

AMERICANS WELCOMED.

DELEGATES PLEASED WITH RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

TALK OF AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO QUEEN - MR. MORLEY DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

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London, June 5, 1 p. m. - The American delegates who are enjoying the hospitality of the London Chamber of Commerce are delighted with their reception here. Their comments upon the King's welcome and the commercial rivalries between England and America are having an excellent effect. Some curious calculations have been published respecting the aggregate of the wealth of twenty or more of these American visitors, including Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan. These figures add weight to their disclaimers that there can be any critical contest between the two countries respecting the control of foreign markets, and support the conclusion that, as there is room enough in Asia for England and Russia, so also Anglo-Saxon energy does not require two worlds in place of one.

There is already an evidence of a revival of good feeling in consequence of the visit of American delegates and their sensible comments upon industrial rivalries.

There is talk about an organized effort to raise money for an American memorial to Queen Victoria along the roadway of the Mall. A committee can easily be formed from the delegates attending the Chamber of Commerce dinner to-night, which will manage the matter in a most satisfactory way. They are in a right mood for taking up the scheme and making the weight of their millions felt in bringing about good feeling between America and England.

The residence of the American Ambassador was thronged last night for two hours with English and American visitors. Royalty was excluded by the court being in mourning, and many ministers and members of Parliament were absent, since the Whitsuntide recess had not yet ended, but there was a large and brilliant representation of peers, diplomats, judges, officials, bankers and merchants, and all the prominent American visitors now in London were present. Lord Curzon's house, with its spacious terrace, overlooking the Mall, was well adapted for the hospitable entertainment of this large company.

Exactly a year ago to-day Pretoria was captured by Lord Roberts. At that time most of the people in this country thought that the war was practically ended, and yet this morning's newspapers admit candidly enough that the situation in Cape Colony is very unsatisfactory.

The surrender of Jamestown to the Boers has provided to Commander Kritzinger a valuable supply of the sinews of war. Englishmen, however, find some consolation in the fact that as Jamestown is situated to the northeast of Stormberg it is probable that Kritzinger has been obliged to abandon his southward march on Queenstown.

The news that General French has been placed in command of the operations in Cape Colony has been favorably received.

The remarkable coincidence that on so short an interval both Shamrock II and the Constitution should be disabled in much the same manner is regarded as proving that yacht designers on both sides of the Atlantic are going ahead a little too fast. Each year sees the margin of safety cut down and the chances of disaster indefinitely increased.

English jockeys had a cheerless time at Epsom yesterday. The theory has for a long time existed in racing circles here that the American style of jockeyship was not adapted to downhill tracks. This view, however, yesterday's experience seemed to refute completely.

Military men were not surprised when the official story of the battle of Vlakfontein came out yesterday. They had suspected, from the heavy British losses, that the Boer attack was a surprise, but had not guessed that the rear-guard of Dixon's force had been rushed and that two guns had been temporarily captured before the main body could be rallied for their recovery. This engagement occurred further west than was at first reported, and communications with Pretoria were interrupted. Delarey fought with desperate energy, and was repulsed after he had secured important advantages.

Clearly the war has not yet reached the police stage. The Boers proved once more that they could plan a battle with skill, and, while they were driven off, they made an effective demonstration of fighting force, which would seem to put an end to all rumors of peace negotiations. This is the interpretation which Mr. Krüger's group of advisers in Holland place upon it. An irrepressible conflict goes on, with a revival of courage on the Boer side.

John Morley has always been noted as one of the best platform speakers in Great Britain, and he worthily upheld his reputation in this respect at Montrose last night. While Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a few days ago at Edinburgh was content to taunt the government with spending a lot of money in order to bring the hostilities in South Africa to a successful conclusion, Mr. Morley denounced the war and the policy of the British Government that led up to it in no uncertain terms. Nothing, perhaps, serves to illustrate more forcibly the almost hopeless division on this question in the ranks of the Liberal party.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 4. - The President made the following appointments to-day: LINCOLN AVERY, collector of customs, District of Maine, Mich. SIMON MICHELET, agent White Earth Indian Agency, Minn. DEBORAH G. RAMPSON, receiver of public moneys, at Ashland, Wis. FRANCIS M. ELSLEY, Indian Territory, chairman of referees to assess and appraise the damages for right of way of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory. ARTHUR W. HEPLEY, Kansas, town site commissioner and appraiser for the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. JOSEPH H. KEATING, United States Attorney, District of Indiana.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR FOR MEN by its open mesh gives the skin a chance to breathe. Makes you cool and keeps you so.

MRS. WOODRUFF TELLS HER STORY

PLAINTIFF IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LABEL SUIT A SENSATIONAL WITNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, June 4. - Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodruff to-day took the stand in her own behalf in her \$100,000 label suit against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. Mrs. Woodruff, as was expected, proved a sensational witness in the trial. Every word she uttered was listened to with the closest attention by the crowd in the courtroom. Mrs. Woodruff said she first met Mrs. Eddy, the defendant, in 1873, at the home of Mrs. Clara E. Choate. In the following year she studied Christian Science with Mrs. Choate and in 1881 obtained her diploma from the Christian Science college established by Mrs. Eddy, and was graduated in 1888 as a Christian Scientist in good standing. She seldom saw Mrs. Eddy, but their relations were friendly, and Mrs. Eddy had trusted her with many important matters connected with the church. A letter from Mrs. Eddy in response to an application on the part of Mrs. Woodruff for an application to the Boston church was read, dated Concord, N. H., February, 1895, in which she was referred to as the church itself. The letter concluded as follows: "Remember, dear student, that malicious hypnosis is no excuse for sin. But God's love is sufficient to change our lives and make us free moral agents."

The words "malicious hypnosis" caused explanation. In Christian Science means the "plague of diseases" by suggestion. Mrs. Woodruff identified a letter she had received from Mrs. Eddy on April 8, 1895, charging the witness with various things which she said she had never been guilty of. This was introduced in an attempt to show malice on the part of Mrs. Eddy four years before the alleged label. A letter of Mrs. Woodruff to Mrs. Eddy and her reply were also put in evidence. Mrs. Eddy's letter said: "I am glad to know of your intention to prove your innocence. Be of courage if you have right on your side. Right will prevail."

Another letter from Mrs. Eddy reiterating her previous charges was also put in evidence. A Christian Science charge, "malicious animal magnetism," a term of the highest reproach among Christian Scientists, she said. Judge Hanna continued his testimony in the forenoon and proved an exceedingly difficult witness for Mr. Woodruff to handle. The sparring of Judge Hanna on the witness stand, combined with the testimony of Mrs. Woodruff, caused Mr. Peabody to appeal to the court. He said that physically he was unable to stand the cross-examination of the witness, and the court refused to interfere. The deed of Mrs. Eddy and her associates, and the fact that she had conveyed to the trustees the business of all Christian Science publications, subject to Mrs. Eddy's supervision, and that she had a right to withdraw at any time any publications in which she held the copyright.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN NICARAGUA.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 11. - A Christian Scientist, Salvador Avilez, of Nicaragua, has been preaching against Roman Catholic doctrines nightly in the city of Managua for the last three months. He has converted several men and baptised them. He has also converted several women and baptised them. He has also converted several men and baptised them. He has also converted several men and baptised them.

ANSWERS THE REV. DR. MORSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Every Christian Scientist do not demand that every one shall treat as they do concerning the nature of God and man and the universe. These are problems which must be left to the spiritual experience of each individual. Therefore, they are surprised at the language attributed to the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse in your issue of June 3. He misconceives the teachings of Christian Science and regards to matter, evil, disease and pain, and from his false premises draws startling conclusions. The question of the existence or non-existence of matter is not the definition of "existence." Christian Scientists range themselves with the more advanced among the natural scientists, who believe that matter can exist in a form independent of the human mind. If the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse is satisfied with the old fashioned "existence of matter," he is free to work his own theory in terms of the human mind. If the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse is satisfied with the old fashioned "existence of matter," he is free to work his own theory in terms of the human mind.

WOODRUFF DARED THEM TO GO.

AND NOW THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILL PAY THE EXPENSES ABROAD OF HIS TWO COMPANIONS.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff starts for Europe on the steamship St. Louis to-day. Ex-Senator William J. La Roche, of Brooklyn, a Democratic neighbor of the Lieutenant-Governor, and John P. Aldis, chairman of the Republican State Committee, are going, too. They are going as guests of the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of a dare thrown out by Mr. Woodruff, and yesterday afternoon he was busy converting his various bank accounts into letters of exchange.

The first guest was secured at the Montauk Club last Wednesday night. The Lieutenant-Governor was so confident of the fact that his wife had decided to stay in the Adirondacks. "I shall be mighty lonely in that big steamer," said he. "Say, Senator," addressing ex-Senator La Roche, who sat near by, "you don't dare to come along. I'll pay your expenses if you do."

"Done," said the Senator. "I'll go home now and start my packing. Meet you on the pier, Goodby." The Lieutenant-Governor laughed and forgot the incident. Last Saturday he was again discussing his trip, this time with Mr. Aldis. "I wish some good fellow like you were going with me," mused Mr. Woodruff. "I would be willing to pay all the expenses to get such a good companion."

"I'm your companion," promptly responded Mr. Aldis. "I've got a few months to spare, and will go with you on your European trip, and I'll be glad to mortgage all his property, if necessary, to carry his friends safely through."

DUNCAN I. ROBERTS RESIGNS.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT OF THE ERIE GIVES UP HIS PLACE - OTHER RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

Duncan I. Roberts, for more than nine years general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad Company, has resigned that office, and it is understood that he will be succeeded by a new administration. There are trustworthy reports that the retirement of Mr. Roberts will soon be followed by that of several other officials occupying posts of responsibility in the Erie. Mr. Roberts has been a railroad man since 1872, when he began his career as a general assistant general passenger agent of the Erie at Chicago. He advanced to the position of general passenger agent of the Erie at Buffalo in 1881. He took a leading part in the management of that department, and has been so capable and successful as to have earned for him a high reputation in railway circles throughout the country. He has been a conspicuous factor in the adjustment of railway disputes.

Under Mr. Roberts' administration the percentage of earnings of the Erie system from passenger traffic has steadily increased. Five years ago the rate was 86 cents per passenger train mile, while in 1900 it had risen to \$1.00, and it is estimated that the current year will be further increased to \$1.05.

JEFFRIES READY TO FIGHT RUBIN.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 4. - James J. Jeffries arrived here to-day. In an interview he said: "I will fight 'Gus' Rublin in San Francisco as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. It is as good as a certainty that I will fight him, and I would not take any chances with Rublin or any one, unless I felt sure I was perfectly strong again."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR HARMONY AMONG THE POWERS IN PROGRESS.

IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 4. - The plan of a modus vivendi on the subject of the Chinese indemnities is now receiving the earnest attention of those interested in the Chinese negotiatory question. The purpose being to prevent the indemnity question from causing an interruption in the concert of the powers, and at the same time to remove the indemnity issue itself, so that progress can be made on the remaining subjects of negotiation, chief of which is the conclusion of permanent treaties between China and the powers. The question of the indemnity arose during the President's Western trip, but since his return the President and Secretary Hay have been taken up anew and thoroughly gone over with the foreign representatives chiefly concerned, including the British, Russian and French Ambassadors and the Japanese Minister. It is because of the importance attached to these negotiations that several of the ambassadors who had intended to go to Europe have deferred their departure for a month.

WORKING FOR HARMONY.

As a result of the exchanges of the last few days, the question has resolved itself to about the following basis: There is no further issue as to the total of indemnity, that being agreed upon by all the powers at \$37,000,000. But there remains the question of how this amount shall be paid. The Russian suggestion, which appears to have the approval of a majority of the powers, is that China issue bonds for the full amount, and that all the powers then unite in giving a joint indorsement or guarantee of the payment of them. The desire has been not only to secure the assent of a majority of the powers to this scheme, but the approval of all of them. This, however, has not been accomplished up to the present time, and it is for this reason that the modus vivendi is now being considered as a possible means of bringing about united action.

The British Government is not favorable to the Russian proposition, and the British view has taken form in a plan to have China issue her own bonds to the several governments, each government thereafter adopting its own course to an individual guarantee. The policy of the United States concerning the Russian proposition was made known in part on the President's Western trip, although the final course of the government was not definitely stated. The cause for the extended conferences between the ambassadors and Secretary Hay which have been in progress since Mr. Hay's return. The chief difficulty which the United States finds as to a joint guarantee is that the convention does not authorize the executive to guarantee bonds without the approval of Congress. As to the attitude of Congress, it has been said in the negotiations that the United States would not approve a joint guarantee of such a vast total of bonds. Moreover, the American view has been that 4 per cent bonds, issued in a more direct manner, would not be a prudent investment for the United States, since this country readily sells bonds at 2 1/2 per cent, whereas Russian 4 per cent securities sell at 98 cents on the dollar.

The indemnity issue is settled, it is believed that fully 80 per cent of the Chinese negotiatory will be disposed of. The next question will be permanent treaties with China, and on this point it is expected that each of the powers will suggest a course of a treaty, and that these ultimately will take shape in a common form of treaty action.

VON WALDERSEE STILL IN CHINA.

Berlin, June 4. - Count von Waldersee has postponed his departure from Tien-Tsin, pending an investigation of the military affray on the Taku road.

BRAWL NOT THOUGHT SERIOUS.

Peking, June 4. - General Gaselee, the British commander, says the fight at Tien-Tsin on Sunday was a mere domestic brawl, such as is liable to happen in any garrison town, and that it has not disturbed the cordial relations between the British and French authorities.

THE RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

London, June 4. - The Exchange Telegraph Company has published a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the Russian casualty list in China, including the storming of Peking, shows thirty-one officers and 682 men killed.

W. H. NEWMAN EXPECTED TO-DAY.

COMING TO CONSULT W. K. VANDERBILT - NOT BELIEVED THAT HE WILL REMAIN.

HEAD OF LAKE SHORE, TOO, ALTHOUGH SUCH A PLAN IS TALKED OF.

W. H. Newman, president of the Lake Shore Railroad, and newly elected president of the New York Central, is expected in the city to-day to consult with William K. Vanderbilt, the other director of the Central. R. R. Callaway, the retiring president of the New York Central, will continue to perform the duties of that office until Mr. Newman is able to take hold. It is not believed, however, that Mr. Newman will permanently retain the presidency of the Lake Shore, although a plan with that end in view and involving closer relations among the various parts of the Vanderbilt system has been contemplated. Mr. Newman, the president of the New York Central, is not also president of all the leased lines, such as the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central and the Boston and Albany; these lines to be managed by general superintendents directed from New York. In line with this plan Edgar Van Etten, who retired as president of the New York Central and was elected second vice-president, took the place of the late Horace J. Hayden, has been transferred to the charge of the Boston and Albany, which is under the management of the property altogether. Whether Mr. Newman will be elected to succeed Mr. Newman on the Lake Shore, or whether he will be directed to take charge of a general superintendent, is to be determined later.

SIX DAY RIDER IN A LONG CHASE.

ALLIED BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT BY PURSUER AFTER A RACE ON WHEELS IN FIFTH-AVE.

Frederick Foster, the old six day bicycle rider, who has been in every six day race held in Madison Square Garden, had an exciting chase yesterday afternoon through Harlem streets, after a man who, he says, stole his bicycle from him a year ago. Both he and the other man were on wheels, and they spurred in lively style from the East Side to Fifth-ave., and then for a few half a mile, until the pursued man was captured. He is William Ehlers, 34 East Eighty-ninth-st. Foster saw Ehlers pass his bicycle through the East Side, and immediately mounted and sprinted after Ehlers. At One-hundred-thirty-seventh-st. the policeman took the chase with Foster.

LAND FOR COLONIZATION.

IT HAS BEEN OFFERED TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA - IS SITUATED IN GEORGIA.

It was reported yesterday that a large tract of land had been given to the Volunteers of America, which they were to use for colonizing in connection with their tenement house work. It was said last night at the headquarters of the Volunteers, at No. 4 Fourteenth-st., that the tract was in the Orange section, near the city, and that it was a very desirable one. The land is situated near the city, and is a very desirable one. The land is situated near the city, and is a very desirable one. The land is situated near the city, and is a very desirable one.

TUNNEL STRIKE OFF.

CONTRACTORS AND C. F. U. REACH AN AGREEMENT TO HOLD FOR TWO YEARS.

The rapid transit tunnel strike was officially called off last evening, and the strikers were ordered to return to work without delay by the walking delegates of the various unions to which they belong. They go back under a new agreement, which insures them the present union wages and an eight hour workday for two years, at the end of which time, if there are any disputes as to wages, they will be settled by arbitration.

The final conference between the committees of the Central Federated Union and the rapid transit contractors, which have been gradually straightening out the tangle, took place yesterday afternoon in the office of John B. McDonald. It began at 3 o'clock and lasted until 6, and at one time was nearly breaking up with both sides at loggerheads on account of the refusal of some of the contractors to discharge non-union men who had taken the places of the strikers. They said that the strikers themselves were the cause of the non-union men being employed, as they quit work at a time when the tunnel was in such a condition that it was absolutely necessary to have men constantly at work.

Several consultations were held between the committees and some of the contractors, who were waiting outside, resulting in peace being restored. An agreement was finally drawn up which gave some substantial concessions to the strikers. It provided that all the strikers who applied the strike were declared off were to be reinstated, the non-union men to be retained and asked to join the union. Strikers who cannot be employed at their old work will be kept on the pay list and receive other work until they get their old work back, as it is expected that more men will be needed on the tunnel. Those who do not apply for work within twenty-four hours after the strike is declared off will not be guaranteed work. The double drum hoisters, who were employed on the tunnel, will be kept on the pay list until July 31, when they will receive \$2.50 a day. The working day in all cases will be eight hours with the prevailing union wages at the present time.

MAGISTRATE CRANE HOLDS A STRIKER.

TELLS HIM HE HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERRUPT THOSE WHO WISH TO WORK.

Several months ago there was a strike in a refrigerating machine factory at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Locust-ave. John Stevenson, of No. 80 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., went out, but Frederick King, of No. 222 Williams-st., threatened to beat him. On May 28 Stevenson met King at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Brook-ave., and knocked him down. Stevenson was arrested and arraigned in the Morrisania police court yesterday before Magistrate Crane.

SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON.

Boston, June 4. - The men of the various electric light companies, who have been on strike for a month, will return to work to-morrow, an agreement having been reached to-day. The terms have not been made public. The men of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are still out.

STADIUM FORMALLY OPENED.

SIXTEEN COLLEGES REPRESENTED IN CONTESTS AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, June 4. - Clear skies and bright sunshine, tempered by a cooling breeze, made an ideal day for the first athletic contests to be held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition grounds. Representatives of sixteen of the leading colleges and universities in the East and West participated in to-day's intercollegiate track and field contests, which marked the real opening of the Stadium to the public. The athletic contest track is a 100-yard straightaway, inside the oval, were in fine condition. The athletes were enthusiastic in praise and commensurate, being 32 feet long and 35 feet wide; they can accommodate 100 men without the slightest crowding, and 150 men could use them at the same time without discomfort. The rooms are equipped with lockers, dressing rooms, a dozen shower baths, forty rubbering tables and other facilities. The four thousand persons who watched the contests this afternoon filled only about one-third of the seats in the great amphitheatre.

ARRIVALS AT BUFFALO HOTELS.

Buffalo, June 4 (Special). - Persons registered from New-York and vicinity at hotels to-day include: IROQUOIS - W. C. Clark, Colonel D. T. Collins and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Nolte, James J. Manning, Dr. Rufus O. C. Fullin, J. B. Barry, Mable C. P. Hobart, J. S. Turner, O. C. Post, B. Van Dine, T. D. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Moore, A. Northrup, William Henry Hall, J. E. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Moore, John Burke, Francis Higgins, S. Stein, Otto C. Wolf, August Phink, Mr. Williams, Mr. Charles L. Keller, J. H. Rogers, Alvin C. McNeil, and Mrs. W. V. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. South, Gustav A. Barst, Mr. and Mrs. George Seifert, Dr. Irwin Wyatt and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Ailster, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. H. Atha, Charles G. Atha, Dr. Edwin H. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Ellen M. Swift, BLOOMINGDALE - Mr. and Mrs. John E. Barst, Mr. Thompson, E. Scheff, C. M. Bloxham, I. N. Tall, H. J. Eastmore, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Purser, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hollister, Miss Hollister, C. N. Perley, H. F. Snow, G. O. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baiter, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nestler, L. H. Hayes, H. Barman, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hoegeman, Daniel Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Schwartz, John J. Girty, J. W. Church and J. D. F. Phillips.

A SHOCK TO THE COMMUNITY.

The Coroner's Verdict.

"I had just said goodby to him, and he ran down the steps from my office laughing, throwing a joke over his shoulder as he went. He looked the picture of health and strength. Ten minutes later I was called to where he lay rigid and silent on the sidewalk. His life had been snuffed out like a candle." That was a friend's testimony before the coroner. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "Died of heart failure." The next day the press chronicled the sudden taking of a well-known citizen under the familiar head of "A Shock to the Community."



Then the "street" soon ceased to remember the man so swiftly taken away. This is no fancy sketch. Every day deaths occur in some such manner - deaths attributed to heart failure by the medical profession. Cold science has ridiculed the idea of dying of a broken heart. Hearts don't break, says science. But it has to admit that

HEARTS BREAK DOWN.

A man who has a valuable engine gives it a good track to run on, tests its capacity and keeps well inside it, keeps it always properly lubricated and does all that is possible to get the best results with least friction. Suppose the man ran his engine careless of the water in the boiler or the fuel under the engine and regardless of the steam gauge. Suppose he crowded the engine up grade, and coupled an extra car or two to the train he was pulling, regardless of the fact that he was putting every ounce of strain on the engine it could bear. What would you expect? A break down. Engine failure.

Heart failure comes that way. The heart is a little larger than a man's fist and is the most wonderful as it is the most delicate of organs. In each twenty-four hours the heart heart moves approximately six tons of blood, which is equivalent to about two barrels of blood every hour, and this without rest or pause from the first breath of infancy to the last sigh of old age. What can you expect when a man eats regardless of the nutrition which feeds the heart as well as every other organ of the body? What can you expect when he crowds this delicate engine to the uttermost, but what happens - break-down, heart failure. And the tragedy of

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