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All the News.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1905. PRICE ONE CENT.

PATRICK TO DIE IN THE CHAIR

After Fighting His Conviction Inch by Inch Man Who Killed Millionaire Rice Is Defeated in State Court of Last Resort.

BROUGHT TO THE GALLOWS BY VALET'S TESTIMONY.

Only Condemned Murderer Who Was Ever Allowed to Listen to His Case in Court of Appeals—Millions Involved in Rice's Will.

THE RICE MURDER CASE AT A GLANCE.

W. M. Rice was murdered Sept. 23, 1900.

Charles F. Jones, his valet, and Lawyer Albert T. Patrick were arrested on Oct. 4, 1900. They were both indicted for forgery and for murder.

Patrick's trial for murder lasted nine weeks and three days, beginning Jan. 20.

There were 102 witnesses—eighty-six called by the prosecution and sixteen by the defense.

The record includes 1,500,000 words of testimony; also 238 exhibits—204 by the prosecution and thirty-four by the defense.

The trial cost New York County about $80,000 and cost the defense about $25,000, plus counsel fees.

The estate of William Marsh Rice, which furnished the motive for the crime, is worth between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000.

Patrick's jury took less than three hours to convict him.

The juries in the cases of Carlyle W. Harris, Dr. Robert Welsford Buchanan, Dr. Meyer and Roland B. Molineux, all convicted of murder by poison, took much longer to agree upon a verdict.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day, by a divided court, voting four to three, sustained the lower courts in adjudging Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer, guilty of murder, first degree, in causing the death of Millionaire William Marsh Rice. On April 7, 1902, Patrick was convicted on an indictment charging him with the murder of Rice by chloroform and mercury, administered to him during his sickness on Sept. 23, 1900. The case reached the Court of Appeals on March 14, this year, when David B. Hill, who appeared for the appellant, based his argument for a reversal mainly on the contention that the condition of Rice's body, revealed by the post-mortem examination, might have been caused by fluids used in embalming.

Judges Stood 4 to 3.

The prevailing opinion is by Judge Gray, with whom concur Judges Bartlett, Haight and Werner. There is a dissenting opinion by Judge O'Brien, Chief Judge Cullen and Judge Vann concurring, Chief Judge Cullen filing also a memorandum.

The accused was a New York lawyer and has succeeded in postponing the ultimate decision of his fate for over three years by a display of acumen and resourcefulness that has excited the wonder of the members of the bar and the public at large. The opinion of the court, written by Judge Gray, is very exhaustive, reviewing the formidable record in every detail and containing upward of sixteen thousand words.

Judge Gray sets forth that the theory of the people was that the defendant had conspired with Charles F. Jones, the valet, or, as sometimes called, the secretary, of Rice, to kill Rice and that the defendant procured Jones to administer chloroform to him while he was asleep in the accomplishment of their joint purpose. This purpose, they say, was motived by the desire to obtain possession of Rice's estate through a will in favor of the defendant and through various transfers to him of properties.

"It was not claimed," said the Judge, "that Patrick personally committed the murder; for the prosecution had the voluntary confession of Jones that it was he who did it, induced and aided thereto by Patrick; but the defendant was a principal in the commission of the crime under our law, if he aided and abetted it, whether present or absent, or if he, directly or indirectly, counselled, commanded, induced or procured another to commit it. The trial, therefore, presents these questions to the jury upon the evidence: Whether it was established that the death was the result of poisoning or whether that result was aided or abetted, induced or procured by this defendant. Circumstantial evidence was sufficient for their determination, death being admitted, if it was of such a character as to leave an inference of guilt the only reasonable one possible from the facts disclosed.

Natural Death Incredible.

After a review of the evidence the opinion continues:

"The jury might well find upon the evidence that the death was not the result of natural causes, and that it was due to some criminal agency. They could well conclude that the autopsy disclosed no natural cause for the death and that, in the light of the medical opinions, it could only be accounted for as having happened in the way testified to by Jones; that is, by chloroform poisoning, administered while the victim was sleeping. The physicians who assisted in the autopsy testified to physical conditions making a natural death incredible. It was for the jury to say whether the facts and their opinions, with that of Prof. Witthause, satisfactorily accounted for a death by chloroform poisoning.

"The finding of mercury in the body corroborated Jones as to his having given mercurial pills to the deceased to weaken his system.

"I think that the verdict rested upon satisfactory evidence of the truthfulness of Jones' story and of the connection of the defendant from the inception to the close of the conspiracy disclosed. The jurors were warranted in believing that death was caused by chloroform poisoning and that certain material facts, sworn to by witnesses, other than Jones, taken by themselves, led irresistibly to the one inference that the defendant's was the mind that had conceived the criminal act and induced its commission. The evidence, independently of the testimony of the accomplice, is fraught with a crushing implication of the defendant in the deliberate purpose to kill Rice, in order that he might possess his estate."

The dissenting Judges hold that material errors were permitted in the trial of the case and that important evidence in Patrick's favor was improperly excluded. Judge O'Brien's opinion holds that it was not proved and cannot be proved that Rice was living when the chloroform was applied to his face, and that "no one thought of chloroform as the agency of the death until Jones had made his fourth and last confession, after recanting three others that were shown to be false."

STORY OF HOW PATRICK KILLED A MILLIONAIRE.

Albert T. Patrick's case will go into criminal history as one of the most remarkable murders and murder trials of the age. The evidence adduced against him was entirely circumstantial outside of the testimony of a self-accused accomplice. In order to fasten the crime of murder upon Patrick, James W. Osborne, then the Assistant District-Attorney, resorted to innovations in criminal practice and laid himself open to reversal, in the opinion of many of the leading criminal lawyers of the city. That the Court of Appeals upholds the methods used by the prosecution is a victory not only for Mr. Osborne, but for the law, which has been badly sprained of late years in homicide cases.

Masterpiece in Crime.

In cunningness of conception and skill in execution the murder of William Marsh Rice was a masterpiece of criminal achievement. Patrick played for a stake of nearly $6,000,000 and lost literally, by an almost infinitesimal flaw in the chain of the conspiracy. Patrick, in forging a note for $25,000, spelled his name "Abert T. Patrick." The omission of the l in the name attracted the attention of a banker and led to an investigation that resulted in the arrest and conviction of the lawyer-criminal.

William Marsh Rice was an aged miser who had moved to New York from Texas, where he had amassed a fortune of millions. He lived in an apartment at No. 500 Madison avenue, and his only companion was his valet, Charles F. Jones, whom he had brought from the South.

Patrick was a lawyer with a small practice. He, too, was from Texas. Rice had had trouble with his wife and she engaged Patrick to look after her legal interests. Patrick placed an advertisement in a New York newspaper asking for information concerning Rice, and it was answered by the valet Jones. Thus they became acquainted, and Jones, who had a powerful influence over the old millionaire, introduced Patrick into the household.

What Aroused Suspicion.

Old man Rice died on Sept. 23, 1900, shortly after midnight. At the opening of business that day Albert T. Patrick appeared at the banking house of S. M. Swenson & Sons, No. 15 Wall street, with two checks aggregating $90,000, payable to himself, and apparently bearing the signature of Mr. Rice. Patrick was known at the banking house, and no suspicion attached to the checks until a clerk noticed the misspelled word on one of them.

He called up the Rice apartments on the telephone and Jones answered, saying that the check was all right. Although Rice was lying dead at the valet's elbow, Jones said nothing about it to the bankers until they insisted upon talking to the millionaire. Then Jones called up Patrick and after a conversation with them called up Swenson & Sons again and told them that Rice had just died, when, as a matter of fact, he had been dead for hours.

Swenson & Co. notified the Coroner that there was something suspicious in the matter, although Dr. Walker Gurry, who had been attending Rice for five months, had filed a death certificate, stating that the old millionaire had died of acute indigestion, caused by eating raw bananas. Detectives hurried to the Rice apartment, only to find that the body had been embalmed and that arrangements had been made for a speedy funeral cremation at Fresh Pond.

Rice's Funeral Stopped.

The funeral was stopped and an autopsy was held. Despite the effect of the embalming fluid Dr. Witthaus discovered in the viscera traces of mercury. Patrick and Jones were arrested.

Then it was discovered that Patrick held an assignment on Rice's estate, checks for $250,000 signed by Rice, and that there was a will in existence by which he was made the residuary legatee of more than $5,000,000. This will took the place of one made in 1896, which left the bulk of the estate to relatives and to a fund to found the Rice Institute at Houston, Tex.

Patrick had covered his tracks cleverly and the detectives made little progress until Jones, the valet, consented to turn State's evidence. He testified that under Patrick's direction he had slowly poisoned Rice with mercury; that the old man died hard, and that finally he was chloroformed; that the checks, assignment and Patrick will were forgeries and that Patrick had deliberately plotted to seize the whole Rice estate.

Valet Now in Texas.

Jones, the valet, after his confession made several attempts to commit suicide. He was kept in hiding by detectives employed by the District-Attorney for many months and a constant guard was maintained over him. At the present time he is living in Texas, and it is doubtful if he would have returned to New York to testify had a new trial been granted to Patrick, who has had unlimited financial aid from wealthy relatives in St. Louis.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold Cure, removes cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

MRS. ROGERS MUST DIE ON THE GALLOWS

Judge Peckham at Albany Denies Writ of Error to Vermont Woman.

ALBANY, June 9.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court, to-day declined to grant a writ of error which would allow the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Vermont, now under sentence for the murder of her husband, to go to the United States Court.

This decision means that Mrs. Rogers must die on the gallows June 23.

Her only hope is in a further reprieve by Gov. Bell, of Vermont, but the Governor to-day stated emphatically that he would not further intervene in the case, and that the law would have to take its course.

Friends of the prisoner therefor see no chance of saving her, although a final plea will be made to the Governor to put off the hanging until the Legislature can consider an application for her pardon.

The motion before Judge Peckham was made at the Judge's office here to-day by Lawyer F. M. Butler, counsel for Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Butler argued that there was a Federal question involved from the fact that the Vermont laws provide no means for a retrial of Mrs. Rogers upon newly discovered evidence.

The highest court of the State had refused a new trial, and since the Legislature, which alone has the power to pardon, will not meet until October, 1906, the only recourse is the United States Court.

He held that the State court should not have fixed the date for execution until after the next meeting of the Legislature.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 9.—Gov. Charles J. Bell, who was in Middlebury to-day, when informed of the decision of Judge Peckham, made the following statement:

"My stand in the Rogers case is precisely the same to-day as when I first reprieved Mrs. Rogers. Under the law I was obliged to grant the second reprieve. Now that the writ of error has been denied the law must take its course."

MIKADO STOPS WAR WHILE CZAR TAKES UP PEACE TERMS

Armistice Practically Declared, Oyama and Linevitch Both Having Been Ordered to Halt Bloodshed in Manchuria Until a Decision Has Been Reached.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9—6.10 P. M.—A council of Ministers presided over by the Emperor in person was held at Tsarskoe-Selo this afternoon to discuss the situation in regard to the present developments.

The Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, who has arrived here from Berlin, is believed to be the bearer of a personal message from Emperor William advising the conclusion of peace.

Ambassador Meyer was in constant communication with Washington this morning. He received a long cipher despatch and soon afterward hurried to the Foreign Office, where he had half an hour's earnest conversation with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff concerning the information transmitted to him.

Extreme reticence continues to be manifested, but it is apparent that the great announcement for which the world is waiting will not be made from here or from Tokio, but from Washington.

It is not likely to be delayed beyond Monday at the latest. No hitch has occurred and the outlook continues favorable to peace.

The French Charge d'Affaires M. Boutiron, the German Ambassador Count von Alvensleben and the British Ambassador Sir Charles Hardinge were among Ambassador Meyer's callers this afternoon.

The Government is plainly preparing the public for the announcement that the Emperor has decided to conclude peace and that the negotiations have been begun by permitting the publication of all the foreign despatches bearing on the subject.

In well-informed circles it is believed that Japan has already instructed Field Marshal Oyama to stay his hand, pending the result of the present tentative negotiations, and that Gen. Linevitch has also been confidentially advised of the situation.

Nevertheless the irreconcilable remnants of the war party are believed to be urging the Russian Commander-in-Chief to assume the offensive in the hope of achieving a victory and thus change the Emperor's present disposition in favor of the conclusion of hostilities.

If such an intrigue is in progress it has no chance of success.

It can be assumed that there will be no further bloodshed in Manchuria until the belligerents have decided whether it is now possible to agree on peace terms.

The Government in the present emergency is acting with great wisdom.

It is preparing to time the proclamation of a National Assembly with the announcement that peace negotiations have begun. The committee of Ministers is hurrying through its examination of the Bouligin Rescript Commission's project for the Gosudarstvennaia Duma, "Imperial Duma," scheme already outlined in these despatches, its consideration having commenced yesterday and continuing to-day.

Evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace have been supported by practically every European Power by the transmission through their representatives at the belligerents' respective capitals that it is the solemn conviction of their respective Governments that the time has arrived for the warring countries to conclude peace.

The President's endeavors seem limited to bringing the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan together to arrange the preliminary terms for the conclusion of a limited armistice and a selection of a place for the future negotiations, and the plenipotentiaries in the opinion of the diplomats will make the next move, as it is not believed that Japan will divulge her terms until the plenipotentiaries meet.

The Ambassador of one of the great European powers expressed the opinion to the Associated Press that the exchanges would not occur either at Washington or at any European capital, but upon the battlefield in Manchuria.

BROKERS CORNER MAN ON 'CHANGE FOR "RAFFLES."

Mistake John Beiling, Physical Instructor, Who Was in the Visitors' Gallery, for Mysterious Personage Exploited by The Evening World, and Fail to Land $100.

Business must be dull on the Stock Exchange.

John Beiling, a physical culture instructor of No. 10 East Forty-second street, went into the visitors' gallery to-day to see the bulls and bears do tricks.

He wore a smooth face and a brown derby hat.

In a few minutes he saw that he was attracting a great deal of attention.

A couple of hundred brokers were standing in the middle of the Exchange floor gazing at him and shouting words he could not distinguish.

Suddenly two messengers appeared in the gallery and made a dash for him.

It was nip and tuck.

They reached him together.

Each stuffed into his hand a piece of paper on which was scribbled, "You are the Mysterious Mr. Raffles of The Evening World."

Mr. Beiling denied that he was Mr. Raffles, and the market fell off half a point.

All of which proves that they are looking for easy money on the Stock Exchange.

GIRL DIES ON TRAIN.

Miss Jessie Bishop Victim of Heart Disease.

Miss Jessie Bishop, twenty-one years old, of Woodbury, N. J., died suddenly to-day while aboard a train just before entering the Grand Central depot.

Her death was due to heart failure, to which she had been subject for the past year.

Lift Up Your Voice Unto the Cook When your POSTUM is not Black and Rich with a Good COFFEE SNAP

WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH FROM STEAMER DECK

Passenger on the Hartford Jumps Into the Turbulent Waters of Hell Gate.

A woman who boarded the steamer Hartford at Hartford, Conn., last night to come to this city jumped overboard to-day as the boat was passing through Hell Gate and was drowned. She gave the name of Listner to the purser when she paid her passage money, but neglected to say whether she was married or single.

The woman took a berth in the general stateroom, where there were about a score of other passengers. Her baggage was placed in the berth and she remained on deck until late in the evening. Little attention was paid to her by the officers of the boat, however, and it is not known whether she retired or not. The appearance of the berth indicates that it was not slept in.

There was nothing in her baggage to give any clearer clue to the identity of the woman than that her name was Listner. A card of a Harlem woman was found in the pocket of one of the dresses of the missing woman. The police refused to give the name of the woman, but a detective was sent to question her on the chance that the Hartford woman had written to her and was on her way to make a visit.

THINK THIS GIRL WAS THE SUICIDE.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Leah Leitman, a girl of nineteen years, was a passenger on the steamer Hartford for New York, yesterday. She had been employed as a tailoress in a local department store, and boarded at No. 269 Windsor avenue.

At that address it was said the girl had recently lost employment, and was going to New York to visit her sister. Her brother is connected with the Jewish Forward. It is believed here that she was the girl who leaped from the deck. No reason for suicide is known to her friends here.

FOUND DROWNED WITH FEET TIED.

NORTH KINGSTON, R. I., June 9.—The body of a man with feet tied and with an overcoat on, in the pocket of which were two window weights, was picked up near Quonset Point to-day by Leland Shippee, a fisherman. The body had been in the water probably for about three weeks. There was no indication of foul play.

It is thought the body may be that of Herbert H. Gunn, formerly of Brattleboro, Vt., who has been missing for about two weeks and who, on the eve of sailing from New York to Providence on a steamer, wrote a friend in Brattleboro saying he should drown himself in Long Island Sound.

SPEED TRAINS MAKE GREAT RUNS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9.—Two speed trains were run over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day. One train started from Altoona at 7.33 A. M. and arrived at Harrisburg at 9.41 A. M., making the run of 132 miles in 128 minutes.

On the Philadelphia division the second train left Girard avenue, Philadelphia, at 10.16 and reached Harrisburg at 12.05, making the distance of 100.7 miles in 109 minutes.

The average speed of the first train was a fraction over 62 miles an hour, and that of the second train 56 miles an hour. The second train had a detention of eleven minutes due to hot boxes.

Each train had five Pennsylvania Railroad coaches, the weight of which is equivalent to that of the proposed new flyer between New York and Chicago, which will have a combination car and parlor, sleeping and dining cars.

MOTHER'S STRANGE STORY OF CHILD WIFE

Mrs. Stark Says Wealthy Jacob Finelite Took Eleven-Year-Old Lena to His Home as Housekeeper Before Making Her His Bride.

Did Jacob Finelite, old and rich, with a family of grown-up children, marry eleven-year-old Lena Stark, as the girl, her mother and a dozen witnesses say he did, or is he the victim of a conspiracy?

This case of the wealthy old real estate dealer and the mere child of humble parents who claims to be his wife, and whose contentions are seemingly corroborated by overwhelming evidence, is one of the most remarkable that has come up in the local courts in years. It was a pitiful picture that the unfortunate little child and the white-haired old man presented in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday when the child and her mother demanded that Finelite do something toward the little girl's support. It was a situation so unprecedented that Magistrate Finn could not decide what to do, and so adjourned the whole matter until next Wednesday, when it will be taken up in private.

Story Told by Mother.

Mrs. Stark, the mother of the alleged child wife, gave The Evening World the following account of the events leading up to the marriage of her daughter to-day:

"Some years ago, when Lena was a mere baby, we lived in a double house in Baxter street, which was owned by Mr. Finelite. He had a clothing store there and employed my husband as a salesman. From the time Lena was a baby Mr. Finelite was very fond of her. He made a great fuss over her at all times.

"Six months ago Mrs. Finelite died, and we left the Finelite family. It wasn't long before Mr. Finelite came to me and said that he would like to have Lena come to the house and take care of things for him. Lena was a good little housekeeper in spite of her youth, and it was perfectly natural to me that he should want Lena to do some housework for him after his wife died. I consented to the arrangement because we were in bad shape financially, and needed every dollar that could be earned.

"After Lena had been with Mr. Finelite for some time I told him that he ought to marry Lena. He said that he would do it.

Went to New Jersey to Wed.

"I asked a lawyer about it, and he said that in New York State such a marriage would not be recognized because of the youth of Lena. He said it would be all right in New Jersey, so we went there. I then took Lena away from Mr. Finelite until she could get old enough to assume her place. Mr. Finelite gave something toward her support, but wanted her to come and live at his house. This I would not have, and he stopped supporting her.

Rabbi Garlan did not testify in court, but at his home he told a reporter that he distinctly remembered performing the ceremony in Ripe's saloon. It was on Jan. 7, he said, and he at first objected to performing a marriage because of the youth of the bride. He finally did it because, he said, he was assured that the child was sixteen years old.

In spite of all this Mr. Finelite asserts that he never saw the girl before he saw her in court yesterday. He is living at No. 864 Lexington avenue and has a business office at No. 11 Chambers street. The child is living with relatives in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

SERVANT ACCUSED OF USING POISON

Committed to Hackensack Jail on Charge of Menacing Lives of Family—Said to Have Confessed to Judge.

(Special to The Evening World.)

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 9.—Lucy Williams, a colored domestic, twenty-three years old, was committed to the Hackensack Jail to-day on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Agnes Ysern and her family at Rutherford.

The girl, it is said, confessed to Judge Fabriskie this morning that she placed a quantity of Paris green in a teapot, but refused to tell why she did it.

Gold bricks in the form of cotton collars
COMARO
are being sold you every time you pay 15c. for a collar not bearing the stamp "Linen." The cotton collar makers are manufacturing counterfeit articles which some dealers pass off to the public as Linen collars, because of the bonus received for handling them, in the shape of show cases and fixtures. Do you now wonder why these dealers will endeavor to sell you cotton collars for the same price of Linen ones?
Write for "Information about Collars."
TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
4-ply, 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

"DEMAREST'S"
202 AND 204
Bleecker St., cor. Barrow.
SPECIALS!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Ladies' Brilliantine Dress Skirts, Black and Brown $1.98
Ladies' Black and White Check Dress Skirts 98c
Ladies' Lawn Dressing Sacques 39c
Ladies' White Lawn Waists; unusual values 98c
Men's soft Saris, Mercerized; unusual value 49c
Large Damask Towels, all Linen, 24x49 in. 25c
Large Bleached Turkish Towels; 23x45 ..... 25c
Utica Sheets, 54x90 ..... 44c
Utica Sheets, 81x90 ..... 59c
Sheets, 2 yards wide 29c
Pillow Cases, 45x36 in. 7c
OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 11 P. M.

CANDY
SUMMER EXODUS. JUST NOW CITY PEOPLE LOOK COUNTRYWARD, AND THE QUESTION OF "CANDY FOR THE FOLKS" ARISES. WE CAN SHIP IT FOR YOU TO ANY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES—OR THE WORLD FOR THAT MATTER—AND YOU NEED NOT DEPEND ON THE TIME WORN SHELF-LEFTOVERS YOU WILL FIND AT THE RESORTS. GET IT ABSOLUTELY FRESH—WE HAVE IT.
SPECIAL for FRIDAY
CHOCOLATE STRAWBERRY CRUSH...POUND 10c
SPECIAL for SATURDAY
CHOCOLATE AND VANILLA COCOANUT KISSES.....POUND 10c
SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
BUTTER PEANUT BRITTLE.....POUND 10c
ASSORTED FRUIT AND NUT CHOCOLATES .....POUND 15c
CREAMERY CARAMELS, WALNUT, PECAN, CHOCOLATE VANILLA STRAWBERRY, etc.....POUND 19c
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS OR AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL CHOCOLATES, 30 KINDS, LB. 24c
TUTTI FRUTTI MARSHMALLOWS .....POUND 25c
CHOCOLATE ROASTED JORDAN ALMONDS.....POUND 40c
We will deliver 1 to 10 lbs. at the following rates: Manhattan Island, 10c. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken or the Bronx, 15c. No goods sent C. O. D.
Loft. TWO STORES 54 BARCLAY ST. COR. WEST BWAY 29 CORTLANDT ST. COR. CHURCH.

They've made a HIT! Nobby hats are LABELED Lyford
THE BEST STRAW STYLES $2. 7 ASTOR HOUSE
THE MOST UNIQUE CANES AND THE BIGGEST VARIETY EVER SHOWN

DIED.

MULLEN.—JAMES, beloved husband of Sarah Mullen, native of County Derry, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 709 Greenwich st., on Sunday, June 11, at 2 P. M. sharp. Interment Calvary.

LAUNDRY WANTS—FEMALE.
SHIRT IRONER, washer, starcher. Village Laundry, E. 16th st., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.
WANTED—First-class shirt-waist ironer at Dakota Laundry, 126th st. and 1st ave.