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## DAVIS' LICENSE REVOKED.

### ALLEGATIONS OF PETITIONERS ALL SUSTAINED.

#### House Cannot Be Re-Licensed for One Year—The Opinion in Full.

Last Monday morning Judge Starr filed his opinion in the famous Davis License case, in which he finds that the petitioners have sustained all allegations, and orders the license revoked, and puts the costs on the defendant. We publish the opinion in full, as follows:

#### GLOUCESTER CO. COMMON PLEAS

In the matter of the application to revoke licenses issued to Wm. F. Davis.  
CHARLES E. SHEPPARD, Esq., J. BOYD AVIS, Esq., Attorneys for Petitioners.  
FRANCIS B. DAVIS, Esq., A. H. SWACKHAMER, Esq., Attorneys for Respondents.  
Opinion.

STARR, Judge.  
The petitions in this matter were filed by Charles F. Repp and Albert T. Repp, under the provisions of Chap. 114 of the Laws of 1906, known as the Bishop's Bill.

The acts complained of, which are alleged in the petitions to have worked a forfeiture of such licenses, are as follows:

1. That the license holder sold and gave intoxicating liquors to certain persons specifically named, being minors, under the age of twenty-one years, at times there in designated.
2. That he sold and gave intoxicating liquors to other persons, being minors under the age of twenty-one years, whose names are unknown upon dates therein specified and at divers other times since the issuing of the licenses.
3. That he sold and furnished intoxicating liquors to certain named persons, known in the neighborhood to be of confirmed intemperate habits, on days specifically mentioned and on divers other days since the licenses were granted.
4. That on specified dates and divers other times within the same period, he sold and furnished intoxicating liquors to certain named persons and others unknown, who were visibly under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
5. That on dates stated, both specifically and generally, he harbored certain named individuals, who are alleged to be drunkards and disorderly persons in his said hotel.
6. That he permitted certain named persons and others, being minors under the age of twenty-one, to lounge in and frequent the licensed place on specific days and other divers times, since the license was granted.
7. That the licensee kept a disorderly house in which he permitted illegal practices of various kinds to be habitually carried on, to the common nuisance of the neighborhood.

First: The allegations with reference to the sales to minors will be primarily considered.

A number of the boys, whose names are mentioned in the petitions, were called as witnesses, and testified to the purchase, over the bar, on different occasions of intoxicating liquors, from the bartenders of the respondent. These bartenders admit making many of the sales in question. No serious denial is advanced, by the respondent, as to the fact that some of the sales at least, as charged in the petitions, were made. It is found as a fact that all of the boys to whom such sales were made, were at those times under twenty-one years of age.

These being the undisputed facts, respondent attempts to escape culpability by swearing, and in this he corroborated by the bartenders, that specific instructions were given, to the latter, not to sell minors and that such sales so proven, occurred in the absence of the proprietor, without his knowledge, permission or consent, and in violation of his express orders. It also appears by the testimony that with one or two exceptions, the respondent was not personally present when any of the sales to minors were made, and that the sales were without any express authority or permission on his part.

This feature of the case will be disposed of upon the theory that such sales were not in the personal presence of the proprietor, and occurred in direct violation of his express instructions, although it was argued, by counsel for the petitioner with much force, that in view of the respondent's testimony that he was continually in and about the establishment. It was almost impossible to believe that these occurrences could have happened, so repeatedly, without some knowledge on his part, which indicated that the conduct of the agents was the result of his permissive sanction.

Upon the question of the defendant's liability in such case we find the established principle to be, that in a proceeding of this character, the proprietor of a hotel is responsible for each and every violation by his agents, of the law prohibiting sales of intoxicants to minors, no matter if the sales occurred in his absence, without his knowledge or consent, and in direct violation of his instructions.

There are authorities which hold to the contrary of this rule, but they refer invariably to prosecutions started with the purpose of holding the principal responsible criminally for the act of his agents. It would seem that the doctrine of "respondent superior" must, of necessity, be applied to a situation of this character. In no other way can strict obedience, on the part of a license holder, with respect to the laws regulating excise matters and management of a licensed place, be enforced.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of State vs. Kittelle, 110 N. C. 550, 15 L. E. A. 624, accurately states the line of reasoning.

Continued on Seventh page.

## INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICES.

[Communicated.]

The following clipping from the Swedesboro "News" of January 22, 1908:

"The Mayor waives his right of appointment, and Dr. J. G. Halsey and Dr. V. E. DeGroot were appointed members of the Board of Health for three years," raises the question, can a Mayor of a city or a borough hold two or more offices at the same time? Lord Bacon quoted in State vs. Thompson, lays down the following rule as to the incompatibility of offices: "When the nature of the offices are of such a nature that one person cannot discharge the duties of both at the same time." Second, "When one office is under the control of the other, as all officers are under the control of the one who makes the appointment."

It will be noticed that the Mayor waived his prerogative in order that he may be appointed a member of the Board of Health for three years by the Council. This was no doubt cooked and dried before the Mayor waived his prerogative. Section 3 of the Borough act, plainly says: "The Mayor shall nominate, and with the advise and consent of the Council, appoint the appointive officers." The act is mandatory, he shall nominate, etc. There is no power vested in the Council to appoint or elect an officer, without the co-operation of the Mayor. "All officers appointed shall hold their office for one year only." Sec. 3. So, you see, the Mayor and the Council has appointed himself, and Dr. Halsey for the term of three years, and by so doing has sought to deprive his successor of his prerogative, and get the emoluments of the Board of Health. If the Mayor can waive his prerogative at will to get himself appointed to another office, why may he not get himself appointed to the office of Marshal, Clerk and all other appointive offices, in order to get the emoluments of the offices? "The Mayor and Council of a borough cannot appoint an officer for a term longer than that fixed by law." O'Rork vs. Newark, and cases cited. The Supreme Court has decided that when one office is subject to or under the control of another, they are incompatible, and one person cannot hold both.

Where a person was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, and later appointed Attorney General, the former office was declared vacant. The Prosecutors of the Pleas are subject to and under the control of the Attorney General. The former office was declared vacant, Thompson vs. The State. Again, where a Master in Chancery was appointed Chancellor, his office as Master became vacant, and he could no longer act as Master, for the reason that the Chancellor has control over the Masters. Again, where a man was elected a member of the Legislature, and later appointed a United States Senator, his seat in the Legislature was held vacant, State vs. Parkhurst, and cases cited. Therefore, the conclusion is if the Mayor has been appointed by the Council, and accepted the office of member of the Board of Health, the Mayor's office is vacant, and his acts are ultra viros, and void.

JOHN FORD.  
Swedesboro, N. J., 2-8-'09.

## Uncle Dicky on the Davis Decision.

The old man came into the store Tuesday night, all aglow with animation, puffing vigorously on his ancient nicotine pipe, moisture both in his eyes and trickling out of the corners of his mouth, and as for smiles, his were the most profuse for many a day. In fact, his manner reminded the boys of the time he came in to tell them of Fill's Famous Perillicle Meatin'.

"Well, by Dad!" he ejaculated, catching his breath.

"What now, Uncle Dicky?" inquired Chod.

"Did ye hear th' news?"

"What news, are you a grand'ad agin' put in Uncle Sam."

"No, sumpin' more excitin' than that—Jedge Mars hez kicked awf his perillicle baby duds an' stan's up straight ez a cob an' gives his decision agin th' likker place w'at broke th' law!"

"Well, what of it—didn't the citizens of that town make out a good case? How could he help giving them the decision," replied Chod, soberly.

"Now that haint th' p'int w'uz a-drivin' at; 'taint th' justice uv a case that allus goes but mighty often th' perillicle pull nd th' kind uv a lawyer a feller hez that giv's th' decision."

"By wuz on'y Sundry, one uv our perillicle fellers sed that Jedge Mars c'udn't go agin th' hotel an' kill hisself in polotics an' now he ups an' gives a square decision, like a free man, an' ez fer me, I'm mighty proud that ole Jersey justice haint entirely dead in this county."

The supervising principal delivered himself thus:

"Uncle Dicky, you want to call to mind that there has a great change come over public sentiment in this country, in the past ten years, concerning the liquor traffic. The people are now coming to look upon the business as a waste and nuisance. They are not only inclined to make liquor sellers abide by the law, like other folks, but are also moving to do away with the traffic altogether. Judgments of the courts understand this attitude of public sentiment and are ready to apply the law to cases that

## DEMOCRAT INSTALLS NEW MACHINE.

### MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPE SETTING APPLIANCE KNOWN

Two weeks ago we made brief mention of the fact that a Mergenthaler Linotype had been installed in the Democrat office and promised that in a future issue we would give a more extended explanation of the machine.

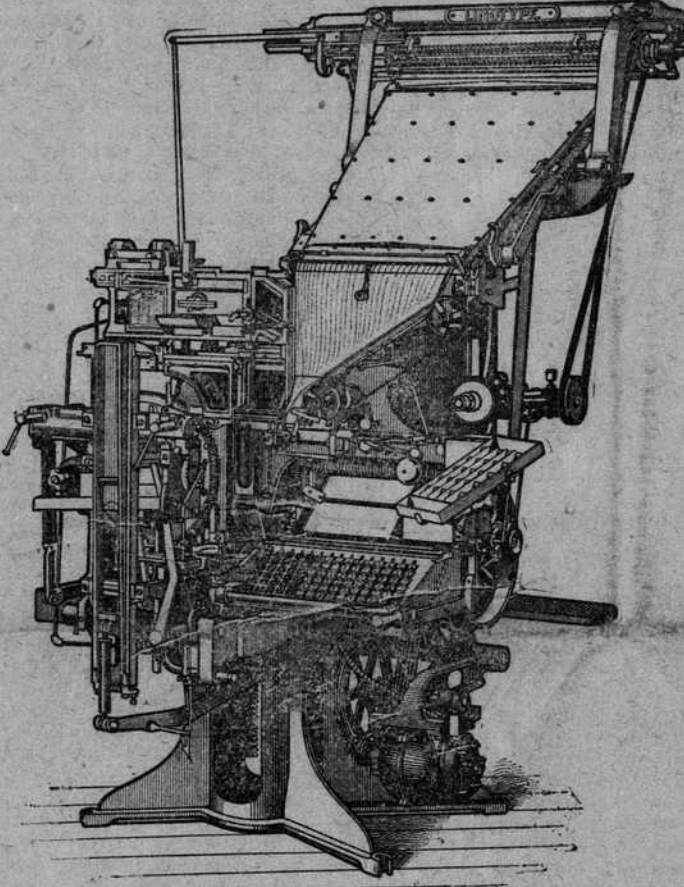
The machine is termed a type-setting machine, but in reality it is not, it casts words into lines of solid metal at the pleasure of the operator of the keyboard, which very much resembles the keyboard of an ordinary typewriter.

The capacity of the linotype machine is such that it will more than do the newspaper work of the Democrat as well as all the "plain matter" job work that would ordinarily come to this office. The great advantage to be derived in this office will be in being able to put copy into type with

face of the type is continually new, being recast every time that it is used. There is no danger of "pi-ing" or spilling type, as is the case in hand composition, nor is it necessary to go through the costly process of distributing the type after its mission has been fulfilled. With the machine, it is simply a case of throwing it back into the melting pot, thereby making it ready for use again.

To describe this machine to the general public is practically out of the question. It is only necessary to say that, outside of the operation of the keyboard, most of the work is done automatically, the power required being very small indeed, and easily supplied by a quarter-horse electric motor, while gas is employed to keep the metal in a liquid state.

The operator touches the keyboard, the various keys respond to his wish and as each key is pressed a matrix responds out of the magazine above the operator's head, running down in uniform fashion until a line is formed. By pressing a small lever, the operator releases the matrices and they are carried automatically into a "jaw," where they are pressed into molten metal and cast into a solid line. While this work is going on by



dispatch during the busy periods of the week—say for the three days preceding the day of publication; this will tax the machine on these three days, especially on the last two days, and it will be as necessary as heretofore for both correspondents and advertisers to get their copy to this office early.

The linotype—which is Model No. 5, the very latest out—was installed January 1st. It is a piece of work which is bound to interest any one, whether he be of a mechanical turn or not. It is in good working order and we would be glad to show our friends just what a wonderful piece of mechanism it is and what wonderful work it does. A general invitation is extended to the public to visit the office at any time for this purpose, preferably during the first of my week.

There is a ton and a half of iron in this machine, and about 7,000 parts. The Democrat which led this section of the State in introducing various up-to-date weekly newspaper innovations, chief of which may be mentioned the cut eight-page form of makeup, is also the first to introduce this wonderful machine into Gloucester county.

It is guaranteed by the company that the machine will set 5,000 ems an hour. A real good operator can set six or seven thousand ems in that time. The man who can set one thousand ems of type by hand in one hour is considered a good workman. So it may be seen that one man on a linotype machine can do as much work as at least five men at the case. There are other advantages. The

automatic process, the operator is forming the letters of a new line.

One of the most wonderful features is the process whereby a long arm sweeps down with the precision of a human arm and gathers up the matrices, or letters, after they have gone through the impression process. This carries the matrices back to the top of the magazine and by a niche arrangement somewhat in imitation of a Yale lock, each matrix is deposited into its proper channel.

It is possible to equip one of these machines so that it will set many hundreds of different faced type. The ordinary needs of any office, however, do not require a single machine to be supplied with more than three or four. The Democrat's new machine is equipped at present with three sizes and six faces.

The linotype was invented by the German clock-maker, named "Mergenthaler." The first Mergenthaler machine invented had matrices made of long strips of brass, about two feet in length, which were hung on wires.

There are in the neighborhood of 300 patents covering the linotypes and improvements.

The New York Tribune was the first newspaper to install linotypes. They purchased four in July, 1836, and gradually added to their equipment until there were 53 in their composing room.

There are, approximately, 13,000 American built linotypes in use throughout the world, including the Government printing offices at Washington, D. C.

## Gordon-Knapp.

A pretty wedding took place at New Sharon chapel on the third inst., when Mr. Frank Gordon, Jr., and Miss Frances Knapp, of Phila., were made one flesh, Rev. O. S. Duffield, of Wagonah, officiating. The little house of worship had been beautifully decorated for the festive occasion. The bride was attended by her cousins, Misses May Stuebing and Lillian Kessler. The groom was attended by his cousin, DuBois Willis, and William Frederick, a friend of the groom. Usher, Fred. P. Fredericks. The flower girls were Miss Alma Sawyer and Miss Emma Irwin. The wedding march was played by Miss Mabel Myers. The bride wore white silk with white satin ribbon, besides veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white carnations. A reception was held at the home of the grandparents after the wedding. The bridal party left for Spring City, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will reside at New Sharon.

—Prof. Bevier, State inspector of high schools, inspected Woodbury schools last Tuesday.

## MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

All the members except Mr. Pierson were present at the stated meeting of Council on Tuesday evening last.

After the minutes had been read and approved, Mr. Pierce, of the Finance committee, reported that as the will of the late David Ogden stipulated that no fees be taken from the income for care of same, the commission charged by Mr. Cattell could not be honorably taken from the rental. He recommended that Mr. Cattell's check be returned to the Finance committee, to confer with Mr. Cattell to collect the full amount, and pay the fees from another account. Carried.

The Treasurer reported that a New York brokerage firm said they would pay a higher price for the extra school bonds if private bids were accepted, because they could then sell them to better advantage. The treasurer was authorized to receive private bids for the \$20,000 school bonds, and submit them to Council.

Mr. Pierce reported a proposition to sell the Allen property for \$1,200; pay \$200 and give a mortgage for \$1,000 and spend \$500 in repairing. (The city paid \$1,100 for the property.) The Finance committee was authorized to dispose of the property on the above terms.

The Railroad ordinance, providing for the relaying of the third track, was taken up on second reading. After being amended, the ordinance was finally passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Shivers presented the report of the Water committee of 1907, as to the investigation of water outlets. The report showed a very few properties that did not harmonize with the city books. These had been made to harmonize. The report was received and ordered filed.

## BILLS PAID.

Public Service, electricity	\$ 9.23
J. Rachor, Sr., relief	4.50
Chas. Cristison	2.40
S. A. Stewart, relief	6.68
W. A. Fisher, relief	9.11
S. B. Munyan, oats, corn, bran	13.87
Dr. T. B. & O. B. Rogers, fer.	10.00
J. Carpenter, Adver.	13.35
J. Frank Wilson, Adver.	17.70
W. J. R. R., freight	70.13
A. Starr, express	.50
B. A. Cook, overcharge	.50
C. Christie & Co.	2.40
Standard Oil Co., oil	4.05
Thos. L. Wentz, wood	135.00
C. R. Peddle, architect	71.18

Mr. Matlock reported that the Fire Department needed six coats and twelve pairs of boots, and these were ordered purchased.

Dr. Curry reported two breaks in the water main between the station and distributing reservoir. He said the main was originally not of the best, that it has been used 20 years, that breaks show the pipe very thin; the pumping duty is greatly increased by reason of not being able to run the pump to full capacity. He thought the matter of a new main should be taken up.

The committee was encouraged to go ahead and ascertain cost of a proper main.

The Water Superintendent's report showed collections for January of \$3,294.97, 17,856.60 gallons of water pumped, 5,600 pounds of coal used. Final payment of \$1,417 was ordered made to C. M. Garrett for the municipal building, when release of liens is filed and accepted by the committee.

A Star ventilator was authorized placed in Council chamber at a cost of \$23.

The bond of Wm. T. Cozens, in the sum of \$200, with seventeen sureties, representing \$500,000 or more, was received and approved.

Mr. Cozens, Overseer of Poor, reported he had calls from poor people for a physician, and asked for information as to what to do. On motion of Mr. Burkett, the Finance committee was directed to ascertain what can be done in the matter of having a city physician. Dr. Curry said he wanted to do the right thing by the people in want, but how about a city grocer, butcher, shoemaker, etc.? He outlined the ethics of the medical profession, and concluded that worthy poor never suffered for lack of such attendance. Dead beats, professional and otherwise had such troubles, but worthy poor seldom or never.

The Mayor's report of lights out for January was received and filed. Residents of Carpenter street protested against the character of concrete work done for them, and the general condition of the street. Mr. Cattell's communication was read, received and filed.

Joseph B. Best's declination of the position of Assistant Fire Engineer for the 2nd district was read; and accepted, and John S. Jessup, Jr. was elected.

A bill of \$10.80 for substitute library was ordered paid when in proper form, but that hereafter when substitutes are needed Council be adjusted as to employment.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

—An entertainment by the children will be given in the Central Baptist Church Friday evening, February 19. The program will consist principally of musical selections, among which will be several illustrated songs. The principal number on the program will be "Tom Thumb's Wedding," which alone will be worth the price of admission—19 cents.

## TEACHERS FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

### Urge Passage of Bill Giving Them Protection Equal to That of Policemen.

Spirited debate ensued at the hearing before the House Committee on Education Monday afternoon when arguments were presented by the opponents and supporters of the tenure of office bill, drawn by Dr. William A. Wentzel, of Trenton, and Prof. Ebenezer Mackey, which provides that school teachers, principals, superintendents and supervisors, after serving a three years' probationary period, may not be dismissed without a hearing and upon just cause, nor may their salaries be reduced, the bill being practically the same as introduced last year.

The hearing was attended by prominent educators from all parts of the State, and a large delegation of Trenton school teachers were in attendance. The addresses of Samuel H. Bullock, of the Board of Education, who was the first speaker in support of the bill, and Professor Ebenezer Mackey, supervising principal of the Trenton schools.

Assemblyman Rathburn, of Passaic, introduced the speakers. In beginning his address, Commissioner Bullock stated that the bill embodied the rule adopted by the Trenton Board of Education, which requires that no teacher may be dismissed without having been given an opportunity of being heard. He said that the average efficient school teacher is often harassed by unfounded thoughts of dismissal, and that this needless worry hampered her in her school work, while it often occurred that glaringly inefficient teachers were not disturbed by thoughts of dismissal because they felt secure in merely "pleasing the social and political leaders of the community."

Mr. Bullock stated that it would be almost impossible to obtain representative men to serve as members of the Trenton Board of Education if it were the custom here to drop teachers for social and political reasons. He argued that the bill should be enacted into law because it caused meritorious teachers to cease worrying about their positions. He said that the Trenton Board's rule, giving teachers a right to a hearing before dismissal, has never been taken advantage of, and that he remembered only two cases of suspension during recent years.

Wants Teachers to Have Same Rights as Police.

Professor A. F. Chadwick, of Paterson, speaking in favor of the bill, said that New Jersey would never rid itself of inefficient teachers unless better educational conditions and larger salaries would attract teachers of ability. He argued that the passage of the bill would in a great measure better conditions in the educational field, because it would give school teachers a standing in law equal to the legal protection given to civil service employees, firemen and policemen in their position.

"Of all professions and employments, the teacher alone is kept in a state of nervous trepidation," he said. "Overnight action often occurs and a teacher is discharged. If you would treat us as having a pride in our profession instead of in the dollars that it affords; if you wish us to build up your schools without our minds being harassed and our activities hampered, give us freedom and the power to think. We simply ask to be protected against the hasty action of people who may not know what they are doing. Principals have their troubles with teachers who have a 'pull'; protect the principal as well as the teacher."

Professor H. C. Krebs, superintendent of the Somerset county schools, was subjected to considerable interrogation by Assemblyman Martin and McKee when he argued that one of the main benefits of the bill was to get rid of inefficient teachers.

Professor Krebs stated that the bill would be particularly beneficial to the teachers in the rural districts where boards of education dismiss her by allowing her position to lapse. The bill would compel boards to take affirmative action in dismissing a teacher instead of withholding her re-appointment, as is now the custom.

Professor H. M. Maxson, superintendent of the Plainfield schools, stated a teacher serving for a number of years has an equity in the Teachers thousands of dollars, and he argued that it would be the height of injustice if this equity should be destroyed by the summary action of a board of education.

"This bill will protect the equity of the teachers of New Jersey," he said. "If the State law demands that a teacher must join the retirement fund, another State law should protect her rights under the former law." speaker if he knew of an efficient teacher who was discharged.

"I do not personally know of such a case. I do know that the teachers of Plainfield are worried each year until they receive reappointment, and the most worried teachers are generally the most efficient."

If a school superintendent is not in sympathy with his board, should he be discharged, even if he is efficient?" asked Mr. Martin.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

## FEBRUARY TERM OF COURT

### The Brewer Indictment.

The trial of the disorderly house indictment against Frank and Clara Brewer, presented by the Grand Jury last Tuesday, was begun Tuesday morning. There was more than the usual challenges in selecting a jury, both the State and defense exhausting the limit of ten each. The following constituted the jury:

Frank A. Homan, Howard Brown, Nimrod Chew, Edward Owens, Chas. Babcock, John Gluwick, Frank Mattson, Tullis R. L. Packer, Allen Barr, Rufus S. Adamson, Marcus Pierce, Thos. Stevenson.

The prosecutor's opening, in which he outlined the facts on which the State would rely for conviction, if proven, indicated that the West Deptford hotel was simply a brothel of the lowest order, and if proven the indictment has been found none too soon.

The first witness was Wm. Cooke, who testified he was, and for ten years has been, an agent of the Law and Order Society. He first visited the place May 4, last; later became a boarder, and gave in detail what he saw and heard during his residence there. E. J. Hawn and VanLeer, also agents of this society, detailed what they saw and heard, and gave names of persons, male and female, they saw there between May 4 and June 28, last. It is needless to say the testimony is unprintable.

The defendants called as witnesses to rebut the testimony of the three Law and Order detectives, the people who reside near. These all testified that the place was quiet, orderly and well kept. There was no tipping and no disorder, and so far as they knew it was a model hotel. This testimony was not shaken on cross-examination. Mr. Avis represented the defendant, and Mr. Rogers the State.

The testimony was completed Wednesday evening, and the lawyers summed up this morning. As we go to press the case is in the hands of the jury.

### The Civil List.

Judge Lloyd was in Court on Monday morning to try Supreme and Circuit Court cases, but as none were ready, he put all off for the term.

Following is the list of appeals to the Common Pleas, all of which will likely be tried at this term except Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

1. Robert C. Folwell, Appellant, vs. William C. Warlow, Appellee. On Contract. D. O. Watkins. Jos. J. Summerill.

2. New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, etc., Appellee, vs. Jediah A. James, Appellant. In Debt. D. O. Watkins. J. Boyd Avis.

3. Charles C. Turner, Appellee, vs. Howard T. Justice, Appellant. On Contract. D. O. Watkins. Ernest Redfield.

4. Herbert Jones, Appellee, vs. Joseph E. Wright, Appellant. On Contract. John Boyd Avis. Francis B. Davis.

5. Call Minzila, Appellee, vs. Winfield S. Stratton, Appellant. On Contract. Edgar Shivers. J. J. Summerill.

6. Joseph Lettiri, Appellee, vs. Winfield S. Stratton, Appellant. On Contract. Edgar Shivers. J. J. Summerill.

7. Charles W. Harmon, Appellee, vs. Gustave Mueller, Appellant. On Contract. J. J. Summerill. David O. Watkins.

8. John Hoffman, Appellee, vs. Adam Miller Appellant. On Contract, on Appeal. J. J. Summerill. J. Boyd Avis.

9. William C. Fox, Appellee, vs. Randolph Lacy, Appellant. On Contract, on Appeal. J. J. Summerill. J. Boyd Avis.

10. James M. Tweed, Appellee, vs. William J. Miller, Appellant. On Contract. D. O. Watkins. J. Boyd Avis.

11. Asa C. Harker, Appellee, vs. Herbert W. Lentz and Sophia Lentz, Appellants. On Contract. J. Boyd Avis. D. O. Watkins.

12. William J. Adamson, Appellee, vs. Abner Cleaver, Appellant. On Contract. J. Boyd Avis. A. H. Swackhamer.

13. Brannin & Sons, Appellee, vs. Samuel Kean, Appellant. On Contract. J. Mercer Davis. S. Stanger Isard.

14. Frances L. Wilkins, Appellee, vs. The Whitney Glass Works, Appellant. On Contract. D. O. Watkins-S. Stanger Isard.

### A Cyclone Storm.

Wednesday's wind storm was a fierce one in some sections. Down at West End it played a veritable havoc About one o'clock a veritable whirlwind swept a section 200 yards wide A big window was blown out of the Walker house, and chicken houses blown down; at the Lupton farm, on Mantua ave., the big red barn was twisted apart and destroyed; and on the Gunn tract, a new double house was unroofed, also one of D. H. Mumfords small houses. Fences, at all weak in the posts, were leveled.

In West Philadelphia, a church was unroofed, and one man killed by flying timbers.

At Clarksboro, a chimney was blown off Isaac Haines' shed and roof and plaster broken.

At 4 p. m. next Sunday Rev. Chas. DeWooty will address the men's meeting in First Baptist Church.