JURY ROOM SECRETS TOLD HERE IN DETAIL.

CHAPLAIN MONROE VISITS MOLINEUX IN THE TOMBS.

The Evening World herewith tells the full story of what transpired in the jury room during the eight hours that the twelve men deliberated upon their verdict that finally ended in convicting Roland B. Molineux of murder.

The jury filed into the private chamber at exactly 3.12. Foreman Martin took his seat at the head of the table and Lyman S. Foster was selected as secretary. The sick juror, Mr. Brown, was made comfortable and asked if he was prepared to go through the ordeal.

"Don't worry about me," said Brown. "I'm all right." This was reassuring to the other men, who feared that Mr. Brown was in no physical condition to stand the strain.

Before there was any discussion Mr. Brown asked if it would not be well to first have lunch.

"No," replied Mr. Martin and others in the jury, "don't let us waste time eating. We will have a better appetite when we finish our task."

This eating question set aside, the jury settled down to consider the case.

Then a ballot was taken. It resulted thus:

For conviction	10
For acquittal	1
Blank	1

A general discussion followed and it quickly developed that Juror Brown had cast the ballot for acquittal and Juror Lyman S. Foster the blank one.

"What argument do you offer that he is innocent?" Brown was asked.

"I don't think he is guilty, that's all," was the juror's reply.

"And why not?" persisted the foreman.

"Well, I don't think he's guilty, I say," was the response.

A warm argument followed.

"I am absolutely convinced the man committed the crime," announced Foreman Martin.

"And so am I," said Juror Post.

"I believe that way myself," put in half a dozen others.

"Gentlemen," said Juror Lyman S. Foster, "while I feel that a strong case has been made out against the defendant, I think we should go carefully over all the evidence and satisfy ourselves beyond doubt that the man is guilty. I desire a full discussion on the evidence before I express my conviction."

DISCUSSED TESTIMONY.

Then followed a minute discussion of the testimony. Two of the jurors got into a lively discussion, which, while good-natured in its way, threatened a long contest. Finally some one suggested that each of the two should make a statement of his position to the jury.

As soon as this was done it was found that the argument was based entirely on a misunderstanding, the two men holding exactly the same views on the point raised.

A general discussion of the testimony found Mr. Brown still unchanged in his opinion. At 4 o'clock Brown suggested that the jury take a recess for lunch, but it was agreed to send for sandwiches, coffee and cigars. A light meal was partaken of—the first since 8.30 A. M.—and at 5 o'clock cigars were lighted and the discussion resumed.

As each point was taken up it was evident that some of the jurors had gone too great a respect for all the statements of the handwriting experts. The mass of evidence was taken, however, and all disregarded except the salient points made, and on these there was a free discussion.

The ten men who were for conviction at the outset explained to the others their understanding of the importance of the different statements considered and the numerous technicalities explained as well as a layman could explain them.

Every now and then as a telling point was made against the accused some juror would ask Mr. Brown:

BROWN WAS STUBBORN.

"Now don't you think that shows he is guilty?"

But Brown would not yield, always insisting: "I don't think he is guilty."

At 6 o'clock a second ballot was taken, resulting the same as the first. But Juror Foster showed signs of yielding, although still insisting upon further discussion and the examination of the important documents exhibited.

"I feel persuaded of the defendant's guilt," he announced, "but I don't want to leave a shadow of doubt in my mind."

At 7 o'clock the Judge was asked to turn over to the jury the exhibits in the case. Foreman Martin sent a note to Recorder Goff, and after a lapse of three-quarters of an hour the exhibits were sent to the jury room. That was at 9 o'clock. The exhibits desired were the original handwritings of Barnet, Cornish, Molineux and others.

These were minutely studied and compared with the address on the poison package. Molineux's writing was placed side by side with the package handwriting and the bogus Barnet and Cornish [illegible]

JURY [illegible] GIVES IN.

[illegible] Juror Lyman S. Foster announced:

"Gentlemen, I am convinced that Mr. Molineux sent that poison to Cornish. I am ready for the verdict."

Now the eleven men turned to Juror Brown.

"No, I don't think he is guilty," he repeated.

Again the evidence was gone over, again the same points were picked out, again the handwritings were placed side by side and the alleged resemblance between the Molineux handwriting and the handwriting on the poison package pointed to. The discussion culminated at 10.30 P. M. Mr. Brown thought silently for fully five minutes.

Then his face lit up.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am convinced. I believe the defendant is guilty."

"Are you ready to ballot?" asked the foreman.

"We are," came in unison.

The ballot was then taken.

THE VERDICT REACHED.

"Twelve for conviction of murder in the first degree," announced the foreman amid a deathly silence.

Few of the jurors would consent to discuss the case in detail, but the following opinions were expressed:

Macomb G. Foster—I believe our verdict was the only one that we could find under the evidence.

Lyman S. Foster—We reached what we considered a just verdict.

George Edgar—I cannot discuss the case in detail, but I think it is only right to say that we were convinced that our verdict was right. The evidence was strong in our minds.

James J. Hynes—I never again want to act as a juror. I have had all I want. My heart bled for poor old Gen. Molineux. We could see how he was wrapped up in that boy. But there was only one thing for us to do—to find a verdict on the evidence as we judge it. We did our duty absolutely.

JUROR HYNES'S STATEMENT.

James J. Hynes, juror No. 7, who lives at 378 Willis avenue, said to an Evening World reporter this afternoon:

"When we left the box and went to the jury-room I had determined to vote as my conscience dictated, and not to try in any way to influence the conscience of my fellow-jurymen.

"Arriving in the room, the question arose as to whether we would have lunch or begin our deliberations at once. It was decided to take a ballot first. The result was:

"Guilty—ten.

"Not guilty—one.

"Blank—one.

"We then decided not to go to lunch, but to send out for it. After that each juror arose and stated his reasons for voting as he did. It was then it became known that Manheim Brown had voted not guilty, and that Mr. Lyman G. Foster, No. 5, had cast the blank.

"Mr. Brown simply said: 'I don't think he is guilty.' That's the only reason he gave.

"Mr. Foster said that he was not quite satisfied; that he wanted more light on the evidence. We debated in this way until it was decided to send for all the handwriting exhibits. They were all given to Mr. Foster and he went into a corner of the room with them, alone. No one disturbed him.

JUROR EDGAR'S TASK.

"He sat there for an hour comparing them. It was after 10 o'clock, and we began to talk of getting supper. Mr. Foster turned to us and said:

"'Before you do that let's take a ballot.'

"The vote was cast. It stood twelve for conviction and our work was done.

"Every juror," added Mr. Hynes, "was impressed with the great responsibility of the case. Speaking for myself, I could find no loophole through which I might vote 'not guilty.'"

NO DEFENSE FATAL.

"Not one bit of testimony was produced by the prosecution which was contradicted by the defense. They had no person to come and say Molineux did not write those things which all the experts said he did.

"Surely Mr. Molineux had friends, his business associates, who must have seen him write time after time. Could he not have brought some of them forward who would say he did not write the address, come, swear he didn't?

"That would have made a question of fact. It would have given us discretion to believe or disbelieve whatever we chose. But he didn't do this. We had nothing else to do, under our oaths, than to render as we did."

Ex-Justice Faucher Buried.

Funeral services were held this morning over the body of ex-Justice Enoch L. Fancher, who died last Friday night. The services were held at the Fandher residence, 141 Madison avenue. The burial will be at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., in the family plot. George Francis Train was one of the mourners. Judge Fancher, while on the bench, declared Train sane.

MOLINEU'S IRON NERVE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ished his breakfast.

"Nice morning," he asked the keeper.

CAN'T WALK IN YARD.

"Not very nice," was the reply.

Acting Warden O'Neill then informed Molineux that, under the instructions of Warden Hagan, his exercises in the prison yard would have to be discontinued.

"Instead," O'Neill told him, "you will be given three hours on the tier in the morning and four hours during the afternoon."

Molineux made no reply. He simply shrugged his shoulders. Five minutes later he stepped out of his cell on to the gallery. He lit a cigarette and began puffing vigorously. He strolled around slowly until he had finished the cigarette and then started on a very brisk walk.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Cecil Molineux, the older brother, arrived at the prison. He was admitted after being searched. He joined his brother on the gallery and together the two continued the walk.

At 10 o'clock Molineux was locked in his cell. His brother sat outside the door conversing with him.

Mr. Battle's visit was of short duration, however.

"I found Mr. Molineux quite cheerful," he told an Evening World reporter, "and quite confident as to the final outcome of the case. He is by no means depressed."

Asked when he expected the case to be heard by the Court of Appeals Mr. Battle said that he hoped the case would be heard during the June term.

General and Mrs. Molineux and the rest of the family are hiding their anguish behind closed doors and drawn blinds. Callers, even those who visit the big mansion at 111 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, out of curiosity, are received at the door with a courteous declination to talk, and all information is refused to the press.

It is feared to-day that Mrs. Blanche Molineux will break down completely under the mental strain.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Gen. Molineux has told Messrs. Battle and Weeks that he will spend his last dollar to save his son from the electric chair and he will never surrender the hope of freeing him so long as there is a way open to prevent the carrying out of the penalty prescribed by law.

Mr. Weeks said to an Evening World reporter: "We shall at once appeal. We regard the judgment as unjustified and unfair, and are confident of a reversal.

"Grounds for the new trial will be: First, because the verdict is against the evidence; second, the testimony as to Barnet's death was incompetent and improper; third, the only testimony tending to convict the defendant is that of handwriting experts, upon which the Recorder himself said it would be dangerous to convict."

Prominent lawyers who have carefully considered the Molineux case express the opinion to-day that the convicted man will never secure another trial. In coming to this conclusion they reason upon the following facts:

1—That the case presented by the people was the most complete ever known in the annals of criminal prosecution; that the prosecutors had been one year in gathering the testimony, and that the jury had for thirteen weeks listened to the enormous mass of evidence.

2—That the jury was composed of men of high standing and more than ordinary intelligence, and the Court of Appeals is bound to give weight to the result of their deliberations.

3—That, although the defense had the same amount of time in which to make ready for the trial as the prosecutors, not one witness was called to combat the evidence it required the prosecution thirteen weeks to present.

4—That counsel on both sides consumed two full days in explaining the case to the jury before they retired for consideration of the evidence.

5—That the charge to the jury by the Recorder was exhaustive, covering every point of the case, and admittedly impartial.

6—That the verdict of the jury was not a hasty conclusion, but the result of eight hours' deliberation, during which time every point at variance was fully discussed and the verdict only rendered after each of the twelve men had satisfied his conscience that there could be no room for doubt.

ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

7—That the judges of the Court of Appeals will take all these facts into consideration, that they will consider the enormous sum—a quarter of a million dollars, perhaps—expended by the prosecution and will not, on some mere legal technicality, in no way affecting the guilt of the condemned man, order a retrial.

A reporter for The Evening World called at Juror Manheim Brown's house, 219 West Forty-fourth street, this morning. Mrs. Brown said:

"Mr. Brown is abed. He is worn out—too listless to get up and, probably, will not be able to attend to business for a week or more.

"He has, however, read The World's story of what took place in the jury room. He admits that he stood out against ten jurymen at first and finally against all the others.

"When the original handwriting exhibits were brought into the jury room he was convinced by reviewing them and the arguments of his fellow-jurors.

"Mr. Brown is extremely conscientious. For a long time, he says, he could not be certain about Molineux's guilt, and though suffering intensely himself could not bring himself to vote for conviction. Finally his own eyes and arguments made him absolutely sure."

LIGHT BAIL FOR LESLIE.

Evidence That He Was Not in League with Miller.

RELATIVES SEE SWINDLER.

Col. Ammon Threatens Police with Inside Disclosures of Swindling Syndicate.

It is now settled beyond all doubt and to the satisfaction of the Brooklyn District-Attorney that Cecil Leslie was only an employee of 520-per-cent. William F. Miller. The District-Attorney also knows that Leslie did not make his escape with Miller, as has been stated.

On the day that Leslie and Miller were indicted and the Franklin Syndicate closed by the police Miller escaped at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The indictment against him and Leslie was found by the Grand Jury at 12.30 o'clock.

Three hours after Miller escaped, or, to be exact, at 5.30 o'clock that day, two reporters for The Evening World were interviewing Leslie in his home. He declared then that he had resigned from Miller's employ two days before, that the syndicate was, in his estimation, not all that it should be, and that he did not propose to be identified with such an enterprise.

With all these facts in his possession the District-Attorney is satisfied that the indictment found against Leslie was a mistake, and he has promised Mrs. Leslie that when her husband gives himself up bail will be fixed at less than $1,000.

Miller's father, sister and brother visited him in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday.

There seems to be a serious hitch in procuring bail for the young prisoner. The District-Attorney would not be surprised if he turned on his former associates in the Franklin Syndicate. In view of the evidence against him, however, he may not be accepted as a State's witness.

"You can say for me that the story of Miller having a room within a few blocks of police headquarters and promenading on the Bowery is absolute rubbish."

So said Col. Robert A. Ammon, William F. Miller's counsel, to a World reporter yesterday, at his residence, Grimes Hill, Staten Island.

Miller and Ammon have corroborated Capt. Reynolds's account of the arrest. Chief Devery and Commissioner York have also given Capt. Reynolds full credit for Miller's capture.

Col. Ammon said to-day that the time had not arrived to tell the inside history of the Franklin Syndicate, which, he intimated, would be very startling and personally interesting to several police officials. "I do not believe," said he, "in trying the cases of my clients in the newspapers. It will be time enough to have the disclosures made by Miller in court. Any question that may be asked Miller by the police through the District-Attorney will be answered by him, and some of them, perhaps, in a way that will make some of the blue-coats feel very uneasy."

OSBORNE MAY RESIGN.

Private Practice Might Pay Better than Office of Assistant District-Attorney.

Having convicted Roland B. Molineux, it is reported that Assistant District-Attorney Osborne has about concluded his career as a public prosecutor.

Mr. Osborne, according to rumor, is about to resign his office, the reason given being that he is not making money fast enough. A private practice, he thinks, would pay him better if he gave his whole time to it, and so he will soon wind up his affairs in the District-Attorney's office.

Mr. Osborne is in Lakewood to-day, and the story could not be confirmed.

Those of Mr. Osborne's associates in the District-Attorney's office who were seen did not credit the report. Mr. Osborne is a member of the firm of Lamb, Osborne & Petty, at 253 Broadway. They said he now has a lucrative private practice.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN ILL.

Venerable Prelate Has Pleuro-Pneumonia at Chicago—He Is Seventy-one Years Old.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, is ill with pneumonia at his residence here.

The venerable prelate was taken ill on Friday with what seemed to be a severe cold. The Archbishop's regular physician was called. He diagnosed the disease as pleuro-pneumonia.

The Archbishop is seventy-one years old.

TRIED TO WRECK A CAR.

Obstructions on Trolley Track Near Lodi, Probably Placed by Robbers.

An attempt was made last night to wreck a trolley car on the Lodi and Garfield line.

A large iron flange was placed on the rail at a sharp curve in the woods. The motorman stopped his car in time to prevent a wreck.

It is thought that robbery of the passengers was the motive.

DR. M'GIFFERT'S ANSWER IN

New York Presbytery Hears Clergyman's Reply to Heresy Charges.

Rev. Dr. McGiffert's answer to the charges of heresy brought against him was read this afternoon at the meeting of the New York Presbytery in the Old First Church at Fifth avenue and Eleventh street.

Dr. McGiffert, who is a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, was not present.

Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, moderator, and Rev. George W. F. Birch, stated clerk, who brought the charges against Dr. McGiffert, were at the meeting. There was a large attendance.

THE BOROUGHITE OF THE FUTURE WHEN ALL THE TUNNELS ARE BUILT.

WHY BACKUS WAS OUSTED.

Gov. Roosevelt Explains State Hospital Action.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt gave out a statement of his reasons for appointing Bradish Johnson, of New York City, a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, to succeed Dr. Backus.

He assigns as his reason that friction exists between Dr. Backus and the State Commission in Lunacy which would be to the detriment of the institution, and because of which the renomination of Dr. Backus would probably have been fought in the Senate.

The statement of the Goervnor is in part as follows:

"I knew nothing of Senator Raines's attitude toward Mr. Backus until after I had nominated Mr. Johnson, and, indeed, supposed them to be friendly.

"The Long Island Hospital has been the only one under the commission concerning which complaints have reached me as to its being brought into politics and especially as to friction between the members of the Lunacy Commission and members of the Board of Managers.

"I had, however, fully intended to renominate Mr. Backus, and the message containing his renomination had actually been drawn up when I received from one of the members of the Lunacy Commission a request that the nomination be held up.

"Shortly afterward another member, Mr. Parkhurst, called upon me and gave in detail the account of the difficulties between himself and Dr. Backus, and urged various reasons why Dr. Backus should not be renominated.

"The allegations reflected in no way upon the character of Dr. Backus, though they did reflect upon his efficiency as an administrator in that particular position.

"I was also informed that the confirmation would be bitterly fought in the Senate.

"I immediately nominated Mr. Bradish Johnson, choosing him because he was a man of means and leisure, who had always taken a lively interest in charitable work, and who was of the very highest standing, both personally and in every other way."

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN.

Somebody Lay in Wait for Flushing Man and Wounded Him as He Left Home.

Somebody tried to kill Tony Minne, thirty-five years old, who lives in Flushing. He was shot in the left thigh while walking in the yard of his home last night. He will recover.

Minne heard the unknown running away after the shooting. He thinks he knows him. The police are after the suspect.

DIED FOR LOVE OF GRACE BARRON.

(Continued from First Page.)

238 West Forty-third street, and tell her I love her. Mamma, don't let them break your heart."

The letter itself read:

"Dear Mamma: I am sorry, but I have to go above. Send for 'Jack;' she will tell you all. I love her, and she knows it. She is at 238 West Forty-third street.—Miss Barron. Mamma, I know this will break your heart, and nothing but you and 'Jack' have treated me wrong; don't be angry. I will meet you above. Send for Ellwood; he is at 339 Columbus avenue, and is known by the name of 'Gray.'"

Wetherill served during the war with Spain in Company I, 20th New York Volunteers.

The Grace Barron whom the relatives and friends of Wetherill think is identical with the woman for whom he died once lived in North Adams, Mass.

She was also known as Sadie Decker. She received hundreds of replies from a matrimonial advertisement which she inserted in newspapers. She wanted a rich husband. William A. Vest, of Beaumont, Tex., who at that time—two years ago—was forty-eight years old, wrote to her, and a marriage was arranged.

He sent her money for her trousseau and railroad fare to join him. Then he waited for her, but soon realized that he had been victimized.

Then the Post-Office Department looked after Miss Barron and she was arrested on June 3, 1898, and held by the Grand Jury at Boston. She was indicted on Sept. 22, but on Sept. 27 she failed to appear to answer the indictment. A default was entered against her.

No word was received from her until Oct. 28, when a letter was received from the Texan at Beaumont that he had married Miss Barron there, but that after living with him a short time she had left him. He wanted her arrested again.

Miss Barron was seen at her home in West Forty-third street this afternoon by an Evening World reporter.

"Oh I am not that Grace Barron," she said. "Yes, I was in Boston in 1898. I was with the Castle Square Theatre and left there because of love of a man." She smiled prettily.

"I wandered about in various places," she continued, "but in the fall of that year went South, Texas? No indeed! I was in Arkansas. And I do not know any man named Vest, and I have never been married.

"North Adams? I have never been in the place. I know the Berkshire Hills district well—yes; but I always stopped at Lenox and other places. This matrimonial Grace Barran is some one else." And she smiled again.

"I came to New oYrk two months ago," she concluded, "and Mr. Wetherell met me a week later. He took me to dine at the Holland House and showed me much attention. I couldn't help it if I did not love him."

MRS. PALMER IS NAMED.

McKinley Appoints Her a Paris Commissioner—Other Names Sent to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate as Commissioners of the United States to the International Exposition at Paris:

Bertha Honore Palmer, of Illinois; Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Charles A. Collier, of Georgia; Michael H. De Young, of California; William L. Elkins, of Pennsylvania; O. H. Fethers, of Wisconsin; Peter Jansen, of Nebraska; Calvin Manning, of Iowa; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Henry A Parr, of Maryland; Henry M. Putney, of New Hampshire; Alvin H. Sanders, of Illinois; Louis Stern, of New York; William G. Thompson of Michigan; William N. Thornton, of Virginia; Arthur E. Valois, of New York; Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado.

CHILD BURNED IN KITCHEN.

Four-Year-Old Louis Waas Fell Upon Stove.

Louis Waas, four years old, left alone in the kitchen of the apartment of his uncle, Tobias Schwartz, fell against the stove and received burns which, the doctors say, will cause his death.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon Schwartz retired for a nap, leaving the child in charge of Louis Schwartz, his son. Young Schwartz left his little cousin in the kitchen for a few minutes.

Hearing the child scream, young Schwartz ran in to find the baby's clothing in flames. Schwartz wrapped a blanket around the child, and taking him in his arms ran to the One Hundred and Fourth street police station.

There it was found that the child's clothing was still smoldering. The child was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

INTO LOU PAYN'S SHOES.

Hendricks Takes Charge of State Insurance Office—Loving Cup to Old Chief.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks today assumed charge of the State Insurance Department, relieving Louis F. Payn.

Mr. Payn turned over to Supt. Hendricks the properties of the department and the securities deposited by insurance companies. They are in registered bonds and amount to $50,214,000.

Mr. Payn was presented by the clerks of the department with a beautiful loving cup suitably engraved.

CORPSE HUNG FROM TREE.

Driver Goff Found Dead in the Woods Near Mount Vernon.

John Goff, a driver, was found hanging from a tree in the woods near Mount Vernon to-day. He had evidently been dead for three days.

Goff had been out of work and was despondent. He was thirty-three years old and lived at 4 North Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon.

Sleeplessness

results in a lack of energy, makes you despondent and nervous

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

the old family remedy, will bring you refreshing sleep, and you will become full of energy and vitality. It cures nervousness and indigestion. Gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young, keeps the young strong. Over 7,000 doctors prescribe it on account of its purity and excellence. The most sensitive stomach will retain it.

Gentlemen: I have been using your DUFFY PURE MALT WHISKEY for some time. I have been very sick with stomach trouble, and could neither eat nor sleep. I am very much better since I began to take it.—D. E. ADAMS, 727 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.

All druggists and grocers, $1.00 a bottle. Valuable book free.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Cures Weak Men Without Drugs.

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt cures without drugs. It overcomes the effects of youthful errors or later excesses, because Electricity is Strength and Nerve Force—the very element which is lacking in a weak man, whether young, middle aged or old.

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Free Advice.

It will take less than a half hour of your time to drop in at my office, where I can demonstrate to you the current which the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt generates. I will go over your symptoms and advise with you. No charge for consultation.

Free Book.

To those living at a distance I will be pleased to mail my little descriptive pamphlet free in plain sealed envelope. I answer letters personally. You get the benefit of my thirty years' experience without cost.

Suspensory for Men.

The new suspensory attachment for the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt carries current directly to the bladder, prostate gland, spermatic cord and all surrounding parts, giving the quickest possible results. Write or call to-day.

Dr. W. E. Sanden, Broadway, cor. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Week days; from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Sundays.

Silk Dep't.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.

1800 yards *Satin Finished Crêpe de Chine,* newest colorings, *75 cts.* per yard, value $1.25 yard.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of *Irish Linens.*

To close out the odds and ends left over from our January sale we make these extremely low prices

Table Cloths, 2x2½ yards, $2.75 each.

Napkins, dinner size, $3.65 dozen, value $5.00.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, 2x2½ yards, $3.00 each.

Hemstitched Napkins, dinner size, $7.50 dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, fine quality, large size, 35c. each, value $6.00 dozen.

Huck Towels, hemmed, Damask border, 25c. each, value $4.00 dozen.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Lost, Found and Rewards.

LOST—At the Aries ball, open face watch, with picture in back, with fob attached; also gold eye ring. Reward of $100 paid; no questions asked. Return to cigar store, 1390 Broadway.

747 Paid Help Wants in To-Day's World.

BUT

237 Paid Help Wants in the 13 other N. Y. Papers Combined.

AGENTS	17	JANITORS	8
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS	4	KITCHENWORK	9
BAKERS	3	LAUNDRESSES	8
BONNAS OPERATORS	16	MILLINERS	10
BRAIDERS	4	NURSES	18
BARBERS	9	NECKWEAR	7
BOYS	26	OPERATORS	65
BUTCHERS	18	PRESSERS	8
CHAMBERMAIDS	25	PAINTERS	5
COOKS	80	PORTERS	4
CROCHETERS	4	SALESLADIES	8
CUTTERS	4	SALESMEN	8
CANVASSERS	2	STRAW SEWERS	8
COLLECTORS	2	SHOEMAKERS	1
DISHWASHERS	7	TUCKERS	4
DRESSMAKERS	18	TAILORS	7
DRIVERS	8	WAIST HANDS	8
EMP. AGENCIES	5	WAITERS	19
FORELADIES	6	WAITRESSES	12
FEEDERS	4	WEAVERS	2
GIRLS	22	MISCELLANEOUS	164
HOUSEWORK	107	TOTAL	767

"The War in the Philippines."

A HISTORY. BRIEF, CONCISE, COMPLETE.

The work of American forces in the Orient, our colonial possessions. Some interesting facts about the most eventful year in American history.

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