New-York Tribune.

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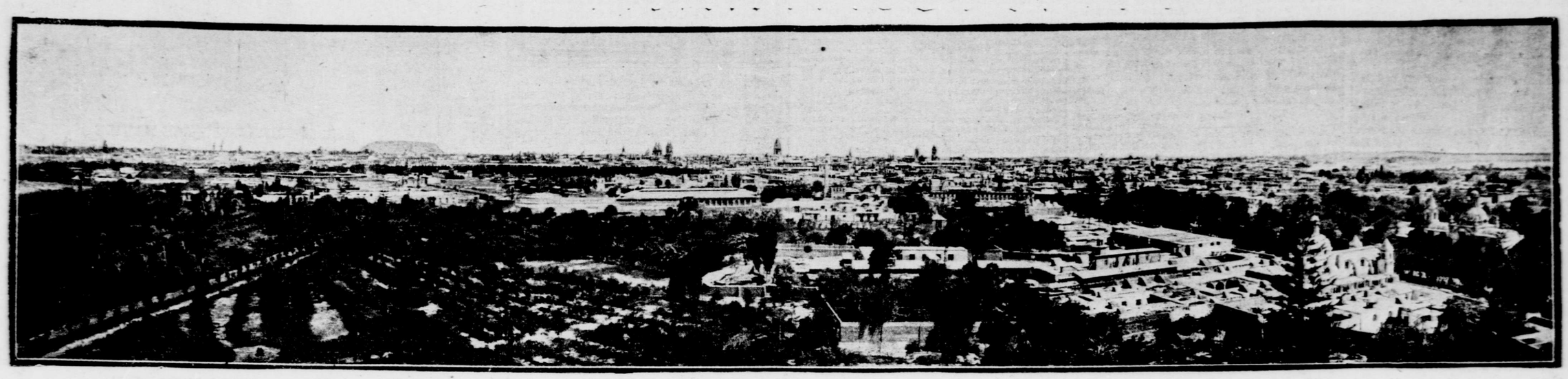
THE CAPITAL AND CHIEF SEAPORT OF PERU.



PANORAMA OF LIMA, WHERE THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET WILL BE WELCOMED.

BATTLE OVER RACING.

HEARING AT ALBANY.

Assembly Chamber Packed to Overflowing—Keene Attacks Hughes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 19.—Denunciation of Governor Hughes by James R. Keene as a reformer sitting away off on one side and "a man of little, narrow mind" in his treatment of the race betting problem and by Joseph S. Auerbach, representing the Jockey Club, for trying to force his ideas improperly on the people and the Legislature furnished touches of dramatic interest to the hearing to-day on the Agnew-Hart bills to abolish racetrack gambling.

"Influence from another department of government is as objectionable as the influence of the lobby," declared Mr. Auerbach at one point in his defence of the Jockey Club, betting and the Percy-Gray law, after he had characterized President Roosevelt as the national almoner of ideas and denounced him and Governor Hughes as examples of the modern tendency of coercing legislative bodies.

"Governor Hughes knows little of this subject," shouted Mr. Keene in a high pitched voice, after saying that the passage of the Agnew-Hart bills would wipe out great property interests only to benefit the poolrooms. "He shows a little, narrow mind in his discussion of it. Like all reformers, he sits off to one side and fails to consider anything of the evils of the course he advocates."

Hardly less dramatic was an incident when Senator McCarren, a devout Roman Catholic, questioned the credentials of Alphonse G. Koelble, who represented the Federation of Catholic Societies, only to be squelched by Mr. Koelble's prompt declaration that the societies by resolution had authorized him to appear for the Agnew-Hart bills and he had Archbishop Farley's personal authorization to represent the Catholic societies.

The hearing was the largest affair of the kind held in years. Every inch of space in the Assembly chamber was filled. Throngs jammed into the lobby behind the rail and chairs were placed in the "well" of the chamber. The Senate and Assembly Codes committees sat squeezed together at a small table facing the Speaker's. The galleries were thronged, a goodly portion of the spectators being women. Even the Speaker's desk served as a seat for dozens of persons.

HORSEMEN AND MINISTERS RUB ELBOWS

Members of the Jockey Club, headed by Mr. Keene, August Belmont, James B. Haggin and Harry Payne Whitney, horse owners and breeders and racetrack followers, were jammed elbow to elbow with a throng of clergymen, business men, lawyers and farmers who came to fight for the repeal of the Percy-Gray law. Agricultural societies were represented by delegates, and petitions and telegrams, both for and against the Agnew-Hart bills, were presented. The fact that Henderson Peck, who appeared as deputy for ex-Governor Frank S. Black, registered himself as representing both the Jockey Club and the State Association of County Fair Associations, caused a great deal of comment among legislators who have heard that the Jockey Club was stirring up the farmers to oppose the anti-gambling bills.

Arguments against the bills followed the trend of those of other years. The impossibility of stopping betting and the certainty that poolrooms would receive the benefit of the regulated betting which now takes place at the racetracks were the chief points made besides the stock argument that racing helped the breed of horses by encouraging the breeding of thoroughbreds. On the subject of betting, though, there was evident the widest discrepancy, even between the advocates of the present system, like Mr. Belmont and Mr. Keene. Mr. Belmont considered betting an evil, but "an indispensable evil." Mr. Auerbach said betting was an evil incident to racing, but regulated by the Jockey Club, which shut off information from poolrooms. Mr. Keene said that the only protection the people had against poolrooms were the Jockey Club and the New York racing circuit, for poolrooms were run wide open in New York City when there was racing in other states where the information was available to the poolroom keepers.

The representative men interested in the racing and breeding of thoroughbreds who came up on a special train from New York to be present at the hearing follow: Harry Payne Whitney, H. T. Oxnard, James R. Keene, Francis C. Bishop, Colonel Milton Young, James B. Haggin, James Butler, August Belmont, John H. Rogan, P. J. Dwyer, Robert McDonnell, Andrew Miller, W. A. Engeman, Cornelius Fellowes, Charles H. Hyde, James Metcalf, George Miller, G. Howard Davidson, W. C. Percy, Henderson Peck, Elliott Cowdin, Jouett Shouse, John E. Cowdin, Frank T. Clark, Joseph S. Auerbach, John Boden, Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, C. J. Fitz Gerald, Fred Rehberger, Major P. P. Johnson, president National Trotting Association; J. Harry Alexander, H. K. Knapp, Dr. J. O. Green, S. S. Howland, Schuyler L. Parsons, John Sanford, Robert Sedgwick, E. C. La Montagne, W. R. Reynolds and Edward O'Shaughnessy.

MR. AUERBACH'S ARGUMENT.

Joseph S. Auerbach, representing the Jockey Club, was the first speaker of those who opposed the Governor's proposition to abolish racetrack gambling. He talked for a long time about the evils of outside influence toward shaping legislation and assured the Codes committees of his belief that they were not "going to have their

Continued on third page.

HUGHES TELLS IDEALS

Governor Addresses Albany County Republican Organization.

Albany, Feb. 19.—Governor Hughes was the principal speaker at the eleventh annual dinner of the Albany County Republican organization, at which State Committeeman William Barnes, jr., acted as toastmaster. In introducing Governor Hughes, Mr. Barnes contrasted his course as Governor with that of two other Governors, one of each party, whom he did not name, who, he said, had tried to combine the office of Governor with that of political manager.

"The present Governor," said Mr. Barnes, "has absolutely maintained the dignity of his office, and has had nothing to do with political management."

Governor Hughes was enthusiastically welcomed and frequently interrupted by applause. Among other things he said:

I have not expected any member of the Legislature, or any man in party leadership, to swerve by a hair's breadth from his own honest conviction, but I have expected that he would adhere to his own honest conviction. I have expected that all citizens would do the like.

I am well aware that I was regarded as one who had become Governor by "climbing up some other way." I knew that men were saying, "How long is this thing going to last? Is this straight goods?" I have steadfastly sought two things, and that they should become known: First, absolute abstention from any effort to create or foster factional disturbance; second, in no event to use executive power to further personal aims.

I knew that the worst that could happen would be that I should go back to the profession that I love and to the earning of the livelihood of which I was sorely in need.

The Governor honored President Roosevelt, amid cheers, for his part in furthering the progress of the nation, and he declared that "the only thing that can damage the Republican party is failure to realize the ideals of the party. All you need is to support every man who tries to do his duty to the people. I ask nothing for myself; I have never asked any man in this administration to do anything for myself, and I do not ask it now."

Among the other speakers were Congressman Robert W. Bonynge, of Colorado; Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, and Speaker Wadsworth.

WALKS INTO ACID VAT.

Iron Worker, Burned from Head to Foot, Will Die.

John Hummell, an iron worker employed at the Milliken Brothers' plant, at Holland Hook, Staten Island, while walking through the yard last night stepped into a vat of sulphuric acid, which he had not seen because of the fog. The acid was five feet deep, and covered Hummell almost to his head. After struggling for five minutes he succeeded in grasping the rim and got out unassisted.

Hummell was found ten minutes later by another employe lying on the ground unconscious and suffering intense pain from the burns. At St. Vincent's Hospital it was found that he was burned from his shoulders to his feet and will probably die.

RUSSIAN NAME AND IRISH BROGUE.

Future Citizen "Do Be Away from the Auld Sod These Many Months, Sir."

"It's me first naturalization papers I'd be havin', may it plaze your worship. It's belav'in' ivery man should take 'em out, I do, sir," exclaimed a caller upon John Donovan, naturalization clerk of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

"Of course," replied Donovan. "You sailed from Ireland, I suppose?"

"Indade I did, sir. It's the auld sod I've been away from these many months, sir; an' it's sorry I was to leave it, sir."

"Just so—just so," mused Mr. Donovan. "What's the name—Michael or Patrick?"

"Me name, sir, shure an it's Louis Lipshitz, it is, sir, from County Armagh."

"Here, here, what's all this?" demanded Mr. Donovan, looking up for the first time. "Surely you are not an Irishman?"

"Indade, I'm not, sir—that is, me birthplace was Kurshaw, Russia. But with me good father and mother I wint to County Armagh when a b'y, an' there it was, sir, that I learned English, an' it was there I lost me father, God rist his soul."

TO PROMOTE "REAL SPELLING."

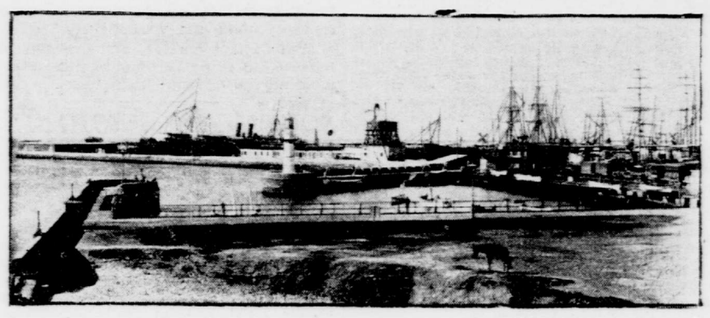
Massachusetts Man Gives $5,000 to Maintain Old-Fashioned Spelling Bees.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Salem, Mass., Feb. 19.—The will of Varnum Lincoln, of Andover, was filed for probate here to-day. The most interesting item was a bequest of $5,000 to the town of Andover, to be used "to inculcate the art of real spelling in the minds of posterity." The will provides that only the income of the fund is to be used, and that an old-fashioned spelling bee is to be held once a year, with cash prizes or medals for the winners, and that "simplified spelling" is to be barred. Mr. Lincoln was one of the best known residents of Andover.

WEEK-END ATLANTIC CITY TRIP

Over Washington's Birthday. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M., weekdays, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Special train for New York leaves Atlantic City February 23 at 4:00 P. M. Parlor cars and dining car.—Advt.



HARBOR OF CALLAO, WHERE THE FLEET IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.
(Photograph by J. Lewis Schaefer.)

HUGE ELECTION FRAUDS

STACKS OF FAKE BALLOTS.

Long Inquiry by Committee Shows Up Glaring Wrongs.

The special committee of the Republican County Committee appointed last November to consider election frauds in this borough is ready to report, and expects to submit the result of its findings at the Republican County Committee meeting to-night. The Tribune learns from an unquestionable source that the report will throw some strong light into the election methods that have held heretofore. The committee discovered that the minimum of absolutely fake ballots, that is, ballots that had absolutly no right to be cast, never fell below 30,000, and in important elections such as the Hearst-McClellan contest the number went far above that figure.

In making its investigations, The Tribune learns that the committee confined itself almost wholly to the fake ballot as distinguished from the purchased ballot. Members of the committee believed that the fake ballot, or that ballot cast by a voter who had absolutely no right to do so, was more harmful than that cast for either one candidate or the other, according to the side from which he received his money.

A man in close touch with the election machinery in this city, although not connected with the county committee, pointed out last night that the number of "faked" ballots had increased tremendously, while the number of purchased ballots had decreased, due to the voters becoming more intelligent. The number of "fake" ballots had increased, he said, because of the tremendous growth of population making identification more difficult each year.

The report will point out that a common plan of voting the floaters is to furnish each lodging house keeper or other herder of the floating tribe with a list of names of ballot thieves. This is memorized by the shepherd of the motley flock and can be recited glibly if he is approached by an inspector. The same list is usually furnished to any given lodging house each year. While the chief vote fraud evil has its roots in the lodging houses, the number of "faked" ballots furnished by owners of private houses and even flats, voted often by men who never slept in them, is tremendous.

REMEDIES TO BE SUGGESTED.

In taking up recommendations for remedying the evils investigated the committee will probably report, it was learned, that it is necessary to establish further checks upon the identity of the voter at both registration and election and to make the check on the claim of residence more stringent. It was discovered that the personal registration and the reports of the hotel and lodging house keepers are in themselves ineffective. A gang of floaters can now put names on the registry books which will be voted on later by another gang.

One absolute means of identification is found in the thumb print system. This, however, will probably not be recommended by the committee; but it will undoubtedly report in favor of adding two columns to the registration books and to the poll books. In the first of these it will be recommended that there shall appear the name of the tenant or householder with whom the voter lives, while in the second there shall be printed above each line a sort of oath, attesting the truth of the statements made to the registry clerk. In this line every voter will be required to sign his name, ostensibly simply to swear to the truth of his statements, but actually to furnish a means of identifying him with the man who votes on his name.

Information contained in the first additional column will facilitate the investigation of the residence of a voter who is a boarder or a lodger. As the law now stands the voter simply states his street number and the floor he lives on.

QUESTIONS FOR VOTERS.

If a voter alleges illiteracy a list of twenty or more questions which he is required to answer will be put to him, and of course the questions with his answers will go to the polling place, where, if he is challenged, he must answer the same questions. These include fathers, grandfathers and grandmothers' names, and such other intimate information as an ordinary floater could not possibly memorize and repeat after the interim between registration and election.

It was found in making the investigations

Continued on fourth page.

WAGES ON RAILROADS.

PRESIDENT WANTS DATA.

Government To Be Prepared for Any Emergency.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Serious industrial disputes in prospect were in the mind of President Roosevelt when he wrote a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, which was made public to-day. He says that information has reached him that on account of the enactment of drastic laws by the Congress and by various state legislatures it is regarded as necessary by railroad companies to reduce the pay of employes. He points out that under the law either party may demand the services of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Commissioner of Labor as a board of conciliation. He suggests, therefore, that the Interstate Commerce Commission make such an investigation as will enable it to furnish data concerning wage conditions on various railroads, as may relate, directly or indirectly, to the possibly impending controversy.

The full text of the President's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, February 18, 1908.

To the Interstate Commerce Commission:

I am informed that a number of railroad companies have served notice of a proposed reduction of wages on their employes. One of them, the Louisville & Nashville, in announcing the reduction, states that "the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year or two been enacted by Congress and the state legislatures" are "largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring the reduction.

Under such circumstances it is possible that the public may soon be confronted by serious industrial disputes, and the law provides that in such case either party may demand the services of your chairman and of the Commissioner of Labor as a board of mediation and conciliation. These reductions in wages may be warranted, or they may not. As to this, the public, which is a vitally interested party, can form no judgment without a more complete knowledge of the essential facts and real merits of the case than it now has or than it can possibly obtain from the special pleadings certain to be put forth by each side in case their dispute should bring about serious interruption to traffic. If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is, equitably distributed between capitalist and wage worker, the public should know it. If it is caused by legislation the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers or as a justification for failure to treat fairly the wage earning employes of the company.

Moreover, an industrial conflict between a railroad corporation and its employes offers peculiar opportunities to any small number of evil-disposed persons to destroy life and property and foment public disorder. Of course, if life, property and public order are endangered prompt and drastic measures for their protection become the first plain duty. All other issues then become subordinate to the preservation of the public peace, and the real merits of the original controversy are necessarily lost from view. This vital consideration should be ever kept in mind by all law-abiding and far-sighted members of labor organizations.

It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that any wage controversy that may arise between the railroads and their employes may find a peaceful solution through the methods of conciliation and arbitration already provided by Congress, which have proved so effective during the past year. To this end the commission should be in a position to have available for any board of conciliation or arbitration relevant data pertaining to such carriers as may become involved in industrial disputes. Should conciliation fail to effect a settlement and arbitration be rejected, accurate information should be available in order to develop a properly informed public opinion.

I therefore ask you to make such investigation, both of your records and by any other means at your command, as will enable you to furnish data concerning such conditions obtaining on the Louisville & Nashville and any other roads as may relate directly or indirectly to the real merits of the possibly impending controversy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

INVITES INOCULATION WITH GERMS.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Willard P. Hatch, who is delivering a series of free lectures on health throughout the state, contending that the use of medicine is unnecessary, has announced that he will allow himself to be inoculated with the germs of any disease and will agree to work such germs out of his system without the use of medicine. Mr. Hatch says that pure blood is all that is necessary to obtain immunity from disease.

ONLY SOLID THROUGH TRAIN.

N. Y. to St. Augustine. "N. Y. & Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., Atlantic Coast Line, B'y. cor. 30th st.—Advt.

FLEET NEARS CALLAO

THE ADMIRAL'S MESSAGE.

Arrival Expected This Morning—Plans for Welcome.

Lima, Feb. 19.—The American battleship fleet is expected to arrive at Callao about 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Two wireless messages, one from the flagship Connecticut and one from the Peruvian cruiser Coronel Bolognesi, now coming up the coast with the Americans, were received here to-day, the first timed 12:45 a. m., with the information that the fleet was then 224 miles from the port, and the second, much later in the day, forwarding a message of thanks from Rear Admiral Evans, who, in the name of himself and the officers of the fleet, expressed his appreciation of the affectionate welcome from the Peruvian nation and the President. Admiral Evans said he considered the Peruvian escort to Callao a great honor, and thanked the government for its offer to transmit his messages to the Navy Department at Washington, but added that he had nothing at present to communicate.

The government has issued a decree making Saturday a holiday in honor of Washington's birthday and the American visit, and has ordered the Peruvian war vessels to fire a salute to the American flag at noon. The banks and commercial houses have decided to close to-morrow, and great crowds are expected to greet the fleet when it steams into port and take part in the later festivities. President Pardo will give a public reception to Rear Admiral Evans and the other officers at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The wirelesss message from the Connecticut said that Admiral Evans has not yet recovered his health.

TO COMMAND ON RETURN VOYAGE.

Evans Will Retire in August—Names of Those Considered to Succeed Him.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Beyond the statement that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will probably be precluded from commanding the Atlantic battleship fleet on its return voyage from the Pacific by reason of his retirement on account of age on August 18 next, the Navy Department officials decline to make any predictions as to who will be in command of that fleet on the homeward voyage. With the exception of Admiral Sperry, who is not in robust health, none of the fleet admirals with Admiral Evans has much more than a year of active service in prospect, a fact which probably will operate to prevent their assignment to the command. The President, it is stated, has not yet made a choice, but among the officers regarded as particularly eligible as successors to Admiral Evans are Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree and Captains Wainwright, Schroeder, Potter and Sutherland, some of whom will obtain the rank of admiral soon.

BOLD JEWEL ROBBERY.

Thieves Drive to Jeweller's, Smash Window and Escape.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.—A $15,000 diamond robbery in broad daylight, in the heart of New Orleans, with hundreds of persons passing at the time, was perpetrated this afternoon at the jewelry establishment of M. Waldhorn & Co., at Conti and Royal streets.

Two men drove up in front of the store in a buggy. One alighted and smashed one of the large plate glass windows in the front of the store. He seized two trays filled with diamonds and, jumping into the buggy, was driven off. A large crowd started in pursuit, but the man, buggy and horse were soon lost to sight in a cloud of dust in the old French quarter.

The proprietors of the jewelry store say the tray contained 112 diamond rings.

HAD TO CONQUER, SAYS MISS STERLING

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Canal Dover, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Found guilty of torturing a ten-year-old pupil in the Tuscarawas County Children's Home School by driving a tack through the child's tongue, Miss Clara Sterling, assistant matron, was dismissed by the board of trustees to-day. She had been fined $10 and costs by Mayor Defenbacher, who declared her treatment of Simpson Fowler barbarous. Demand that the State of Ohio investigate the case was made to-day by the county board of visitors, which compiled the report of the torturing of the child and sent it to the State Board of Charities in Columbus.

"I simply had to conquer Simpson because he disobeyed my orders," said Miss Sterling to-day. "I did not mean to hurt him."

The County Board of Charities is also investigating charges anonymously made that the children have not been getting proper or sufficient food.

"THE LONDON TIMES" NOT YET SOLD.

London, Feb. 20.—"The Times" is still in the market, according to a statement made by the solicitors now engaged in the litigation over the newspaper's disposal. Its proprietors, it is said, favor its sale by some form of public competition, and any proposal or scheme in this direction will be submitted to the judge having charge of the case. Meanwhile, C. F. Moberly Bell, the assistant manager of "The Times," denies that he is acting as the prospective purchaser for an American syndicate.

QUICKER SCHEDULE TO FLORIDA

Seaboard Florida Limited, daily Pullman train to St. Augustine-Pinehurst-Camden-Columbia. Shortest Florida Route. Office 1183 Bway.—Advt.

IN HONOR OF MR. REID

PILGRIMS GIVE DINNER FOR THE AMBASSADOR.

Speakers Tell of the Good Feeling Existing Between the United States and Great Britain.

Three hundred members of the Pilgrims of the United States, with headquarters in New York and an allied organization in London, the one composed of representative Americans, the other of residents of Great Britain, whose common purpose is to foster the friendly relations existing between the United States and England, gathered in the banquet room of Delmonico's last night and gave the official "Salve et Vale" of the American branch to Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who departs on the Baltic to-day for his post. After drinking a "compound" toast to the President of the United States and to the King of England and a single one to the departing ambassador, the diners rose en masse and proclaimed Mr. Reid a "jolly good fellow."

In the absence of W. Butler Duncan, the president of the New York Pilgrims, whom illness prevented from being present, Joseph H. Choate, a vice-president of the society and Mr. Reid's predecessor at the British court, presided. Above him hung a blue banner bearing the coat-of-arms of the United States, flanked on the left by a similar banner bearing the British insignia, and on the right another on which appeared the coat-of-arms of the city of New York. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were used together in the decorations of the dining room. At the right of Mr. Choate sat the guest of honor, Mr. Reid, and at his left Esme Howard, of the British Embassy, who was present to say a word of greeting in the enforced absence of the British Ambassador, James Bryce.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

At the right of Mr. Reid were the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General at New York; J. Edward Simmons, St. Clair McKelway and Sir Purdon Clarke. "Mark Twain," who was applauded as such, sat between Mr. Howard and ex-Mayor Seth Low. Among the others at the president's table were Alton B. Parker, Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel B. R. James, General Theodore A. Bingham and Ogden Mills.

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks. The former expressed the earnest hope that Secretary Root might be present, but Mr. Root was unable to attend. Then came a telegram from the Governor of New York, in which he expressed his regret at not being present in person to testify his admiration for the services of Ambassador Reid, but though he could not be there the Pilgrims showed their pleasure at hearing from him by giving a rousing cheer as Mr. Choate, after reading the message which had just been received, read off the name "Charles E. Hughes."

The Pilgrims always succeed in having a good time at the festivals, and last night's was no exception to the rule. They sang the good old songs, like "Annie Rooney" and "On the Bowery," with an abandon which, as one of the merrymakers said, showed a common heritage and an acquaintance with the lyrics of the common tongue as intimate in Wolverhampton as in Omaha and Salt Lake City, and not a Pilgrim of them present, either American or Englishman, but perked up in gladness whenever the band in the gallery turned out that hymn of all the nations, the waltz song from "The Merry Widow."

Praise for the latest two ambassadors to the Court of St. James's was distinguished by a notable appreciation of the stability of the friendly basis on which now rest the relations between the United States and England. Mr. Choate "jollied" his successor by references to the way of life of an American Ambassador in England, and showed how easy it was to be an ambassador of this nation in the United Kingdom even over half a century ago, when that keenly observant resident of London, W. M. Thackeray, had jotted down the utterances of the representatives of this nation in the British capital, and their tune of "one nation with a common heritage."

CHEER JOHN HAY'S NAME.

The mention of John Hay's name came in for a round of applause. Then Mr. Choate, turning to Mr. Reid, and in regretful tones, told of the old days when an ambassadorship (or rather a ministership) to Great Britain meant preferment to the Presidency. "Those were the good old days," said Mr. Choate, looking straight at Mr. Reid, who laughed as heartily as the rest of the assemblage. Before starting to introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. Choate had something to say about what ought to be done at the embassy of the United States, at No. 123 Victoria street, London. There should be placed among portraits of his successors one of the first and greatest of American diplomatists, Benjamin Franklin. At this the Pilgrims cheered lustily. Esme Howard and Sir Purdon Clarke being among the most enthusiastic in their expression of approval of Mr. Choate's suggestion.

When Mr. Choate arose only a few persons were aware that the speeches were about to be-

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL.

A great restorer. We sell both.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.