

ADAMS IS STILL HELD FROM JAIL

Instead of Looking Up the Convicted Policy King Sheriff O'Brien Lets Him Enjoy the Luxuries of the Waldorf.

CAN GO TO RACES, HE SAYS.

He Can Drive on the Speedway, Go to a Theatre or Participate in Any Other Sport So Far as the Sheriff is Concerned.

If "Al" Adams, the convicted policy king, also known as the "monarch of the street vice," wants to go to the theatre, or drive on the Speedway, or take in the races he can go so far as Sheriff O'Brien is concerned. He can afford to indulge himself a little before he gets a sentence in Sing Sing for running the most despicable gambling game known to New York in footing his bills at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The \$5,000,000 amassed in policy has made it possible for this convicted felon to get favors that others cannot have. Poor men have been convicted, but they haven't had their bills paid for at the Waldorf. The best they got on the county was prison "grub" in the Tombs and circumstances alter cases.

After the storm of public disapproval of the favors shown the convicted gambler, it did seem as though he would be put on the level with other convicts for awhile. There was a conference between Justice Scott, who presided at the trial; ex-Congressmen Adams and Under Sheriff Moon to-day, after which it was said that a statement would be given out by the Sheriff in explanation of his position. It was intimated in high quarters that before night Adams would be where other prisoners are after they have been convicted.

O'Brien Gives Out a Statement. But something happened, and when O'Brien gave out his statement it was a defiance of the public and a defiance of the order of the Court which committed the man to his custody and set up the claim that as he has no jail he was obliged to send Adams to a hotel.

"You see, I have no prison of my own," he said. "They would not take him at the Tombs on that commitment, and Ludlow Street Jail is only for civil prisoners. So I had nothing to do except to obey the order of the Court and keep Adams in custody. I had no alternative. I had to obey. I don't care where Deputy Sheriff Bell and Kelly have him, but I know they will hold him fast. That's enough for me and for the Court."

"I can tell you this: If 'Al' Adams wants to go out for a ride, or take in the theatre or enjoy any other thing, he can do it. I have no prison of my own," he said. "They would not take him at the Tombs on that commitment, and Ludlow Street Jail is only for civil prisoners. So I had nothing to do except to obey the order of the Court and keep Adams in custody. I had no alternative. I had to obey. I don't care where Deputy Sheriff Bell and Kelly have him, but I know they will hold him fast. That's enough for me and for the Court."

Justice Scott, who permitted Adams to go in the custody of the Sheriff, instead of sending him to the Tombs to await sentence, as has been the custom year in and year out with prisoners who haven't \$5,000,000 amassed from the "street vice" on earth, endeavored to explain his part in the affair to-day.

"There has been no rendering of a judgment in this case. There has simply been a conviction in the course of a trial. The only thing the court is interested in is having the defendant produced in court on Tuesday. The Sheriff is his custodian."

"Who suggested this course?" he was asked. "His counsel. It was late at night. There was no opportunity for him to get bail. When the judgment has been rendered, the case will be in a different position."

The records of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court show that the prisoner was turned over to the Sheriff's custody with the consent of the District-Attorney's office.

WITHDRAWS CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN.

Cooney and Saloon-Keeper Lally Are at Peace and Long Island City Breathes Again.

Peace has been patched up between saloon-keeper Joseph Lally, of No. 29 Borden avenue, Long Island City, and Police Captain Cooney. The summons which Lally got for Cooney because Cooney had his men watch Lally's place and Cooney to-day in the Long Island City Court at Lally's request.

The saloon-keeper said that since the summons was obtained Cooney had ceased to trouble him with his espionage. Now the social club which has its headquarters over Lally's place and was alleged by the captain to be a pool-room, is run on untroubled and the captain likewise has no burden on his conscience.

GAS PIPE BURSTS, FOUR OVERCOME.

Ambulance Surgeon Comes to the Rescue After Accident in Broadway Restaurant.

The bursting of a gas pipe attached to a range in the kitchen of the restaurant at No. 411 Broadway caused four persons to be overcome by the fumes before they could be rescued. They are: James Brice, No. 409 West Forty-fifth street; Leo Hoffmann, a waiter; Max Weiss, the proprietor, and one of the waiters. The gas was at work repairing a gas pipe when it burst. The waiter who was overcome by the fumes was rescued by the ambulance surgeon who came to the rescue after the accident in Broadway restaurant.

MADUENIA BENEDETTO, BARREL MURDER VICTIM, A HAT SUPPOSED TO HAVE BELONGED TO HIM, AND HOUSE WHERE POLICE SAY HE WAS KILLED.



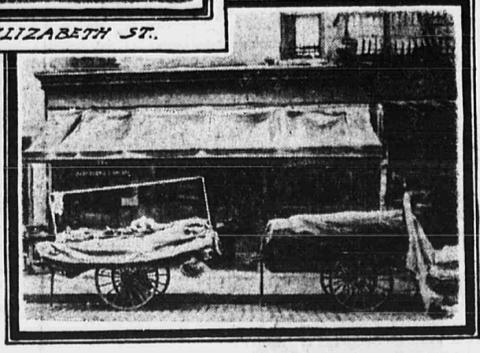
MADUENIA BENEDETTO



INTERIOR OF 226 ELIZABETH ST.



HAT FOUND IN SUBWAY.



NO 226 ELIZABETH ST.

Man watched his every movement and translated one to another the replies that he gave in English.

On the night of the murder, Lupu said, he was collecting money from customers on the east side. He was allowed to go after this, and was then arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Blake for counterfeiting.

LABAIDO HELD FOR PERJURY.

During the examination of Lupu, George M. DeVille, an interpreter, of No. 116 Nassau street, appeared to be greatly interested when he heard the name of Benedetto. Later he said that Benedetto was in his office less than two weeks ago to get a letter written to his brother-in-law, De Prima, in Sing Sing. Then it came out that Mr. Connell, one of the counsel for the defense of the suspects, defended De Prima when he was on trial for counterfeiting.

Labaido said he lived with his nephew, Vito Labaido, at No. 308 Mott street. Never in his life, he said, had he heard of Maduenia Benedetto. He denied that immediately after coming to New York he went to the cafe at No. 226 Elizabeth street, but finally admitted that he had been in the place and that he knew the proprietor.

"Did you ever kill a man in Italy?" asked Mr. Garvan.

Mr. Le Barber objected to the question.

"All right," said Mr. Garvan, "I'll withdraw it and make a charge of perjury against this man."

This was done and Labaido was re-arrested.

Giuseppe Fanele, of No. 56 Rivington street, was called to the stand. Mr. Garvan showed him a photograph of the murdered man, but he declared that he had never seen the face before. He denied that he had endeavored to locate the brother-in-law of the murdered man on the day after the murder or that he had been in Inserrillo's shop at No. 226 Elizabeth street the day before the murder. He was charged with perjury and held.

SECRET-SERVICE CONFIRMS IDENTIFICATION.

Secret-Service Agent Flynn, who, with his operatives, has rendered the police most valuable assistance in solving the barrel murder mystery, confirms the identification of the victim by Joseph de Prima.

"There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the identification," said Mr. Flynn this afternoon. "The murdered man was Maduenia Benedetto, a brother-in-law of De Prima."

De Prima was sent up last month for counterfeiting, with two other crooks, Leonardo Crose, who was sentenced to serve three years, and Giuseppe Giallambardo, who was sentenced to serve five. De Prima got four. De Prima was the 'layer-down,' or the 'shover,' for the gang, which dealt chiefly in \$5 notes of the Iron Bank series. They were arrested at Yonkers. Another one of the outfit was Salvatore Romano. The indictment against him was quashed and he had to be discharged.

"I will not say now that Benedetto was a counterfeiter. He had nothing to do with the arrest of De Prima nor of that fellow's companions. The statement that he was a witness against this particular outfit, when they were placed on trial, is untrue. They were tracked down through their association with Morello and the rest of the gang of suspects now under arrest.

"Up to the time of the arrest of the trio now in Sing Sing, the Secret Service had no record against any of them. De Prima is about twenty-four years of age and had a good bit of nerve until he was convicted."

SON OF MURDERED MAN IDENTIFIES HIM.

BUFFALO, April 20.—The identification of Maduenia Benedetto as the man who was murdered and found in a barrel in East Eleventh street, New York, was established beyond doubt to-day. Salvatore Benedetto, the twenty-one-year-old son of the murdered man, who lives at No. 47 Trenton avenue, with his aged mother and several sisters, compared pictures of the dead man which appeared in The New York Evening World with an original photograph, and there was no doubt of the likeness.

When The Evening World correspondent, with an interpreter, called at the Benedetto home the son, Salvatore, who arrived in this country from Rome, Italy, eight weeks ago, said he knew nothing of his father's death.

"The New York police believe that the man found murdered is your father," said the interpreter.

"I don't know," replied Salvatore. "I guess he is alive."

Then the picture which has appeared in the New York Evening World was shown to him.

In an instant he became greatly excited. He grasped the paper with eager hands and stared at it for several seconds. Then his eyes filled with tears and he rushed into the house and brought out a photograph of his father, which was taken in New York City about eight months ago. When compared the pictures were exactly alike in every detail.

"That is my father," gasped young Benedetto, as he stood looking at the pictures.

The boy then said that his father went to New York City about four weeks ago to see if he could have his brother, who is serving a term in Auburn Prison for stabbing an Italian, transferred to this city. Since the father went to New York the family has heard nothing of him.

Chief Quack has detailed several men to work up the clue furnished by the New York police. They learned that the people with whom Benedetto was to stay while in the metropolis did not see him.

Anthony Bistantino, who has occupied rooms adjoining those in which the Benedetto family live, and who was one of the murdered man's associates, was shown the picture of Benedetto which appeared in the New York Evening World.

"That is Benedetto as sure as you are alive," said Bistantino.

EBSTEIN TO STUDY EXCISE IN GERMANY.

The citizens of New York who believe in the free and unlimited drinking of beer at all hours of the day and night should gather at the Hamburg, American Line pier on the morning of May 7 to big God-speed to Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein, who on that day will sail on the Deutschland for Germany to study the excise question as it is handled in the Vaterland.

He expects to take special notes about the sale of beer on Sunday, and if he puts as much of the German excise system into execution here as Deputy Commissioner Piper did of the London light regulations, the American beer market will be a different one.

WISKER'S TRIAL BEGINS AT LAST. COL. PARTRIDGE DEFENDS CROSS

Engineer Whose Train Caused Seventeen Deaths in New York Central Tunnel Up on Indictment for Manslaughter. Former Police Commissioner Goes On the Witness Stand and Declares the Inspector was an Efficient Officer.

John M. Wisker, engineer of the White Plains loop on the New York Central Railroad which ran into the New Haven train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the tunnel, Jan. 8, 1902, and killed seventeen persons, was placed on trial to-day before Justice Scott, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The charge against him is manslaughter in the second degree. He is being defended by Frank Moss and prosecuted by Assistant District-Attorney Elkus. Wisker looked much better than he did when last arraigned to plead to the indictment. His color is better and his hair looks like, in a measure, left his face.

Little time was lost in getting started. The panel from which the jury was selected was a special one. The first man called, Luther W. Jacobs, teller in the Bowers Savings Bank, was chosen foreman.

Mr. Moss said that he would make a legal fight for Wisker, but so doing believed that it would not be necessary to call the directors of the railroad. The first man called, Luther W. Jacobs, teller in the Bowers Savings Bank, was chosen foreman.

A jury was secured after two hours had been exhausted in examining the case. Then Mr. Rand opened the case.

In his opening address Mr. Rand said: "I sincerely sympathize with the defendant, who must be pursued by day and night by the ghosts of those unfortunate persons whose lives were snuffed out like candles on that January morning. But I have a duty to perform and am going to lay before you every bit of evidence I have collected in order that you may judge if he is innocent or guilty."

Mr. Rand then said that the Grand Jury had selected the case of Oscar Meyrowitz, of New Rochelle, who was killed in the collision on the one on which to find an indictment.

Paul A. Meyrowitz, of No. 20 East Thirty-second street, was called as the first witness. He testified only to having identified his brother's body and having attended the autopsy and make this several witnesses told about the collision in the tunnel.

The men marched to the headquarters in a body and then assembled in the drill yard in the rear of the building. A delegation proceeded to Commissioner Sturges' office and formulated their request. In reply the Commissioner stated firmly that he would not make any move in the matter, but leave the bill to the discretion of the Mayor.

The men, crestfallen, marched away. It was stated after they left the building that they had violated a rule of the department in going to Fire Headquarters during the lunch hour without the express permission of their officers. They were all members of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, sometimes called the "Pinkies."

DIES OF HEART DISEASE.

Elizabeth La Fontaine, a portrait painter and a teacher of art, was found dead in her bedroom of her studio, No. 110 West Fifty-ninth street, to-day.

She was a native of Boston, was fifty-four years old, and had a reputation in this country and Europe, came here four years ago, following her sister, Rachael La Fontaine, a novelist, whose home is in Boston. At 10 o'clock last night she went to bed. At 11 this morning three pupils called to take a lesson. Her brother went to the studio, and not finding her up went to her room and discovered that she was dead.

Coroner Scholer was called. He said she had died of heart disease.

MRS. M'AUILLIFFE AT COX'S TRIAL.

Widow of the Supposed Victim of the Police "System" Testifies Against the Patrolman Before Capt. Piper.

SAW HIM AT MARET HOUSE.

The trial of Detective-Sergeants Schoenich and Darcy and Patrolman Cox, of the Tenderloin station, accused of protecting the disorderly house of Laura Maret, in West Thirty-third street, was called before Deputy Commissioner Piper to-day. By agreement Cox was tried first.

County Detectives McClelland, Hammond and Dillon, and Supt. McClintock, of the Parkhurst Society, testified as to the character of the house, as did the widow of Jeremiah McAuliffe, who was murdered, in the public belief, because he testified against Wardman Glennon in relation to the same street resort.

Great interest was taken in the testimony of Mrs. McAuliffe. She was dressed in mourning and wore a long black veil. She said that during the summer of 1901 she and her husband lived at No. 146 West Thirty-third street and were constantly annoyed by the women in the Maret house. Music was played at all hours of the day and night and men frequently visited the place. She said she saw Cox frequently talking to the Maret woman. On several occasions she saw the Maret woman hand to Cox something which looked like money.

Patrolman Cox took the stand in his own defense. He denied everything brought out by the prosecuting witnesses and declared he never saw any violation such as described. He denied he ever talked to the Maret woman in his life.

The defense then put on the stand a dozen witnesses who testified that during the night of the day and night travel through West Thirty-third street they never saw any soliciting from premises and saw the witnesses had testified formerly in the Glennon case. This ended the testimony. Deputy Commissioner Piper reserved his decision.

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Mrs. Lizzie Engel, who lived at No. 126 West Thirty-third street, said she had frequently seen Cox talking to Laura Maret and that different times she saw the Maret woman hand to Cox something which looked like money.

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BOGUS PRINCE HELD FOR FRAUD.

Footman Who Assumed a Title and Married Countess Russell Answers in Court.

LONDON, April 20.—William Brown, a footman, was remanded to-day at Portsmouth on the charge of making a false entry at the Registry Office there in the middle of December last when he gave the name of "Prince Athabold Stuart de Modena," he married Countess Russell, who obtained a divorce from her husband, Earl Russell, on the ground of the Earl's bigamy in marrying Mrs. Somerville in the United States.

Countess Russell was the first wife of Earl Russell. On March 28, 1901, she obtained a decree of divorce against the Earl on the ground of his bigamy in marrying Mrs. Mollie Somerville in Reno, Nev. The Earl having previously obtained a divorce from the Countess in the United States on the ground of desertion. The Earl was subsequently arrested in London on the charge of bigamy, was tried at the bar of the House of Lords July 28, 1901, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant. The Countess's decree of divorce was made absolute Oct. 28, 1901, and the Earl again married Mrs. Somerville Oct. 31, 1901.

Countess Russell's maiden name was Mabel Edith Scott. She is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Claude Edgewood Scott. She married Earl Russell Feb. 18, 1890, and they disagreed almost from their wedding day.

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STURGIS REBUKES FIREMEN'S UNION.

Refuses to Intercede with the Mayor for Two-Platoon Bill as Requested by 500 Men.

Five hundred firemen in full uniform called at Fire Headquarters shortly after noon to-day and endeavored to induce Commissioner Sturges to lend his influence in persuading Mayor Low to sign the two-platoon bill recently passed at Albany.

The men marched to the headquarters in a body and then assembled in the drill yard in the rear of the building. A delegation proceeded to Commissioner Sturges' office and formulated their request. In reply the Commissioner stated firmly that he would not make any move in the matter, but leave the bill to the discretion of the Mayor.

The men, crestfallen, marched away. It was stated after they left the building that they had violated a rule of the department in going to Fire Headquarters during the lunch hour without the express permission of their officers. They were all members of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, sometimes called the "Pinkies."

Not Only Do We Offer

Strictly Wool Fabrics, in every weave and coloring; but the trimmings are substantial, all seams sewed with tested silk, breasts worked out, shoulders hand padded, the cutting and fitting done by expert designers, and the making by skilled men tailors. Suits or Top Coats \$10.00 to order from a splendid assortment of the season's choicest goods.

Cohen & Co. ENTIRE BUILDING. N. W. Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts. Look in at the windows for sportmen garments and fabrics.

Hair Wanted—Female. CASH GIRLS WANTED; satisfactory work to July 1 by CASH GIRLS now in our employ and by those now engaged will be rewarded by A Week's Vacation, with Pay, and \$2.50 Spending Money. Cash girls have privileges of Store School. HEARN & SON, Thirtieth street entrance, No. 18.

Girls who can work only two days a week will be paid for each MONDAY and FRIDAY \$3 cents a day and 10 cents a day for each of those two days in afternoon from 2:00 till 5:00. Those who can work only in afternoon from 2:00 till 5:00 will receive \$1.00 a week. 54 BARCLAY ST. COR WEST 54th ST. 29 CORTLAND ST. COR CHURCH.



The Power of Sunlight. THE USE OF LIGHT IN CURING DISEASE

THE best disinfectant of all is sunlight. It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life. Doubtless all have noticed that mould grows during the night and in dark, damp cellars. Bright sunlight quickly destroys germs, mould or other organisms. That is why it is best to let the sunlight into your houses for its purifying influence. Not only is sunlight a disinfectant, but it is one of the best surgeons known. It was Finzen who discovered that concentrated sunlight would cure many tumors and cancerous growths. A substitute for sunlight was then found to be still more effective, and that was the concentrated rays from arc lamps.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon, started experiments, some three years ago, with the Finzen light in conjunction with the X-ray in the treatment of diseases. He got excellent results therefrom, and was among the first to adapt this remarkable cure to many cases which it was formerly supposed must of necessity be treated by the knife.

Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for his medical achievements at his hospital in Buffalo, but nearly a third of a century ago he discovered certain roots and herbs which were nature's remedies, and succeeded in putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use.

This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Along with its medicinal roots and herbs, one to take exercise in the outdoor air, to get all one can of God's sunlight and air; also a mild breathing exercise to be practised each day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation because it contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. It is a diet and a food as well as a medicine. Instead of a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the elements which maintain the patient's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritions food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way fever, night sweats, headaches, &c., are done away with. It fortifies the body against the germs of consumption, grip and malaria, and it builds up the tissues and puts on healthy flesh.

A MILLION FOR A STOMACH. One of the greatest American millionaires said the other day to his physician, "A million dollars, doctor, spot cash, and no grumbling, for my new stomach." It took a doctor and a grocer and a tanner away. All his wealth could not make him happy or contented, for happiness largely depends upon digestion. Without health where does happiness come in, and of what use is many millions of dollars, or even one million? One of a man's greatest pleasures is that born of a keen appetite and vigorous digestion. It is a good dinner, and this belongs to many a good fellow who is living on small wages but is able to buy a beefsteak now and then and have the healthy digestion to assimilate it, but the rich man without a stomach has to forego the juicy steak and the good things of the table because his stomach rebels. After all, the stomach plays a great part in everyday life. Without a healthy stomach and a good digestion our blood is thin, watery and poor, our heart action is weak, our liver does not do its duty, and man is miserable and unhappy. In this case the man is prey to the germs of influenza, consumption, mal-

aria and all the ills that flesh is heir to. Consumption can be treated by natural methods, by methods which are as close to nature as possible. The treatment is brought within the reach of the poorest classes, not only in curing the disease in its beginning, but in the prevention of disease by putting the house in order and strengthening the system against the germs of disease. We now understand the cause of consumption, that plague of the earth which, according to the census, kills out twelve of every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

It took only four dyspepsia over five years, during which time I tried everything we could hear of as being recommended for that trouble, but all to no avail, and I was getting worse," writes Mrs. J. H. Gernard, of 2025 Avenue G, Galveston, Tex. "Our family physician gave me medicine, but it was like taking so much water. One year before the storm of 1900, I was taken dangerously ill. Contracted a cold and it settled in my stomach, leaving me with every description of female trouble. I had six of the best physicians in Texas attending me, and they said that I could not live one month without an operation—to which I would not submit; and, as their medicine only served to make me worse, they gave me up to die. I suffered excruciating pain, and when the effect of morphine gave out, I would go into convulsions. I was so sore I could not move in bed for two months, and when the last doctor gave me up, I sent, through the service of a friend, and purchased a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, also one of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking four doses I did not need any more medicine—did not feel any more pain; this result after having spent several hundred dollars in doctors' bills and medicine which gave no relief. Four bottles of your medicine has completely cured me."

"I took only four bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Reliefs,' and these remedies did me a world of good," writes W. Walter McGloshen, of Reinbeck, Iowa. "I am thankful for your kind advice and the medicines which you recommended. Dr. Pierce's medicines to all my friends as the best medicines ever made for the troubles for which they are recommended. There is nothing equal to them for stomach troubles."

NATURE'S BOOK. Those desiring to know something about the body in health and disease, also medicine and surgery, without technical terms, should read 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can be had for thirty-one cents in one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound, twenty-one stamps for paper-bound book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Laundry Wants—Female. COLLAR AND CUFF IRONER, first class, that can iron 500 a day. \$500 a week. at Brooklyn. GOOD FAMILY IRONER. Station Laundry, 1009 6th Ave. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY IRONER; come ready to iron; at 200 West 42d St. Myrtle Ave. BROOKLYN. EXPERIENCED marker and sewer; good pay to the party. 2251 7th Ave. near 132d St. BROOKLYN. EXPERIENCED family ironer, also girl to take charge. Station Laundry, 218 West 42d St. GIRLS WANTED, experienced preferred. Apply at 120 Lancaster Laundry, 812 Gates Ave. BROOKLYN. WANTED—First-class sewer. Call at once, Harrison's Laundry, 483 Atlantic Ave. B'klyn. GIRLS WANTED for starching, ironing, mending, and pressing. Apply Lancaster Laundry, 812 Gates Ave. BROOKLYN. GIRL WANTED to mark and assort in laundry. 1335 Buxwick Ave., Brooklyn. IRONER—Wanted, experienced family ironer; wages \$7 and \$8 per week; also experienced mangle ironer. Hotel St. George Laundry, 400 B'klyn. LAUNDRESS—Wanted, clean worker wanted; mangle ironer; wages, \$5. Royal, 215 6th Ave. LAUNDRESSES for restaurant; no Sunday work. 120 West 42d St. LAUNDRESS; steady work; short hours. Vi Murray st. TYLER IRONER; also body ironer; steady situation. Laundry, 61 E. 8th St., near Broadway. LAUNDRESS—Wanted an experienced boiler by head; one who can do shirt waists and quality work. Apply Regent Laundry, 425 Broadway. LAUNDRESS—Wanted an experienced boiler by head; one who can do shirt waists and quality work. Apply Regent Laundry, 425 Broadway. LAUNDRESS—Wanted an experienced boiler by head; one who can do shirt waists and quality work. Apply Regent Laundry, 425 Broadway.

Laundry Wants—Male. WASHMAN WANTED at once. Harrison's Laundry, 483 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. WANTED—Man as helper for wash and starch work. Myrtle Ave., near 132d St. B'klyn. BOY to make himself useful. Try Central Laundry, 111 Hall place and 167th St. BROOKLYN. GERMAN-AMERICAN, washed. Central Laundry, 215 6th Ave. BOY, smart, to help in washroom; also one for ironing. Laundry, 10 Jane St., near 4th St. and 4th St. B'klyn. Sunday Work Monday Morning Wonders.

CANDY Special for Monday Only. VANILLA PECAN CREAMS, lb. 10c ASSORTED FRUIT & NUT CHOCOLATES, lb. 15c Special for Tuesday Only. CHOCOLATE CREAM KISSES, lb. 10c CHOCOLATE COFFEE ICE CREAMS, lb. 15c We will deliver any of all the above specialties at the following places: Manhattan Island, at the following places: Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, of the Wm. L. No. 200 West 11th St. G. C. D.