ROOSEVELT IN MESSAGE HITS AT BRIBE FUND

President Urges Congress to Pass a Law Providing for the Publication of Contributions to Campaign Committees.

MAKES NO REFERENCE TO REVISION OF TARIFF.

Suggests the Retirement of the Greenback Currency and Promises to Give a Local Legislature to the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In his message to-day to Congress, the President takes official cognisance of the charges which were made the keynote of the last national campaign, that large contributions were received from corporations, and that an extensive use of money was made in bribing the electorate. On this subject the President says:

"There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; **and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.**"

Wants a Law Against Bribery.

The President makes no reference in his message to the tariff or tariff revision, from which it is generally inferred that a special message on this subject is soon to follow. On the subject of corporations the President recommends that all dealing with this evil be left to the National Government.

The President begins his message with congratulations to the nation on its continued prosperity, and proceeds to warn it that the abundant revenues it now enjoys necessarily invite an extravagance against which every precaution should be taken. The same rigid scrutiny should prevail over the cost of doing government business, says the President, as prevails in a private business.

Second in importance to the family life of the nation, says the message, comes the matter of relations between capital and labor. In adjusting this matter, it is difficult to get proper legislation, because of the sharp division of authority between the nation and the States, making it almost impossible to get unanimity of wise action.

Labor and Capital.

In the matter of labor, says the President, cases of disturbance must be altogether extreme to warrant the interference of the Federal authorities. On labor unions, the President says:

"There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually and other labor unions which have often been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens, and especially all honorable public servants, should oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course, any violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated."

Wageworkers have a right to organize, to persuade others to organize with them, and to refuse to work with those who will not organize, says the President, but under no circumstances have they the right to commit violence upon either capitalists or laborers who refuse to organize with them or who side with those with whom they are at odds.

The President recommends stringent liability laws for employers and for the Government, and the appointment of a commission to make a study of this matter. The President also recommends the passage of legislation limiting the hours of work for all railroad employees and otherwise safeguarding the lives of these employees and the travelling public.

The President expressed himself clearly o nthe matter of government employees entering unions. He says that there is no objection in the world to their organizing, but that they must not organize for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. He picks out the case of the letter carriers, as an example, and says of them that they are a splendid body of public servants and should be amply paid, but that their compensation must be obtained through honorable claims to Congress and not by banding together for the defeat of such Congressmen who refuse to give promises against their consciences.

Unions and the Government.

The President says that the Bureau of Labor's report on the Colorado mining strike will soon be the subject of a special message. He recommends more searching investigations into labor conditions in the states by this bureau, especially as they apply to women and children. In the investigation of corporations, the government should act directly, says the message, as interstate commerce is peculiarly its field. To leave the matter to states is ridiculous, says the President, because so many states pursue the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated in the state at all, but in states whose laws they ignore.

In dealing with corporations the people should continue to show good sense and patience. There is nothing in going at the proposition in a demagogic, intemperate and destructive spirit. On the contrary, the President says that all that is needed is to go ahead step by step, without halt or hurry, and eliminate what evils there are to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations.

The American people have no hostility to wealth, continues the President, and realize that great corporations are necessary, and that the able men of great and singular mental power who manage them succeed honestly, of that such men must have great rewards. But that these corporations should be managed with due regard to the public as a whole there is no question, and where the law comes short of accomplishing this others should be enacted to supplement them.

Curbing of Corporations.

On the evils of rebates the President says that the rebate must be stopped, and that the abuses of the private car, private terminal track and side-track systems must be stopped. In his judgment, the President says, the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is an act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rates to go into effect and stay in effect until the court of review reverses it.

The President urges the continuance of the plan to make Washington the model municipality of the country and deplores the condition of the poor in the large cities of the country. Especially does he urge a consideration for the youth of to-day. On this he says in part:

"There should be severe child-labor and factory-inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man is to work, to be the breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife.

To Retire All the Greenbacks

"The attention of the Congress," he says, "should be especially given to the currency question, and the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty should take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

More Treaties for Arbitration.

In discussing our foreign policy the President says that it should ever be our aim to bring nearer the day when the peace of justice should prevail throughout the land. Until some scheme of punishing offending nations is agreed upon by the powers it would be a wicked thing to disarm, for such an act would mean the immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another.

This Nation, says the President, is continually furthering every movement which tends to bring nations into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this the President will shortly lay before the Senate, he says, treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into such treaties with us. The President also says he has asked the powers to join this Government in a second Hague Conference.

It is absolutely untrue, says the President, that this nation feels any land hunger for the other nations of the Western hemisphere. It only desires to see these other nations orderly and prosperous, and as long as they are they can count on our friendship. Chronic wrongdoing is bound to result in interference by a civilized power, and that power must, in adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, be the United States, however reluctant she may be to assume international police power.

On the subject of the navy, the President urges its steady upbuilding. If we do not, he says, our attitude on the Monroe Doctrine becomes a mere sham. The President says that the Russian-Japanese war demonstrates that battleships are the main reliance of a navy. Not a single one, he says, has been sunk by a torpedo-boat or by gun fire in this war. The upbuilding of the army is also necessary, says the President.

On the matter of the Philippines, the President says that within two years the experiment of a lower elective house is to be tried.

NAN PATTERSON PICKING JURORS, AND THREE OF THE MEN SELECTED.

NAN PATTERSON TAKES RABBIT'S FOOT TO COURT

(Continued from First Page.)

Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. With one exception the seven men now in the box are gray-haired.

For the first time since the beginning of her trial Miss Patterson this afternoon brought the rabbit's foot into court with her. She laid it on the table in front of her as soon as she took her seat at the prisoner's table and toyed with it during the tedious examination of jurors. But as soon as she saw that it was attracting attention she hid it in her glove.

The charm had come to her in letter she received in the Tombs during the noon recess, and the writer advised her to force it into court if she wished to get a favorable jury and hoped for a speedy acquittal.

Takes No Stock in It.

"I really do not take any stock in charms and amulets," said the young woman, "and it was more from nervousness and a wish to have something to occupy my hands with than anything else that induced me to bring it. To show that I have no faith in these things I am going to give it to a prisoner in the Tombs who sets great store by such mascots."

Counsel for Miss Patterson are worried over the prospect of having to accept a jury, the majority of whose members are old men, to fill the jury-box.

"It appears," said Miss Patterson to her counsel, Abe Levy, when she entered court to-day, "that I will have nothing but grandfathers to select my remaining jurymen from. Though I do not wish to seem in a spirit of levity, the court-room has somewhat the appearance of a convention of the 100-year-old club. If there are any young men left they are hidden behind the gray whiskers that sprinkle the entire court-room.

"My chief objection to men past sixty is that their blood has begun to flow sluggishly and their point of view on life is uncertain. If they have formed opinions their minds are apt to be more stubborn than would be the case of younger men, and when they once form a distinct impression it is almost impossible for them to shake it off. Even father, who is an old man, would much prefer a jury of younger men. I do not mean youths, but men whose maturity has not passed into the decrepit stage."

The first talesman to be examined to-day, Samuel A. Thornton, a clerk, of No. 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, had youth, but he was prejudiced in favor of women, and consequently the prosecution challenged him.

"My Misfortune," She Said.

"That is just my misfortune," remarked the young prisoner, "when a man of youthful appearance is called, he has to disqualify himself in some way."

Max Ernst, a clothing manufacturer, of No. 22 East Ninety-second street, also a youngish looking man, was a friend of Mr. Levy, the defendant's attorney, and was excused by consent.

As he passed the prisoner he stopped and grasped her hand: "I wish you luck," he whispered, "and am sure you will win."

The young woman blushed with pleasure and in her confusion replied quite audibly to the whole court-room: "Thank you."

The prisoner used her ninth peremptory challenge against the thirty-fifth talesman, who is sixty-five years old. He was John H. MacDonald, a builder, of No. 16 West Ninety-fourth street, and had served on the jury that disagreed about the guilt of Dr. Kennedy on the third trial of the dentist.

John A. Anger, a baker, of No. 243 East Fourteenth street, was sworn in as the fourth juror, after he had withstood a searching examination by counsel for both sides. He is fifty-three years old.

Arthur P. Cornwall, an expert accountant, was accepted and sworn as the fifth juror, the defendant voicing her approval with some eagerness when she saw that he was not past middle age. He is the only juror thus far chosen who has not gray hair.

The very next candidate George F. Wilson, manager of the American Hard Rubber Company, an elderly man with gray hair and snow white beard, qualified and took the sixth seat in the box.

Justice Davis decided to hold a late session and urged the counsel to expedite their examinations. This resulted in the selection of a seventh juror, Thomas Shearer, a contractor, of No. 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. He is sixty-three years old.

PANAMA RAILWAY INQUIRY ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Shackelford (Dem., Mo.), one of the members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who accompanied the Congressional party on the visit to Panama, to-day introduced a resolution providing for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railway Company and a report to Congress.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Whence Comes Most of the Good in the World?

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You can FIND the BEST HOMES through WORLD WANTS.

3,838 Houses, Flats, Apartments, Rooms and Board Ads. in WORLD WANTS last week.

1,156 more than same week last year.

ARRESTS LIKELY IN CHADWICK CASE

(Continued from First Page.)

his arrival. He was with her for about an hour. He came out with a look of the deepest despondency on his face.

"I can only say one thing" he said to an Evening World reporter as he left the hotel, "and that is that I am as much in the air as any one."

Later Mr. Reynolds called at the hotel to see Mrs. Chadwick. He is an elderly man and his face plainly showed the suffering the case has brought him. Mr. Reynolds refused to say a single word for publication after his talk with Mrs. Chadwick. The object of his visit here is said to be to get from Mrs. Chadwick an exact statement of the value of the securities in the strongbox he brought with him.

RECEIVER BRINGS NOTES.

Receiver Frank Lyons, of the Citizens' National Bank, of Oberlin, O., wrecked by the loans made to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, arrived in this city to-day with her legal adviser, F. F. Oldham. With him also came Director Whitney, of the wrecked bank. Whitney brought with him the $500,000 note signed with the name "Aldrew Carnegie," while Mr. Lyons had the $250,000 note, which also bears the name of Mr. Carnegie. It was on these notes that the funds of the collapsed Oberlin bank were loaned.

With the arrival of these men the scene of activity in the Chadwick case is transferred to this city. Before the day is over it is confidently predicted arrests will be made. The notes are brought to this city to be shown to Andrew Carnegie, so he can personally declare them forgeries.

He has already denounced them as such, but it was thought best not to take action against the person or persons responsible for the use of the multi-millionaire's name until he had actually seen the signatures purporting to be his. The directors of the bank were not all willing to have the $500,000 "Carnegie" note go out of their possession, and that is why it was brought here by Director Whitney. This was satisfactory to Mr. Lyons and Mr. Oldham, who is connected with the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

MEET SECRET-SERVICE MEN.

All the Cleveland men are at the Waldorf-Astoria where they had a conference shortly after their arrival. What they agreed upon is not known, but Mr. Lyons intimated that their business here would not take long, and that what they did would be visible to everybody. Two United States Secret Service men were at the hotel when the receiver arrived, and they had a conference with him. Two other Secret Service men are at the Holland House keeping a friendly eye on Mrs. Chadwick.

President Beckwith, of the wrecked bank, who was arrested yesterday, has collapsed. He declares a New York lawyer, representing himself as Mr. Carnegie's agent, assured him the "Carnegie" notes were genuine, and that Iri Reynolds assured him he held all the securities Mrs. Chadwick claimed he had.

"THERE'S A MIX-UP," LAWYER ADMITS.

Lawyer Edmund W. Powers, of this city, one of Mrs. Chadwick's attorneys, who said the other day in very positive fashion that Mr. Carnegie's name was not on the two notes, was asked to-day why he had been so sure of a thing which subsequent events have proved he was mistaken in.

"That I cannot answer just now," he replied. "There is a mix-up somewhere that I cannot explain."

"Were you ever in Oberlin with Mrs. Chadwick?" was asked.

"I was."

"Are you the lawyer mentioned by Mr. Beckwith as the one who vouched for the genuineness of the Carnegie notes?"

"No, no, of course not."

"Just when were you in Oberlin with Mrs. Chadwick.

"I really cannot recall just now," said Mr. Powers, and that closed the interview.

PANIC FOLLOWS RACE OF CARS

A heavy work-car, loaded with wheels, smashed into a crowded passenger car on the high raised road of the trolley line running between Jersey City and Hoboken to-day while both cars were tearing down the incline at breakneck speed. At the point where the collision occurred the trestle is 160 feet above the level of the street.

In the panic that followed there was a wild scramble for the doors of the car, and many were hurt by the splintered glass and the rush to escape. One woman attempted to jump out of the window, with her two children, but was restrained by some of the more collected passengers.

The cause of the accident was a non-operating brake on the work-car. The trolley, No. 1544, was rolling down the incline with brakes set, with the work-car some little distance behind. When they were about one hundred feet apart Motorman Bold, of the work-car, tried to throw his brakes on the wheel, but found that something was wrong with the adjustment. His car shot down the incline. Bold shouted to the conductor of the trolley ahead and he transmitted the alarm to the motorman.

It was a race then between the work car and the trolley. To the passengers it seemed as if the trolley was leaving the tracks every other second. The women and children screamed and one woman, Annie Schmidt, of No. 14 Bowers street, Hoboken, tried to leap from the window. Just before the Henderson street station is reached there is a curve. The trolley rounded it without accident, followed close by the work car. Then the latter with the increased momentum due to weight gained ground and with a crash smashed into the trolley. The two cars then tore down the straightaway course and it was several blocks before they came to a standstill.

Nearly every passenger in the trolley received some sort of an injury.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Paxo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

YOUTH CHARGED WITH FORGERY

Frank S. O'Donnell, "Boy Bookmaker," Arrested—Accused of Passing Bogus Check of $875 on Trust Company.

Frank S. O'Donnell, who was known for a brief spell as "The Boy Bookmaker" in the betting rings of local race courses, was arrested to-day on a charge of forging a Phoenix National Bank check for $875 on the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn. His apprehension was occasioned by an indictment found against him by the Brooklyn Grand Jury in which it is alleged that the check in question was not signed by Josephine K. Jones, since deceased.

O'Donnell was an office boy for year for Broker Floyd-Jones, who trusted him implicitly. Early this year Mr. Jones went abroad, leaving O'Donnell, who is only nineteen years old, in full charge of his affairs. No sooner was the employer's back turned than his banks began receiving a series of checks, which, the signatures appearing genuine, were honored without question. The police say that when the banks would return the spurious paper the office boy destroyed it.

Upon Mr. Jones's return from abroad he protested the accounts rendered him by his banks and investigation proved how the missing money had gone. O'Donnell was arrested at the Sheepshead Bay Race Track, where he was making book. A race was on when the detectives caught him and he asked permission to see the race out so that he could pay off the winners. He said he didn't want to be called a "welcher."

Four indictments were found against the boy by the Manhattan Grand Jury, but it seems that the trials which followed all failed because of the absence of the corpus delicti—the checks upon which O'Donnel drew his employer's money and which the police say he destroyed.

The check which caused his arrest to-day dates back to the time of the other trouble. The purported signer is a relative of Broker Floyd-Jones, of whose estate he is administrator and executor.

O'Donnell was arrested on this side of the river by Detective Clark, of the Brooklyn District-Attorney's staff, and as soon as he was across the bridge he was committed to the Kings County Jail to await trial.

THE CHRISTMAS WORLD

Will include a Special Fiction Supplement, printed in colors, finely illustrated. Something to keep and read. Out next Sunday, Dec. 11.

ACTORS HONOR MRS. GILBERT

Every Member of the Profession in the City at Bloomingdale Reformed Church to Attend Her Funeral To-Day.

The funeral of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the venerable actress, which took place to-day at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, was one of the largest that ever took place in this city. There was hardly a member of the theatrical profession in the city at the present time who was not present and many well known actors and actresses came from a distance to pay a last tribute to the memory of the dead woman. The police estimated the crowd in the church at 3,400. There wasn't an inch of standing room in the building after the services began, and it was with difficulty that a way was made through the main aisle for the casket.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Stinson, pastor of the church and an old friend of Mrs. Gilbert. They opend with a solo, "At Rest," composed in memory of Mrs. Gilbert by Organist P. F. del Campiglio, after which came the scriptural procession, the invocation, the singing of "Lead Kindly Light" and the reading of the Twenty-third Psalm.

The Scripure reading was followed by a solo, "Come Unto Me," sung by Mrs. Bliss Murray. Then there was Bible reading, a prayer by Dr. Stinson, and quartet singing. Dr. Stinson then made a brief address, in which she spoke in terms of glowing eulogy of the dead actress. He said little about her stage connection, but referred to her rather as a superb Christian character and a woman generally beloved for her great goodness.

As he finished he said that she was the sweetest and kindliest woman on the American stage, a sentiment which brought tears to the eyes of many of the theatrical people in the congregation. After his address Dr. Stinson read the following poem, which he himself composed for the occasion:

Eighty years of hopes and fears;
Eighty years of joy and tears.
Eighty years by changes tossed;
Eighty years by losses crossed.
Eighty years of battles fought—
Tell me not they were for naught.
Eighty years of garnered love;
All that's true the heavens will store.
Eighty years of work all done,
Cheery as when first begun.

The pall bearers were Sir Charles Wyndham, Justice Joseph F. Daly, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Nat Goodwin, Francis Wilson, Clyde Fitch, John Drew, George Gould, William Bispham, Dean Van Amringe, of Columbia University, and Frank E. Aiken, who was Mrs. Gilbert's leading man.

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 7TH & 8TH.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. HANDLES COMPRISING NATURAL WOODS, NATURAL WOODS SILVER TRIMMED, STERLING SILVER, GUN METAL, PEARLS AND STAG HORNS, VALUES $4.00 and $4.50. 2,95 EACH.

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Star Gloves Are Best.

Of course there's no charge for the dainty boxes, in which there's an added charm where presentation is intended, but the glove is the real thing, and you're sure of all-around satisfaction if the selection is made here. Exchangeable? Certainly. Trouble? Not at all.
All the new shades,
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Mannish, in medium and heavy,
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Jacoby Values.

This is the one jewelry store in town where you can obtain the same styles and designs that are to be found in the big Broadway stores, and some that even they don't have; but you don't have part of the rent of a big Broadway store added to your purchase—that is why my values exceed all others.

I have exclusive designs in the newest styles of Signet Rings at prices that are truly surprising.

Better order one now—while we have plenty of time to do engraving—next week may be too late for Christmas delivery.

Stop in to-day.
Open evenings.

J. JACOBY,
176 Sixth Av., bet. 12th and 13th Sts.

DIED.

BARR.—Monday, Dec. 5, ALEXANDER M. BARR, aged 72 years.

Funeral Wednesday, 8 P. M., from his late residence, 88 Meserole av., Brooklyn.

KIRK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, SARAH E. KIRK, aged 71 years, daughter of the late George and Hannah Kirk.

Funeral at Trinity M. E. Church, 118th st., between 1st and 2d aves., Wednesday evening, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

STRAYED from 51 East 63th st. an old fat black spaniel dog; answers to the name of Chappie. A liberal reward will be paid on his return.

Are You Located Near a Subway Station and Desire Boarders?

If so, why not realize your desire by advertising what you have to offer in WORLD WANTS?

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WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

By Cuticura After the Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced.

EIGHT DOCTORS

And Many Remedies Failed to Do a Cent's Worth of Good.

"About five years ago I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would very nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh would get hard and break. There would be blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried everything that I was told to use for fully three years, but could get no relief. I tried at least eight different doctors, but none of them seemed to do me any good, as my hands were as bad when I got through doctoring as when I first began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings when I got up, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, and I often felt like giving up my position. Before I started to work mornings I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft, and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. At night I would have to wear gloves in bed. In fact, I had to wear gloves all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of all great skin cures, after doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a 50c. box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura Ointment."

THOMAS A. CLANCY,
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Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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Do Your Eyeglasses Worry You?

Eyeglasses that do not set perfectly straight and secure on the nose.

Perhaps the fault is not with the lenses themselves, but with the clips. If your glasses do not set perfectly straight on the nose you are injuring your eyesight.

If your eyeglasses blow off easily, if they pinch your nose, if they tilt, slip or make raw marks on the skin, have a pair of Harris Suction Clips attached.

The suction pressure produced by the opening, combined with the different points of contact (as indicated by the arrows) is the secret of their absolutely safe hold. Attached to any eyeglass for 35 cents.

Eyeglasses carefully fitted (not over a counter), $1.00 up.

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Chocolate Covered Figs and Dates .....Lb. 10c
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A 30-lb. Pail of Mixed Candy and 60 Half-Pound Holly Boxes ... $2.25
BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER.
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LAUNDRY WANTS—MALE.

YOUNG MAN, driver for a laundry, to collect & deliver bundles, make himself useful indoor; one who has worked in laundry before preferred; references & bond required. Model Laundry, 27 Fleet st., Brooklyn.