practically no other assistance.

5.5.5. **OLDEST AND BEST BLOOD PURIFIER**

We have never claimed that S. S. S. was a medicine to work wonders, nor one that would cure every physical ailment or disorder. More than forty years ago it was placed on the market and recommended as a blood purifier, and today, after a long and successful career, and when its use has become almost universal, only the same honest claim is made for it—that it is a cure for those diseases and disorders arising from an impure or polluted blood. Time makes no mistakes, and the very best recommendation of S. S. S. is the fact that it has stood a long test and is now more generally used, and has the confidence of a greater number of people than any other blood medicine.

The blood is the most vital force of life; every organ, nerve, muscle, tissue and sinew of the body is dependent on it for nourishment and strength, and as it circulates through the system, pure and rich, it furnishes to these different members the healthful properties needed to

preserve them and enable them to perform their various duties. So long as the blood remains free from infection we are apt to escape disease, but any impurity, humor or poison acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health. Pustular eruptions, pimples,

rashes, and the various skin affections, show that the blood is in a feverish condition as a result of some humor, or the presence of an irritating, flery acid. Rheumatism comes from an excess of uric acid in the circulation, while Catarrh. Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and Contagious Blood Poison, are all

Having used S. S. S. extensively I can testify to its merits as a blood purifier and tonic. It enriches, purifies and cleanses the blood of all impur-ities, and at the same time is a wonderful invigorator, tenie and system builder. It is also a fine remedy for Rheumatism. It is master of this very pain-ful disease, and as a tonic to give appetite, strength to the nerves and build up the system it has no squal. It is a very fine medi indeed, and I have every or dence in it. MRS. P. L. BAILEY.

702 Linden St., Clearfield, Pa.

deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the cause remains, Bad blood may come from various causes, such as a sluggish condition of the system, imperfect bowel and kidney action. indigestion, etc., or the trouble may be inherited; but whatever the cause the blood must be purified before the body can be healthy.

S. S. S. is a natural blood purifier and tonic. It is made entirely of the harmless juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks of recognized curative ability, and being free from all harmful minerals is an absolutely safe medicine for young or old. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and removes any and every trace of impurity, humor or poison. It freshens and enriches the blood and cures promptly and permanently Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other blood disorders. S.S.S. is the most reliable and at the same time a most pleasant ac cine for those whose blood has become weak and who are suffering with

Anaemia, Malaria or some other debilitating sickness. A blood purifier is especially needed in the Spring to cleanse to circulation of the impurities which have accumulated during shut-in life of Winter, and S. S. S. is the most reliable and certain good results. Book on the blood and medical advice tree. S.S.S. is sale at all drug stores. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA