

OPEN SUNDAY DELAYED

ALDERMEN DO NOT AGREE

One Who Opposed New Ordinance Knocked Down by Constituent.

The aldermen yesterday, by a vote of 25 to 24, referred Alderman Doull's proposed ordinance regulating the matters provided for in the section of the charter which enabled Commissioner Bingham to close the theatres on Sunday to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, after a two-hour debate, in which there was a good deal of bitterness.

Chairman Sturgis of the Committee on Laws and Legislation announced that a public hearing on the ordinance would be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Alderman Noonan, of the Hearst wing, who had been expected to help in the immediate passage of the ordinance, voted with the Republicans, and his vote delayed action for a week. This was not a popular move, and when Alderman Noonan emerged from the chamber he ran into a man named Moses, who keeps a saloon on Washington Heights.

"Why did you vote to refer that ordinance?" asked Moses. "You big stiff, didn't you know any better than that?"

Alderman Noonan volunteered some information about Moses's character, and the saloon man promptly hit him between the eyes and stretched him on the floor. Noonan arose and rushed at his assailant, but friends ran in and separated the men before any more damage was done.

The ordinance that will be acted on next week legalizes musical entertainments and lectures, the sweeping phrase "or any other entertainment on a stage" being omitted. It was this phrase that had been so far reaching effects.

The City Hall yesterday afternoon, and more particularly the outskirts of the aldermanic chamber, looked like a cross between a Sunday afternoon labor meeting and that portion of Broadway bounded on the north by 42d street and on the south by 34th street on a warm afternoon in summer.

In the chamber itself the aldermen looked anxious and tried to figure out what their constituents really wanted them to do. The gallery was filled, but the crowd did little to indicate its feelings until late in the session, when "Little Tim" Sullivan, who said he stood for a free and decently open Sunday, got a round of applause.

TROUBLE FROM THE START.

Alderman Doull's ordinance affecting Section 2461 of the charter, upon which Justice O'Gorman's decision was based, came up after some routine business had been discussed, and there was trouble from the start.

Alderman Meyers reserved the right to object to action upon the ordinance, and after Alderman Doull had spoken in favor of his measure, he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, thus forcing it to take the usual course.

Incorporated in his motion were instructions to the committee to hold a public hearing and to report on the resolution on Tuesday.

Alderman Meyers said that there had been a previous attempt to loosen the Sunday observance law, and that at first many aldermen had favored it, only to change their minds when it appeared at hearings that the question of making one day of rest possible for many persons was involved.

The Republican leader disclaimed any narrowness, but said he thought all sides should have a chance to be heard. He also characterized the request that the board should act on the matter in one day as the most impudent request ever made by a special interest, naming the "theatrical trust" as that interest.

Alderman Doull was indignant and wanted to know if Alderman Meyers accused him of representing a special interest. Alderman Meyers said he did not, and peace hovered gently for a moment over the scene.

Alderman Brown reserved hostilities by saying that Alderman Doull had opposed his ordinance, introduced last year, for the regulation of ticket speculators. About this time President McGowan had to rap hard for order, because several aldermen were talking to each other and to friends, and, besides, two flashlight pictures had to be taken.

Alderman Redmond got the floor, but as he began to speak an angry voice came from the rear of the chamber, where Alderman Mulligan, of the Bronx, was seeking recognition.

Alderman Mulligan said he was not going to sit down until he got recognition, and that he wanted his rights. President McGowan told him he would recognize him when the time came, but Alderman Redmond yielded the floor, and Alderman Mulligan said that all any one had to do was to go to the Bronx, with its beautiful wild flowers, its poetic lakes, its superb scenery, for a pleasant and moral Sunday. He said he wanted immediate action, because he could not wait to vote against such a vile resolution. He was not in favor of a Puritanical Sunday, he said, but he did want the law as it stood to be enforced, and he had a lot of fine thoughts about George Washington and Lincoln and the motto on the coins.

FINE THOUGHTS RUN RIOT.

He sat down amid thunders of applause. Alderman Mulligan spoke later, when he voted, and said as many of the same things as Alderman Goodman, who showed no fine feeling and had taken President McGowan's place in the chair, would let him get away with, and would up as follows:

"Therefore, Mr. Chairman, having in mind all these things, I vote 'aye'—no, no, no, I mean

I vote 'No.' Is that right? What is this thing we're voting on, anyhow?"

When Alderman Mulligan had finished his first oration President McGowan gave Alderman Redmond the floor again, and the alderman generously invited any one else who was too full of fine thoughts to wait to relieve himself. But no one came forward, so he made a few remarks himself, and said he wanted time to think.

Other aldermen said things without throwing much more light on the subject, and then the question came up. Henry Clay Peters was one of the speakers, but Alderman Goodman broke the current of his thought most unkindly two or three times, and what he said did not make a deep impression. The rollcall took a long time, because every one who had heard the thought of something else to say, or else wanted to make sure that every one who had heard the previous speech remembered it. But it all ended finally, and the aldermen went away from there. So did delegations of the actors, waiters, scene shifters and other unions, together with many Friars and other press agents.

The managers did not say much last night. They are going to wait for their meeting tomorrow, when the new Sunday Association of Theatrical Managers of Greater New York will gather at the Astor. The situation after yesterday's meeting is just what it was the day after Justice O'Gorman's decision.

M'GOWAN FAILS TO VOTE.

The vote on Alderman Meyers's motion was a strictly party vote, and there was a good deal of disappointment among the Tammany members that the motion to refer was not beaten and the ordinance adopted. Alderman Murphy was kept away by illness. Alderman Kloran was absent also, and President McGowan had to leave before the vote was taken to go to a wedding—it was said. These three votes would have changed the vote and insured the adoption of the ordinance.

The only borough president present was Mr. Cromwell, of Richmond, who voted in favor of reference. President McGowan avoided going on record by turning the chair over to Vice-President Goodman before his name was reached.

William Fellows Morgan, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave out the following statement:

Several statements that have appeared in the public press have given the impression that the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, or some of its branches, has been holding entertainments on Sunday afternoons and evenings. Such is not and has not been the case. The association meetings on Sundays always being of a religious character, and such instrumental and vocal music as may be used is always introduced as a part of the religious service and never for mere purposes of entertainment.

The Rev. Francis John Clay Moran, chairman of the national law committee of the Actors' Church Alliance, said:

"The finding of Justice O'Gorman in the test case against the Victoria Theatre came as a surprise to the Actors' Church Alliance, as it seemed too drastic in its provisions. While they would exclude all vaudeville and dancing, they do believe that good music, such as the Metropolitan Opera House concerts and the Damosch symphony concerts and other first class musical entertainments, should be permitted.

"The Rev. H. C. Potter, president of the Alliance, has been discussing with me the advisability of requesting the Governor of New York to issue a special commission for the purpose of inquiring what would be the most suitable Sunday entertainments for the people."

FLED FROM SINKING SHIP.

Nine Seamen Found in Small Boats Rescued and Brought Here.

Captain T. Curtis and eight shipwrecked seamen, the crew of the four masted schooner Thomas A. Ward, of Manasquan, N. J., which was abandoned at sea south of Cape Hatteras Thursday while bound to New York from Jacksonville, arrived here yesterday on board the steam tug Annapolis from Jacksonville and Charleston, after a series of transfers from ship to ship.

Z. Gibbs, first officer of the Thomas A. Ward, said that the schooner sprang a leak on December 4 while there was a light sea and little wind. He could not explain the cause of the leak.

The men were manacled, but despite steady work by the men the water gained continually until Thursday night. At that time the vessel had become so badly waterlogged that Captain Curtis decided to take to the small boats. The crew left the schooner and stood by. Shortly afterward the British steamer Amansese, bound to Liverpool, picked them up and proceeded northward. The following morning the Amansese overhauled the schooner Judge Pennwell, bound from Charleston to New York, and transhipped the shipwrecked crew.

Anxious to get to New York and report his loss to the owners of the Thomas A. Ward, Captain Curtis, on Monday, hailed the Clyde Line steamer Annapolis, which was passing the Judge Pennwell, bound to New York, and asked that he and his men be taken to New York.

LIGHT AND HEAT CITY CONTRACTS.

Bids Opened—Cost To Be About the Same as Last Year—The Gas Contract.

Commissioner O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, opened bids yesterday afternoon for supplying the city with gas and electricity for 1908. The bids were about the same as last year. None was received for supplying gas on account of the suits now on, contesting the law making gas to be furnished to the city 75 cents a thousand feet.

Electric arc lights will cost about the same this year as last. The city will pay \$100 a lamp a year for five thousand arc lights of 450 kilowatts. All lamps over that number will cost \$85. When the city has 2,000 of these arc lights the cost will be \$55 each. Incandescent lights will cost the same as last year—\$22.50 a lamp a year. Current for public buildings for heat and other purposes will cost from 7 1/2 to 10 cents, while power current will cost 6 cents.

The only increase, the chief engineer of light and power, Charles F. Lacombe, said, was in the cost of mantles for Queens. The Edison Electric Light and Power Company and the New York Edison Company will get the contracts for electric lights in Manhattan, the Westchester Lighting Company in the Bronx, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in Brooklyn, the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company in Queens, and the Richmond Light and Railroad Company in Richmond. The city's lighting bill for this year will amount to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR FIFTH BURGLARY.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature James Murray will be brought to White Plains from Sing Sing today to receive a life sentence. Murray was arrested for robbing Huppel's brewery, in Yonkers, on October 27. Judge Platt yesterday sentenced him to a year and six months in state prison.

The Sing Sing authorities found that Murray had served four terms for burglary and grand larceny. Under the new law a man who has served four terms and who is convicted a fifth time must be sentenced to life imprisonment. Judge Platt was informed of Murray's record, and he ordered that the man be brought back for resentencing.

MORGAN'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan was kept busy last evening receiving congratulations on the confirmation of his appointment as postmaster of this city by the United States Senate, in Washington, 1907. The news of which reached him at 4 o'clock. Mr. Morgan has been in the postal service thirty-four years, six months and ten days. The postmaster will now receive a new commission, signed by the President, which will entitle him to the postmaster for four years, from December 10, 1907. Mr. Morgan is the only postmaster in the United States in a city of the first class who has worked through all the grades, from the lowest to the highest. He began in the service as a watchman.

JACKSON TO GO DEEP.

OUTLINES HIS PLANS.

Will Carry Banking Inquiry to the End, Attorney General Says.

Attorney General Jackson discussed developments in the Manhattan banking situation yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jackson emphasized the necessity of having a thorough "housecleaning"; he insisted that the proper authorities should investigate the affairs of the closed institutions, with the idea of bringing to justice any directors and officials whose acts might have made them liable to legal action, and pledged the best efforts of his office to assist in such investigations.

Herman Aaron, of the firm of Parker & Aaron, of No. 52 Broadway, said yesterday that any talk of usury in connection with the Hamilton Bank because of its "certified check" loans or because of its charging discounts on other loans "was ridiculous." Parker & Aaron had been paid regular charges in connection with the loan business of the bank, according to the receiver's report. Mr. Aaron said he thought the report was unfair to the bank, and he added that it was customary to charge discounts on loans to contractors.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he would not "disturb the Hamilton Bank directly or indirectly, because it might be investigated."

Frank White, the receiver for the Hamilton Bank, refused to make any reply to the statement made by W. R. Montgomery, president of the bank, denying that he had overdrawn his account, as stated in the receiver's report.

The Attorney General himself will begin an investigation of the Hamilton Bank and the International Trust Company of Manhattan. He will examine the receiver's report of the former institution. "If I find there are grounds for action, you may rest assured that this office will not be slow to do all in its power to prosecute," he said, "and to bring to the attention of the grand jury all transactions that it is proper to lay before that body."

Mr. Jackson may decide to appoint a special deputy Attorney General to assist in the investigation of banking institutions in Manhattan. Just as he appointed a special deputy to assist Assistant District Attorney Elder, of Kings County, in the work of investigating the affairs of closed Brooklyn banking institutions.

In talking of the recent crash and panic in this city the revelation of a startling and alarming condition of affairs in our banks and trust companies. The condition thus revealed is a grave one. It has shown a radical defect either in our banking laws themselves or in the execution of them.

"Now, I do not care at present to discuss the question of new banking legislation or even to say whether I think there is need for new legislation, though I may have my own ideas on that subject. The main fact to be considered is this—a bad situation, a bad condition of affairs, has been discovered.

"It is my earnest belief that one of the most rigorous and most thorough investigations ever on record should be made now of those institutions that have closed their doors. And I am here to lend all the aid that I personally can and that my office can to the conduct of such an inquiry. This is not the time for half-way measures. This is the time for strong, conservative action. When I say conservative I mean conservative, but I do not mean any flinching from carrying on and out the investigation to the bitter end, no matter where that may lead or whom it may strike.

"The trouble is that a good many people in this city, persons not themselves connected with any of the closed institutions, too, are afraid of the consequences of such an investigation. But that is wrong. There must be one, and a thorough one. If there is, and I will do what I can to see that there is, there will be some men who were doing banking business in this city who will do it no longer.

"The latter part of this week I expect to take up the investigation of the Hamilton Bank and the International Trust Company of Manhattan along such lines as I consider it proper for this office to work under. I have not yet had time to go into the report of the receiver, Frank White, on the Hamilton Bank, but I will take that up and go into it thoroughly."

AMERICAN TOBACCO REVELATIONS.

A New Orleans Pact Killed by the Saloonkeepers—Trust's Watchfulness.

In the government's suit against the American Tobacco Company it was learned yesterday that Augustus Craft, head of the Craft Tobacco Company, of New Orleans, had ranged himself on the side of the prohibitionists in that city, to beat out in business his chief rival, the People's Tobacco Company. Mr. Craft had enlisted the support of the American Tobacco Company in the fight, but concealed the alliance.

According to General S. Hill, vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, in his testimony yesterday, the saloons are the main dispensers of cigarettes in New Orleans. The saloonkeepers became enemies of Craft, and refused to handle his makes of cigarettes, and the American Tobacco Company sold out its interest in the business at a loss.

Mr. McReynolds, chief counsel for the government, put more evidence on the record in regard to the American's watchfulness over the business of rivals. Caleb C. Dula, the second vice-president of the "trust," when questioned regarding correspondence between him and the Mergel Box Company, of Louisville, said that the latter company was able to supply the trust by which it is controlled with figures showing the number of boxes used by independents in marketing tobacco.

When the Craft Tobacco Company was acquired an effort was made to make of it a union factory, so that the union label could be used on the Craft goods. The international officers of the union, were consulted, and the use of the label was obtained for a year. In regard to this Mr. Craft wrote to Mr. Hill, of the American Tobacco Company:

"It was expensive. There is to be an election soon in the union, and we must play politics and get control by force."

Mr. Dula asserted that his company in meeting competition did so by creating a demand for its goods. It met brand for brand, and strove to make the American brand win on 100 merits.

BOY'S LIFE WORTH \$800; LEG, \$10,000.

Conclusions Reached by Two Juries in the Supreme Court.

A boy's life was valued at \$800 in the Supreme Court yesterday, and at the same time a jury in the other part of the court brought in a verdict for \$10,000 for the loss of a boy's leg. A jury in Justice Giegerich's court awarded John Sheehan, a bricklayer, whose twelve-year-old son John was killed by a runaway horse owned by John Murphy, a grocer whose summer home is at Throg's Neck, Long Island, \$800. The boy had been instantly killed when the horse overtook a pony on which he was riding while at Throg's Neck in July, 1905.

While this jury was being dismissed the jury before Justice O'Gorman returned a verdict for \$10,000 in favor of Arthur Clements, a ten-year-old boy, who was struck by a surface car on September 21, 1906, when he attempted to cross 180th street at Arthur avenue. The boy's ankle was so badly crushed that his right foot had to be amputated. Negligence on the part of the motorman was alleged.

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Of Interest to Women.

NOT A SUFFRAGETTE.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson No Longer Allied with English Movement.

When is a suffragette not a suffragette? This is a question which the women suffragists of the country are trying to answer at the present time apropos of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson. When she arrived in the country a few weeks ago it was naturally taken for granted that she was allied with the militant suffragette movement in England. Had she not suffered imprisonment for the cause and been offered to come into the country by way of Canada, because she was an ex-convict?

American suffragists asked no questions, but advertised her as a matter of course as a leader of the suffragettes. In fact, the announcement for the mass meeting in Cooper Union tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the League of Self-supporting Women and the Collegiate Suffrage League, at which she is to speak, refers to her as the "leader of the suffragettes." But on the very day of this meeting, which has been widely heralded as the beginning of a suffragette movement here, news comes from England that Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson is no longer associated with the Women's Social and Political Union, the organization of the suffragettes.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, in fact, withdrew from the union some months ago on account of friction caused by her activities on behalf of the labor party. At the same time the Social and Political Union made a new rule requiring all its members to pledge themselves to absolute independence in politics until women get the vote.

This is a point which the majority of the original suffragettes consider vital to their success, but it has proved a rock of offence to a large and influential section of the body. Mrs. Despard, one of their leaders and a woman of such a high social position that she never could get herself arrested, is affiliated with the labor party and has a large following. To oppose the labor party along with the Liberals and Conservatives was too much for her section, and so they have succeeded and formed what is now known as the Women's League of Freedom. This party favors milder measures than the Social and Political Union. It does not break up meetings, but has made considerable disturbance in the police courts by protesting against the imposition upon women of man-made laws. Its attitude toward the labor party, however, appears not to be pronounced enough for Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, who is a campaign speaker for the Independent Labor party, and believes that only through that party will women get the franchise.

This point of view is particularly obnoxious to the Social and Political Union, whose members say that their cause will be put back for years if the public gets the idea that they sympathize with the labor party. Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson's utterances are therefore considered with considerable anxiety, and it is said that Mrs. B. Bormann Wells, of the Social and Political Union, who is now in this country, has been sent here for the express purpose of seeing that Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson does not properly represent the movement to the American public. In fact, a collision between Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson in Cooper Union is not an entirely unforeseen contingency.

RUMORED ARREST OF MRS. SANDERSON.

All this adds to the anxiety of nation, if it does not conduce to the progress of the suffrage cause, and to add to the excitement it was rumored yesterday that Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson might be arrested if she attempted to speak at Cooper Union.

It is said that she did not decide to enter the country through Canada until Ambassador Bryce had approached the immigration authorities and was informed that she would be permitted to land. The suffragists believe that all the points of entry into this country from Canada were watched to prevent Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson crossing the border, and she is further asserted that there was much consternation in the department according to the story that she was to be arrested.

Commissioner Waterhon, however, said yesterday that he has no intention of arresting Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, he said. "Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson is entirely harmless, and I shall not interfere with her." In fact, I expect to attend the meeting myself.

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Yesterday now is a part of forever. Bound up in a sheet which God holds tight. With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never.

Shine us more with their bloom and their light. Theirfulness of sunshine or sorrowful night. —S. Coolidge in "Every Day Is a New Beginning."

MONEY RECEIVED.

E. L. P. of Brooklyn, has sent \$10 as a Christmas offering to the emergency fund. "Two Friends," of Elmira, N. Y., 40 cents as December dues for the fund. Mrs. J. W. Cook, thirty cents, \$10 for the Sunshine fund, in behalf of Mr. Tallcott; Elizabeth H. Hudson, of Florida, \$10 for the emergency fund. Mrs. E. H. for the coal fund, and Miss Marion S. Cadwell \$1 to give as a Christmas gift to a boy.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

The president of the Chelsea branch reports that she furnished Thanksgiving dinners to thirteen grateful children in Russian houses, which she bought vegetables and apples by the barrel, and these, divided and added to the groceries, made provision for these needy ones for several days. The distribution in some of these homes was most pathetic. One had only a little tea that had been given to her the week before and a loaf of stale bread. When the exorbitant rent is paid and a little coal bought there is generally not much left for food.

The president of the Ever Ready branch says a friend in Ohio sent her \$5 just her last available penny had been spent so she provided three Thanksgiving dinners for needy households. In one the mother, who had recently returned from the hospital, was unable to work, and the children were hungry.

FOR CONSUMPTIVE MAN.

The consumptive workman who was assisted by T. S. S. members last year to remain in Arizona came back in the early part of the summer, much improved in health, having gained thirty pounds. During the cold rains of October he took a severe cold that meant almost death to him. The doctor advised his return to Arizona, and a kind-hearted clergyman in Brooklyn, knowing the worth of this man, paid his expenses there and several weeks' board for him. The money is now exhausted, and his aged father has spent all his little savings to try to give health to this son. To be far from home, ill and without money, is a very sad condition. It would be gratifying to the president if some of those who contemplate giving Christmas cheer would specify that their gifts be applied to the use of this afflicted young man. No Yuletide offering could be more acceptable.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

A box of excellent clothing (two women) has come from Mrs. Mrs. Odette O'Brien, of Connecticut; eight pairs of mittens, knitted from Sunshine yarns by Mrs. Bailey, of Maine; original poems from Esther Levy; three pairs of socks from J. M. cards and booklets from Miss Mary Flayter; a box of



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Our collection of CAL-ENDARS and CHRISTMAS CARDS is not only the largest in the city, but contains many novelties not shown elsewhere. E. P. Dutton & Co. 31 West 23d Street. again—that there was too much philanthropy in America. "We make a mistake being so kind," she said. Her remarks were proposed of a paper by Mrs. Frank B. Church, who spoke of some things which have been done and some that ought to be done for the benefit of working women. Dr. Roland P. Falkner, of the National Civic Federation, also spoke on the topic of the day, "Industrial Conditions of Women and Children." Dr. Falkner said that the working woman was not a new thing, on the contrary, the song, "I love to see my dear old mother work," was even more applicable to primeval times than to the present. Mrs. Richard M. S. Bent, chairman of the legislative committee, recited the efforts of the club to have snow piled in the middle of the streets instead of in front of the houses in residential quarters. Mrs. Slade took exception to that, too. "I once tried to have that done in my street," she said, "and the humane society people told me I was wrong. 'Do you realize,' they asked, 'how hard it is for horses to go sideways?' They need the flat surface of the middle of the street."

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