TAKE $200,000 TO ROME

PRIESTS GO TO JUBILEE.

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Farley on Clergyman's Defection.

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Farley, a large party of priests and Bishops Foley, of Detroit, and O'Connell, of Washington, departed for Rome yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer König Albert. They will attend the ceremonies of the Pope's jubilee, and afterward make a tour of Europe, returning here late in the fall. Cardinal Gibbons will go from Rome to London to take part in the meeting of the International Eucharistic League, which will be presided over by the Archbishop of Westminster. Cardinal Vanutelli will represent the Vatican at the meeting.

Archbishop Farley took with him the Peter's pence offereing of the Archdiocese of New York, the largest contribution of that nature that has ever gone out of New York for the suppport of the papacy. While no official figures were given, it is said that the Cardinal's offering and that of the Archbishop would be close to $200,000.

Before the König Albert sailed the prelates heard that the Rev. Thomas J. Mulvey, who was assistant pastor of St. Edward's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, quit the priesthood a few days ago, and, in a statement published over his signature, said that he resigned because he could not accept the Pope's views on modernism. The rector of St. Edward's is on a vacation, and the Bishop of Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, is in Rome. Father Mulvey was ordained eight years ago. It is said that a member of his family had left a convent several years ago.

"I'm rathed afraid," the Cardinal commented, "that modernism is not all of the priest's trouble. He is too young a man to worry his mind about modernism. It is deplorable that it should occur in the absence of his Bishop."

Archbishop Farley remarked that in all probability Father Mulvey would see the "folly of his position, if it were only one of an intellectual kind." Father Mulvey was not to be found yesterday, and friends with whom he had stayed the night previous said he would talk no more for publication.

Father Francis Maxwell, who has been for some time an assistant at St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, and who has been in charge of the Church of St. Martin of Tours in the absence of Father Donohue, has been assigned by the vicar general to take temporary charge of St. Edward's, where he will remain until the Bishop returns from abroad and can make permanent arrangements.

Before sailing Cardinal Gibbons found time to express his views on some topics of the day. The Cardinal votes at every national and state election, but for whom he casts his ballot nobody knows. He will not make known his political sentiments.

"Whom do you prefer of the two candidates for the Presidency?" he was asked.

"The Eucharistic Congress in London is at present very interesting and attractive to me," was his reply. Pressed for an answer, he said:

"No matter who is elected, I do not fear for my country's welfare. I have perfect confidence in the people. But the duty that confronts either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, and both are estimable gentlemen, is plain. It is they who should lead public sentiment into a channel of higher and better public morality. The divorce laws should be made a national issue and revised by Congress in such a manner as to stop the wholesale granting of divorces.

"There are men in this country to-day who will sell their votes for a dollar and a half. Corrupt political bosses in many states and cities lead ignorant men to vote for whomsoever they think best for their purpose. Men are nominated and elected who are unfit for public trust. Thinking becomes subservient to obeying the will of a boss."

The Cardinal made it plain that he was not opposed to the creation of another Cardinal for this country and that he would be deeply pleased to see any of his colleagues in the hierarchy raised to the Sacred College. There is a revival of the long current rumor that Pius X will nominate an American priest within a few months. Archbishop Farley, in all probability, will be the prelate selected for the honor if it should come this year. Clergymen who assert they know the inner workings of the Vatican say there is no doubt that Archbishop Farley will be made a Cardinal. The Pope has been deeply impressed by the recent centennial celebration.

TRADE UNIONISTS WIN POINT.

Gompers and Others Not in Contempt for Disregarding Subpoenas.

Denver, July 18.—Through a decision handed down by District Judge Allen, in the case of the Thompson Marble Company against President Gompers and the officers of the American Federation of Labor and fifty officers and members of the Denver Building Trades Council, the trade unionists gain first blood in the battle being waged to get damages from the union men in the amount of $50,000 and to jail some of them for alleged boycotting. Also, the plans of George C. Manley, attorney for the marble company, to have Gompers and the officers of the American Federation of Labor declared in contempt of court for failure to appear before a notary public yesterday suffered complete defeat.

Papers in the suit in tort were served on Gompers, John Mitchell, John B. Lennon and James Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, last week, when they came to Denver to attend the meeting of the executive council and appear before the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention. As soon as the summonses were served Manley subpoenaed the labor leaders to appear before a notary public to make depositions as to their knowledge of the case. On advice of counsel they decided to ignore the subpœnas and left the city.

Judge Allen upheld the contention of the attorneys for the labor leaders that they were not compelled to make depositions in a civil case, on the ground that their testimony might tend to incriminate them in prosecutions pending.

HAMMERED NITRO CAP; THREE HURT.

Latrobe, Penn., July 18.—Francis Swenit, his young son and Walter Palmer, eight years old, were seriously injured to-day, when Swenit struck a nitroglycerine cap with a hatchet.

DROPPED COFFEE.

Doctor Gains 20 Pounds on Postum.

A physician of Wash., D. C., says of his coffee experience:

"For years I suffered with periodical headaches which grew more frequent until they became almost constant. So severe were they that sometimes I was almost frantic. I was sallow, constipated, irritable, sleepless; my memory was poor, I trembled and my thoughts were often confused.

"My wife, in her wisdom, believed coffee was responsible for these ills and urged me to drop it. I tried many times to do so, but was its slave.

"Finally Wife bought a package of Postum and persuaded me to try it, but she made it same as ordinary coffee and I was disgusted with the taste. (I make this emphatic because I fear many others have had the same experience.) She was distressed at her failure and we carefully read the directions, made it right, boiled it full 15 minutes after boiling commenced, and with good cream and sugar I liked it—it invigorated and seemed to nourish me.

"That was about a year ago. Now I have no headaches, am not sallow, sleeplessness and irritability are gone, my brain clear and my hand steady. I have gained 20 lbs. and feel I am a new man.

"I do not hesitate to give Postum due credit. Of course dropping coffee was the main thing, but I had dropped it before, using chocolate, cocoa and other things to no purpose.

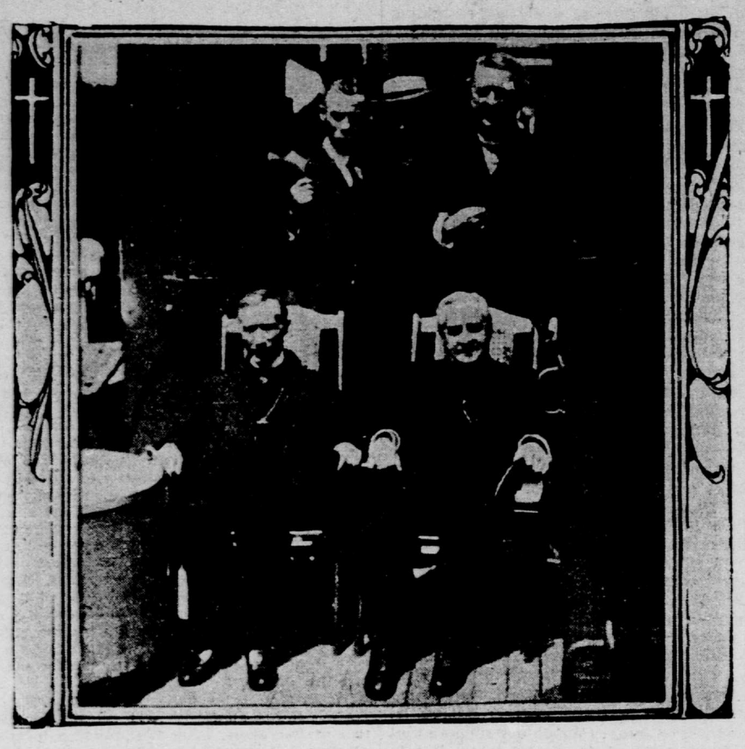
"Postum not only seemed to act as an invigorant, but as an article of nourishment, giving me the needed phosphates and albumens. This is no imaginary tale. It can be substantiated by my wife and her sister, who both changed to Postum and are hearty women of about 70.

"I write this for the information and encouragement of others, and with a feeling of gratitude to the inventor of Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE DEPARTURE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS AND ARCHBISHOP FARLEY FOR ROME.



SAYS FLIES KILL BABIES.

Physician Attributes Increased Deaths to Their Activity.

The number of deaths of babies from diarrhœal diseases continues to increase. For the week ended on July 11 the total in this city was 359, as against 209 for the corresponding week of last year and 202 for the week ended on July 4. These figures are for children under five years old. This increase is attributed by Dr. Daniel D. Jackson directly to the large number of housefiles bred and stirred to activity by the long period of intense heat.

Though Dr. Jackson has made no such thorough observations of the multiplication of flies as those which furnished the basis of his report last year to the Merchants' Association on the dissemination of intestinal disease germs, he declares, in common with other observers, that there are many more flies this summer than last.

"I am surprised," said the doctor, "that the summer conference for the care of babies has made no public reference to the immediate cause of the marked increase in the infant death rate. It is not the hot weather, but the increased activity of the flies, which breed more rapidly and in greater numbers as the temperature rises, and are stimulated by it to travel further, bearing the germs of disease, which they collect in the greatest numbers along the city's polluted waterfront.

"The next few weeks will probably show a marked increase in the number of typhoid cases and deaths for the same reason. This disease is no more due to hot weather than the summer complaint of infants. Climatic conditions, by reducing the vitality, favor the contraction of the disease, but they are not the real cause of it. Temperature does not produce the specific germ which invariably accompanies the disease, nor, as was once believed, is the regularly recurring increase in the number of typhoid cases in the fall due to a special pollution of the Croton watershed during the summer."

CROWD SEES DEER GORE KEEPER.

Bronx Park Attendants with Pitchforks Barely Save Man from Death.

Ajax, the patriarch of the herd of Asiatic deer in the Bronx Park Zoo, enraged by the reflection of the sun on a steel scythe wielded by William C. Reardon, a keeper, flashed in his eyes, attacked him while several hundred persons looked on, helpless to interfere.

The big bull crept behind the stooping keeper as he was cutting the grass, and tossed him a dozen feet in the air. As Reardon dropped to the ground Ajax came at him and jabbed him terribly with his antlers. The crowd that was at once attracted to the fence on the parkway set up cries for help, and these, with Reardon's screams, attracted other keepers, who drove the animal away with pitchforks. The deer was bound with ropes, while Reardon was carried, unconscious and bleeding from lacerations, into a nearby house, where he was examined by Dr. Eichel, of Fordham Hospital. Reardon may be fatally hurt.

Dr. Blair, the Zoo veterinarian, will examine the animal, and if it is mad it will be killed.

SEEK DIVORCE ARM IN ARM.

This City Hall Couple Wanted an "Unmarriage" License Bureau.

Dressed in fine raiment and smiling, a man and woman strolled into the City Hall yesterday afternoon. They asked where "the court" was.

"You mean the marriage license bureau," replied a lounger. "It is right down at the end of this hall, but it closes at noon on Saturday, and you will have to come round on Monday morning."

"Oh, no," said the man, pleasantly, while the girl beamed on him. "It is not that we want to get married. We are married—have been for three months. What we are looking for is a divorce."

The young woman nodded her approval. "We want the court," she said. "We want to get unmarried."

"It is I who make the complaint," said the man. The woman agreed, and added that she also had a complaint to make.

The couple left the building arm in arm.

TAILOR SAYS AMERICA LEADS WORLD.

French Commissioner Surprised to Find Fit and Comfort in Same Suit.

Commissioner George Selliez, who was sent here by the French government to inspect the methods of the manufacture of clothing, said yesterday that he was astonished at the manner in which the merchant tailors of America, especially in New York, were able to combine a stylish fit and artistic cut with ease and comfort for the wearer.

"In Paris we have the same sewing machines and other appliances that you have here," he said, "but the people do not seem to be able to use them as well. In Paris everything is subordinated to the fitting of the garment, and a suit of clothes which looks well on a man is liable to be so tight that it is uncomfortable.

"I believe that when it comes to ease and artistic fit combined New York leads the world. When I came here I was prepared to believe that the people did not care whether they looked well dressed or not, and that their clothes would not look as well as the clothes which are made in Paris are supposed to look.

"One thing that struck me was the development of the ready made clothing trade. I have seen faultlessly dressed men here who admitted that their clothes were ready made. I have been a clothier myself, and have seen nothing like this anywhere else. Conditions of work are, on the whole, better here than in Paris."

Commissioner Selliez will return on Thursday.

SAY BOY SET OVER THIRTY FIRES.

Providence, R. I., July 18.—Jonathan Charles Brown, of New London, who, the police say, has set more than thirty fires in this state and in Connecticut, was held for the grand jury without bail on a charge of arson after a hearing in the district court here to-day. The police declare that Brown, who is eighteen years old, is responsible for at least twenty-five fires in Connecticut and scores in this city, and that he has admitted responsibility for three fires here. The next sitting of the grand jury will be in September.

ZOTTI'S BAIL STANDS.

Additional Larceny Charges Against Croatian Banker.

When Frank Zotti, the Croatian banker, appeared yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in the application to have his bail of $25,000 reduced to $10,000, it was stated by the District Attorney's representative that there was a man in the courtroom ready to make an affidavit charging Zotti with the larceny of $125,000. This charge was not made, but two others were made charging the larceny of much smaller amounts.

One of Zotti's counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Dugro, of the Supreme Court, which was handed to Magistrate Corrigan in the Centre street court just as the banker's chief counsel was making a plea to have his client's bail reduced. He told Magistrate Corrigan that the charges did not amount to more than three hundred dollars, and that $10,000 was sufficient to insure Zotti's appearance in court whenever wanted. He said that Zotti's wealthy friends were all out of town, and that it was not just to hold him in such a large amount.

"I have sixteen other complainants that I can get on ten minutes' notice," Charles W. Appleton, one of Mr. Jerome's deputies, said, "and I have only to ask a man now in court to raise his hand to have an affidavit charging the larceny of $125,000. That is certainly not a trivial charge."

The writ was handed to the magistrate just as he announced that he would not reduce the bail. Zotti's counsel withdrew the writ immediately. "We don't want to bother with technicalities," said one of his lawyers, and Zotti was led back to the Tombs.

Postoffice inspectors made the two new charges against Zotti. They made affidavit that they had been told that $40 given to Zotti by Ivo Dlaka to be forwarded to Peter Dlaka, in Dalmatia, never had been forwarded. Detective Lieutenant McConville made a similar affidavit that $60 left with Zotti by Mike Tomio to be forwarded to a relative in Austria had not been sent. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Zotti still maintains that he is the victim of a conspiracy. "First they wreck the ship, then the bank, then poor Zotti," he exclaimed, dramatically, in a personal appeal to have his bail reduced. "They are trying to break down my health. I am not going to run. I am going to stay and fight."

The Pittsburg men Zotti accuses of having induced the crew of his newly acquired freight steamship to commit barratry last year are still unnamed. They were hand and glove with his rival steamship agents and bankers, he said, and were the active agents in the plot which he says existed to wreck him and his fortunes. When Zotti is taken to court again he says the whole plot will be exposed, and that he will be completely vindicated.

BLOCK AND FALL RIDS SHIP OF TRAMP.

He Just Wouldn't Go Away from There—Donkey Engine Beats Police.

Caught in the cabin of Harry A. R. Reed, second engineer of the British tramp steamship St. Fillan, of Liverpool, loading with oil at 10th street, Long Island City, a man who said he was Thomas Devine refused to leave the steamship, declaring that he preferred a trip to India before the mast to a term in jail.

Just as he was emerging from the cabin he met James Simmons, chief officer, who summoned Engineer Reed.

"'Es a baily thief," said the chief officer. "An' what shall we do with 'im? Give 'im a bit of rope's end an' let 'im go?"

"Blyme me, I think as we'd better turn 'im over to the bobbies, Mr. Simmons."

"Turn me over to the coppers?" interposed Devine; "not much—me for the romantic and mysterious East. I'm going to stay aboard of your stinkin' grease pot and take me chances."

A telephone message was sent to the 4th street police station and Patrolman Frank Powers appeared on the steamship in response.

"Beware, young man," ventured Devine, as Policeman Powers unlimbered his night stick and cleared for action. "I'm under the protection of the British flag. Don't touch me; international complications might ensue, you know."

Despite the judicious application of the night stick Devine refused to change his mind about leaving the vessel.

"I tell you," he howled, as he hugged the deck, "I'm goin' to sail with this outfit."

"What's the bloomin' row?" inquired Captain Hallum, appearing on the scene.

"An' 'e's thinkin' 'e's goin' to sail with this outfit, does 'e? Mr. Simmons, rig a line and we'll drop the bloomin' beggar over the side."

A block and fall was rigged, and despite his struggles a half-hitch was taken around Devine and a turn on the donkey engine windlass. Devine found himself spinning around in the air and lowered into the waiting arms of Patrolman Powers, who started him on a run to the police station. A charge of vagrancy was made against Devine.

"Jest me luck," said Devine, as he was chased back to the pen. "Here's the captain gives us a gold watch and chain and asks me to accompany him to India, and instead I'll have to crack stone at the jail." The watch and other things found on him were returned.

W. L. WARD'S CHAUFFEUR IN TOILS.

Joseph Pregeier, chauffeur for William L. Ward, Republican county committeeman of Westchester County, was arrested on Friday night at Mount Vernon, charged with speeding. Mr. Ward was in the machine at the time, with two other friends. The party was returning from Washington. Mr. Ward put up the $100 bail for the chauffeur pending a hearing to-morrow night.

SANTA FE R. R. GUILTY ON 15 COUNTS.

Prescott, Ariz., July 18.—After a three days' trial the Santa Fe Railroad Company was found guilty in the United States District Court of violating the federal law relating to safety appliances on railroad cars. There were fifteen counts in the indictment against the company, and the jury was unanimous in its verdict upon thirteen, while one juror was not quite satisfied as to any violation of the law on two counts. As the case is a statutory proceeding it required only nine votes to constitute a verdict, and consequently the company will be compelled to pay $100 to the government for each count, or a total of $1,500.

GEN. GRANT SUMS UP

PRAISES N. Y. TROOPS.

Work at Pine Camp Most Successful—Soldiers Benefited.

General Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, returned to Governor's Island yesterday from the encampment at Pine Plains, N. Y., where he has been putting national guard troops and regulars through a vigorous "course of sprouts." He was sunburned and healthy looking and said he was greatly pleased with the results of the work at Pine Camp.

"I think it was a most successful camp," he said. "I worked the men pretty hard—about as hard as they could stand, I guess, but they didn't seem to mind, and I know they received much benefit from the work there. The national guardsmen and the regular troops worked together well. About the only thing in the way of an official report which I can give you is what the inspector of Pennsylvania, who came up there to pay off the troops, told me. He said that he took a vote of the Pennsylvania troops on what they thought of the camp and the work there, and 90 per cent of the men in the ranks told him they believed they had received much more benefit than they ever had from their own state encampments, and they liked this plan greatly.

"Of course, at first, the men may have been somewhat disappointed, for they were worked hard—there wasn't the air of recreation about Pine Camp which some of them say they have at the state encampments. But they gained by attention to business. The last problem showed that. It was a dawn attack and the men came up to it—the men on both sides—splendidly, almost like regular armies in the field. It was almost perfect, a marked improvement on the preceding problems.

"The first phase lasted only eight days—the Massachusetts troops—and there was one Sunday; then in the second phase there were two Sundays and the Fourth of July, while in the third phase there was a long stretch of work with only one Sunday. I took the men out the night of the 13th and they conducted themselves well. It was raining hard, but those Pennsylvania boys scratched around like rats—they had no equipment, but they built themselves a line of intrenchments and fortified themselves there. They didn't turn in until 1 o'clock, and then the attack came about 2:30. I got out between the lines when the problem was being developed to see how the troops handled themselves. They deployed splendidly; it was excellent work, easily the best development of any of the problems set for the men at the encampment.

"There are many things to be learned at a camp like Pine Camp," went on General Grant. "The troops, say, from New York, who drill in their armories, know very little about guard duty, patrol and outpost duty—that sort of thing. All that they have to learn. Take the troops from the country, and they know nothing about work in formation above the unit of a company—nothing of drill by regiments, and almost nothing of battalion drill. All this they got, and the men of all branches of the service showed good results from their drilling with the regulars and men of other commands."

"How did the New York State troops compare with those from othe states?" was asked.

"Very favorably," replied General Grant. "Squadron A and Squadron C, Troop B and Troop D did fine work. The cavalry as a whole was splendid, just splendid. Squadron A is a fine body of men." General Grant laughed heartily as an incident of the camp life struck him.

"I take it that it was a bit of facetiousness," he chuckled. "Just before Squadron A left camp a delegation of the men called on me and said they'd had a splendid time at the camp, had enjoyed the work and were certain they had made great improvement. But they had one kick to register, they said; they had not had enough to do. Nevertheless I thought they had been worked pretty well.

"The New York State men showed up well," continued the general, "and the cavalry troops were splendid. The 23d Regiment was not quite up to Squadron A and Squadron C, but, on the other hand, I think possibly its members gained a little more from their camp experience."

General Grant said he had not seen the report of Lieutenant Colonel Glenn and Captain Johnson on the use of automobiles in field tactics. He came down from Pine Plains in a motor car. "I came through all right in my car," he said.

The report as to the advisability of the government's buying the territory at Pine Camp for regular encampments of this sort has been forwarded to Washington. General Grant says the place, naturally, has disadvantages as well as advantages, but he is inclined to favor it.

"It is not so central as we could wish," he declared. "If we could get a place about one hundred miles to the south and east, about 30 per cent of the cost of transporting troops could be saved, and the cost of transportation is one of the most important items. But, on the other hand, there is a large tract of land there, the water is good, and the land reasonable in price and adapted to work of this character."

FIRE WIPES OUT GARAGE.

Twelve Automobiles Destroyed in Blaze in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Twelve automobiles and a garage were destroyed in a fire in the Bedford garage in Bedford avenue, near Atlantic avenue, just before 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. The building was of brick and one story high. In the front were the offices of the Allen-Swan company, automobile agents, and of the Bedford garage, while in the rear was the storage room and machine shop. Five of the machines were the property of the Allen-Swan company and seven either belonged to the Bedford garage or were stored there. All of the property was insured.

FEAR LARGER ICE GORGES.

Port Deposit, Md., Protests Against Havre de Grace Bridge Improvements.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Wright had an extended conference to-day with people interested in some improvements to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge which spans the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Md. The road proposed to build at least four additional piers. The project, while substantially approved by the engineers of the army, has not received the approval of the Secretary of War.

A protest was filed by residents of Port Deposit, Md., four miles above Havre de Grace, against the erection of the piers, because of an apprehension that they would constitute a serious blockade to the ice which flows down the river each winter. They feared that it would increase the size and danger of the Susquehanna ice gorges. Secretary Wright said he would announce his decision later.

BODY IN WORLD'S FAIR LAGOON.

Chicago, July 18.—The body of a woman found in the lagoon in Jackson Park last night is believed to be that of Miss Mary Schrage, of St. Louis, forty-seven years old, a maid at the home of Miss Duestrow, No. 2345 Lafayette avenue, St. Louis. Miss Schrage disappeared from the Duestrow home last Monday evening, taking her jewelry and $75 of her savings. Miss Duestrow had lived in seclusion for sixteen years because of the sensational murder by her brother, Arthur Duestrow, of his wife and infant child, and during that time Miss Schrage had lived with her and was regarded almost as one of the family.

HAD FOUR TEETH PULLED AND DIED.

Chicago, July 18.—After having four teeth extracted by a travelling dentist, four-year-old Stewart Hassler was taken violently ill and died two hours later. James Fowler, who has been selling toothache remedy in a tent, was arrested. According to the boy's mother Fowler pulled the teeth after giving the boy an anæsthetic, and had much trouble in reviving him.

CUBA SEEKS EUROPEAN WORKERS.

Cuba is beginning to be troubled by a lack of laborers, according to Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister of Cuba to the United States, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner König Albert, to induce European emigrants to go to Cuba. Minister Quesada will visit Italy, Spain, Germany and other countries, where he will endeavor to advertise the many opportunities Cuba offers to capable men seeking homes and work.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRESSES

THE REMAINDER OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK OF WOMEN'S WHITE AND COLORED MUSLIN DRESSES, LINEN COAT SUITS AND SEPARATE SKIRTS HAVE BEEN MARKED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, INCLUDING

A NUMBER OF MUSLIN DRESSES - - AT $5.00, 7.50 & 10.00
AND WHITE SKIRTS - - - - - - - AT $3.75 & 4.25

(SECOND FLOOR)

A SALE OF
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS
IN SIMPLE STYLES, FOR MID-SUMMER DRESS
WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

AT THE ATTRACTIVE PRICE OF $4.50 EACH

(FIRST FLOOR)

WOMEN'S SUMMER GLOVES

CONSISTING OF THE REMAINDER OF A NUMBER OF STYLES IN SILK AND LISLE THREAD, WILL BE OFFERED TO-MORROW (MONDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

8, 12 & 16-BUTTON LENGTH LISLE THREAD GLOVES, AT 45c. PER PAIR

16-BUTTON LENGTH SILK GLOVES 55c. PER PAIR

MOURNING OUTFITS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES, INCLUDING GOWNS, WRAPS, HATS, VEILS, GLOVES AND SIMILAR REQUISITES.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OR ALTERED AT VERY SHORT NOTICE.

MEN'S MOURNING NECKWEAR, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC., SUPPLIED.

MOURNING STATIONERY EXECUTED UPON SHORT NOTICE

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

WILL BE ON SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
USUAL PRICE $4.00 PER DOZEN - - - - AT $3.00

MEN'S INITIALED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
USUAL PRICE $2.50 PER DOZEN - - - - AT $1.85

WOMEN'S INITIALED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
USUAL PRICE $1.50 PER DOZEN - - - - AT $1.00

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
USUAL PRICE $2.50 PER DOZEN - - - - AT $1.50

WOMEN'S WHITE SHAMROCK CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS, IN SELF PLAIDS; USUAL PRICE $3.00 PER DOZEN - - AT $1.35

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

JAMAICA BAY PLANS

Congress May Be Asked to Set Aside $3,000,000 for Dredging.

Congress at its next session will be asked to appropriate $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 toward the $47,000,000 which it is estimated will be required for the improvement of Jamaica Bay.

There are about 13,000 acres of marsh land surrounding the bay. The demand for home sites for the rapidly increasing population and for additional harborage renders necessary the reclaiming of this land with the dredgings from the bed of the bay. The city's commission of engineers, Farley, Ford and McLaughlin, was directed last summer to confer with the Secretary of War. Frequent conferences have been held to devise a plan which may be harmoniously carried out jointly by the federal government and New York City. Upon the forthcoming joint report of the engineers the future of Jamaica Bay is expected largely to depend.

In the opinion of the Corporation Counsel the city already owns all the lands under water in the bay and the greater part of the island, including all east of a northerly and southerly line through a point at about the intersection of the northerly lines of the west and north channels.

The work of constructing bulkheads and piers is expected to be executed by the engineers in the city's employ. It is presumed that the plan and scope of the interior improvements will be made to conform largely to the wishes of the city's officials, subject to agreement as to participation in costs.

William G. Ford, consulting engineer, a member of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission, estimates the cost of the improvement, exclusive of entrance to the harbor, as follows:

281,500,000 cubic yards of dredging, at 12 cents a cubic yard	$33,780,000
301,975 linear feet of bulkhead, at $25 a foot	7,549,375
Engineering, inspection and administration, estimated at	1,000,000
6,800 acres of land, at $700 an acre	4,760,000
Total estimated cost	$47,089,375

Mr. Ford suggests that to balance this expenditure there would be 15,920 acres of reclaimed land completely inclosed within bulkheads, which, at only $5,000 per acre, would aggregate nearly $80,000,000, together with one of the most extensive of deep water harbors.

It is urged that as the work progressed the city could realize a profit upon some of the lands reclaimed and turn the moneys over to the improvement fund. It is not considered desirable to do all this work at once, and in the opinion of Mr. Ford an annual expenditure of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 would be all that would be required at the beginning of the work.

Mr. Ford recommends that the city adopt, with the approval of the War Department, a definite plan of interior improvement, capable of meeting the requirements of the present generation, without circumscribing those of the ones to follow, and that it should in the near future prescribe regulations for its enforcement.

Mr. Ford would make wharfage facilities and railroad connections the most important features of the harbor, and urges that whatever plan be adopted finally be upon the ground of the greatest possible utility, rather than that of immediate economy, and that the harbor should be so constructed as to stand fo

WIFE A SLAYER AND SUICIDE.

Coroner Decides She Shot Janitor Before Taking Poison—Motive Unknown.

Coroner Harbourger, who has been investigating the deaths of Ernest Glock, janitor of the house at Nos. 608-610 West 178th street, and his wife, who were found dead in their apartments yesterday morning, has decided that Mrs. Glock shot her husband and then took poison. No motive for the double crime has been found.

The bodies were found by one of the tenants in the house. Glock had been shot while he slept. The body of Mrs. Glock was found in the bathroom. A revolver was found on an icebox in the kitchen. Little is known of the couple by the tenants of the house, but, according to letters found, the woman has a sister, Lottie Davidson, of No. 47 Fullerton avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

MAY RISK DRENCHED PASSENGERS.

Steamboat Company Withdraws Application for Injunction at Sea Cliff.

Justice Scudder, of the Supreme Court, permitted the Montauk Steamboat Company to withdraw its application yesterday for an injunction restraining the authorities of the village of Sea Cliff, Long Island, from interfering with the landing of passengers at that place. There is a rumor that the exciting scenes of last Sunday may be renewed at Sea Cliff to-day.

The village authorities increased the rental of the village dock, and the company refused to pay the extra sum. It has been landing its passengers at a float, to which the town authorities objected, and threatened to drench crew and passengers with water if landings were made.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE CONTINUED.

Silver Bay, N. Y., July 18.—The Missionary Conference for Sunday School Workers continued to-day. The Rev. John Darrach, of China; E. J. Wigney, of England, and the Rev. Julius Soper, of Japan, spoke on Sunday school and mission work in other lands. To-night R. E. Diffendorfer, of New York, gave a moving picture and stereopticon lecture on mission work in other lands.

DEAF MUTE CONVENTION CLOSED.

Buffalo, July 18.—The Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes closed its convention here yesterday, and chose Albany as its meeting place in 1909. These officers were elected: President, E. A. Hodgson, of New York; vice-president, H. Juhring, of Brooklyn; secretary, James Frederick Meagher, of Buffalo; treasurer, Charles Gibbs, of Rochester.

YACHT ASHORE; GUESTS OVERBOARD.

Saybrook Point, Conn., July 18.—During the heavy windstorm last night the sloop yacht Keego, owned by John Newton Porter, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was driven upon the inner breakwater and wrecked. Mr. Porter and his wife, with Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell and Joseph Mitchell, of Brooklyn, who were aboard, were obliged to jump overboard. The water was not deep and all got ashore. Bearings having been lost, the yacht was upon the breakwater before danger was realized.