



HAVE A FILIPINO CIGAR! WILL BE GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT.

Plan Already Discovered to Flood the United States with Cheap Tobacco Is Frustrated.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Aug. 7.—Philippine cigars bearing a government guarantee that they are of the quality represented and have been made under absolutely sanitary conditions will soon be on the American market.

A scheme which would have injured the reputation and sale of the Philippine product has been detected and headed off, and the enterprising officials of the War Department and of the Philippine government are preparing to demonstrate that Philippine enterprise is not behind that of the Occident. They are determined to do everything in their power to make effective in a practical and substantial way the Philippine section of the Payne tariff law. They are fully aware that the free admission to this market of Philippine products will be of no small benefit in making the islands prosperous unless the American consumer realizes that he is not being swindled when he purchases Philippine cigars, tobacco or sugar.

The agitation which has been conducted during the last few years by American interests against the free admission of sugar and tobacco from the islands has created a prejudice in certain quarters against Philippine products, especially cigars. The government officials have therefore determined upon a novel plan to counteract the effect of this prejudice. They purpose that the United States shall guarantee that such cigars have been manufactured in sanitary factories by operatives in good health.

MAY AFFECT HOME MARKET.

That this plan will create a demand in this market for Philippine cigars goes without saying. In some quarters it is believed that the effect will be that American cigar manufacturers eventually will find it necessary to ask the government to give their products a similar "certificate of character," and that the time is not far distant when the American smoker will have the same protection as to the quality and cleanliness of his cigars as he now has when he purchases articles covered by the pure food and drug law. At the earliest practicable date a formal notice will be issued explaining what the government is doing to insure the cleanliness and quality of cigars made in Manila.

There is little doubt that in taking this step for placing a government guarantee on Philippine cigars the officials of the War Department were influenced by experiences which followed the institution of free trade between the United States and Porto Rico after the passage of the Foraker act, in 1900. The demand for Porto Rican cigars had certain manufacturers in this country and Porto Rico to put upon the market cheap cigars made of inferior tobacco, and in some instances inferior "near tobacco," which were prominently labeled as products of Porto Rico. These cigars had a most successful sale for a time, but the ultimate effect was to give Porto Rican tobacco products an unenviable reputation, and in large measure to neutralize the effect upon the tobacco industry of that island which it was thought free trade with the United States would produce.

From unofficial sources it is learned that about six weeks ago certain cigar interests in the United States entered into negotiations for the manufacture in Manila of several million cheap cigars. It was their purpose to have these cigars sent to this country at the earliest possible date after the enactment of the tariff law. They contemplated the manufacture of the cigars in the seventeen Chinese factories in Manila. It is believed that the cigars were to be made of cheap tobacco by inferior operatives, but were to be placed on this market and sold as cigars of the higher grades.

It is not improbable that knowledge of this plan reached the officials of the War Department, and was a factor in their decision to protect the good name of the Philippine product and prevent a fraud upon the American people. Officials of the War Department refuse to comment on the report that they had information concerning the plan to flood this market with cheap cigars from the islands, but admit that they regard it as of the highest importance to the successful consummation of the new trade relations with the Philippines that the products of the Filipino people should not get a black eye among American consumers in what they regard as the crucial period of the new tariff law.

FACTORIES ARE CLEAN.

The importance of the government's guarantee plan as affecting the sale of Philippine cigars in the United States will be understood when it is known that on the very day Congress adjourned a representative from a Middle Western state introduced into "The Congressional Record" a speech which, if generally circulated, might have the effect of reducing to a minimum the demand for Philippine cigars in this country.

This representative said he had a letter written by a soldier who served in the islands who said that all Philippine cigarmakers are affected with skin diseases. This is emphatically denied by War Department and other government officials who have seen service in Manila. They say that the cigar factories of that city are exceptionally clean and healthful, and that the operatives are men and women whose physical condition and personal cleanliness is a source of pride to Americans in Manila.

Colonel George R. Colton, insular collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, is now working out the details for the administration of the Philippine tariff law which he framed. He is convinced that this law and the Philippine section of the Payne law will fulfil President Taft's promise of the Philippine Islands a healthy and prosperous country and the islands and the building up of the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

The keynote of the legislation which has been enacted and which has been sought since the establishment of civil government in the Philippines is the free exchange on equal terms between the United States and the islands of all articles which are the growth, product or good manufacture of either country," said Colonel Colton to a Tribune representative today.

"American merchants in Manila and at all of the principal cities in the islands represent practically every line of merchandise exported or imported from the United States. They want American goods, and they want them in large quantities. With the differential of the Philippine tariff market they can be entered without too many qualifications or too much red tape.

The Philippine market absorbs now some \$20,000,000 of foreign goods annually, of which \$10,000,000 is furnished by the United States. With the competition of the American market for their products, even to the limit

FIGHTING INCOME TAX.

Little Hope in Georgia for Amendment in Present Legislature.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Atlanta, Aug. 7.—The Georgia Senate refused again today to make the income tax amendment a special order, and it now seems probable that the measure will meet defeat. There is a mass of important measures left for action by the House and Senate, and the General Assembly will adjourn on Wednesday, leaving only three working days.

Friends of the state income tax proposition, which was defeated at this session, are doing all in their power to defeat the national amendment. Debate in the Senate today, however, shows that the income tax will become a political bone of contention, and that the complexion of the next General Assembly will likely depend upon this issue.

ERROR IN NEW TARIFF.

Two Sets of Duties Are Placed on Harness, Saddlery, Etc.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Aug. 7.—An error has been discovered in the Payne tariff bill by which two rates of duty are imposed on harness, saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished. Paragraph 456, as amended by the concurrent resolution adopted on the last day of the session, provides a duty of 20 per cent on these articles.

Paragraph 461, however, enumerates the same articles and fixes the duty at 35 per cent ad valorem. Of course the discrepancy should have been removed by providing in the joint resolution for the elimination of Paragraph 461, but this apparently was overlooked. In view of the fact that there can be no doubt as to the intent of Congress, it is regarded as practically certain that the Treasury Department will ignore Paragraph 461, and will collect only 20 per cent ad valorem, as Congress intended it should do.

THE LORDS WILL FIGHT.

Lansdowne Throws Down Gauntlet to the Commons.

London, Aug. 7.—The vexed question whether the House of Lords would interfere with the budget, an action which the Radicals say would be unconstitutional, appears to be settled by the pronouncement of Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the Lords, in a speech at Calne, Wiltshire, to-night. Expressing the belief that the working classes desired tariff reform and not the taxation of capital and the expropriation of property, he suggested that the House of Commons may no longer represent the will of the people.

"Those who advance the extreme claim in behalf of the Commons," he said, "declare that any measure, however violent, however little it may have been discussed in Parliament, and no matter whether it has been properly put before the people, must be passed over the heads of the House of Lords. The scheme of the House of Lords is much more moderate. We recognize that the will of the people must prevail in the end, but we demand that the people of the country be given full and sufficient opportunity to express that will with full and sufficient knowledge of the subject.

"Upon that issue," added Lord Lansdowne, "the Lords are ready to try conclusions in the great struggle which must surely be upon us before very long. The Lords are ready to meet their adversaries, and will accept the verdict of the people."

POSED AS LIEUT. KING.

Imposter, Arrested in California, Passed as Army Man.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—Arrested here on Thursday under the name of "Major Anderson, U. S. A.," and later declared by Harry Moffat, a Secret Service agent, to be Lieutenant Harry King, a man wearing a United States army officer's uniform and having many papers in his possession purporting to show he was Lieutenant King, confessed in jail last night that he was Thomas E. Heaney, formerly a hotel clerk in Brookfield, Mass.

Heaney declared that for five years he had been posing as Lieutenant King, son of General Horatio King, and that he had received in many cities without question under that name. Heaney took great pains to carry out these impostures. His card case was engraved, "Lieutenant Harry King, son of General Horatio King." He had numerous letters from army officers and even from the department at Washington, addressed "Lieutenant King," and because of acquaintance with the real King, who, however, is not a son of General King, was able to pass as the latter among army men who knew the lieutenant by sight. Heaney was arrested on telegraphic advices from Los Angeles, stating that a man of his description was wanted for forgery.

Lieutenant Harry King is in the Philippines.

General Horatio C. King has no son, nor is he related to Charles King, the writer.

CLAIMANT FOR HAMERSLEY MILLIONS

Huntington Physician's Wife Says She Is Direct Heir to Big Estate.

Huntington, Long Island, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Edith Mason Shaw, wife of Dr. James H. Shaw, of this town, said to-night that she is undoubtedly one of the direct heirs to the estate of the late Louis C. Hamersley. She said her lawyers, Huntington, Rhetlander & Seymour, of No. 24 William street, Manhattan, know all about her claim to a portion of the great estate. Mrs. Shaw is a niece of Sarah Mason, mother of Louis Hamersley, whose widow, Lady Beresford, died on January 11. The estate is now held in trust for Louis Gordon Hamersley, aged sixteen years. The legal battle for the millions will take place in Jamaica where the will was filed in July.

TRACTION PEACE IN CHICAGO.

Practically Assured That There Will Be No Streetcar Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Every positive development in the street railway controversy here to-day tended toward an amicable settlement of the differences existing between the companies and their employees, and freshened a satisfactory adjustment of wages without a strike and without the necessity of arbitration. President Milton of the Chicago City Railway company paved the way for friendly agreements all about the line when he offered the employees of the Calumet & South Chicago Railway a substantial increase in wages. The railway officials and the union leaders will meet again Monday.

Walter L. Fisher, special traction counsel for the city, took part in all the conferences. Mayor Jones has determined that a city representative shall attend every conference involving the question of the proper operation of streetcars.

SCENES ATTENDING THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AT BEVERLY.

Group of residents and friends waiting at the station to greet Mr. Taft. General Carlos Garcia Velez, Minister from Cuba, and Señor Amalia Garcia Velez, of the legation, are in front of the children.



PRESIDENT TAFT WALKING FROM THE TRAIN TO THE STATION. (Photographs by the Pictorial News Company.)

EX-JUDGE WILL LABOR.

Friends Get Clarkson Work on Farm to Foil the Wandlurst.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 7.—Ex-Judge Joseph R. Clarkson, who returned to his home here yesterday, following a mysterious absence of three weeks, after the second attack of wandlurst within eighteen years, will forsake the practice of law to become a "heaver of wood." He will seek the hardest sort of manual labor, that an intense and overpowering longing may be partly satisfied.

Early next week prominent and wealthy friends of the former judge will complete preparations to send him to a farm near Kenosha where, under the strict surveillance of a friendly guard, he is to be permitted to exercise his passionate desire for labor. Tools and working utensils will be placed at his disposal, and from sun-up till sun-down the lawyer will toil like an ordinary laborer.

Mr. Clarkson told his friends to-day that he was not crazy, but went away to get work. He said he feared he could not get work if he remained here and went well dressed. John Burns, who found Clarkson, told this story to-night of the old man's wanderings: Judge Clarkson left Kenosha July 15. He walked west to a railway track and then south to the Illinois state line. Early in the morning he caught a Chicago and Milwaukee electric car which took him to Chicago.

He had been in Chicago only a few minutes when he had his beard and mustache shaved off. Later he said his clothing and purchased a suit of rough clothes such as is worn by workmen. The judge seemed to have all the time a desire for manual labor.

He remained in Chicago for two or three days, but this part of the trip is a blank to him. On the third day he wandered into the Northwestern station and bought a ticket to Morrison, Iowa. He had been in Morrison at the time of his former disappearance, and yet he remembers nothing that he did in that place.

Later he walked from Morrison, stopping at Rock Island, Moline, Davenport, Lyons and other Iowa cities. He worked in the fields when he could get any one to hire him.

HILL LINES ORDER 57 LOCOMOTIVES.

Second Largest Order Received at Baldwin Plant for a Year—\$1,000,000 Involved.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—An evidence of the stimulation of business now taking place is a \$1,000,000 order for fifty-seven locomotives just received at the Baldwin Locomotive Works from the Hill railroad lines. While the capacity of the works is about that number a week, the order will give employment to many machinists, boiler-makers, laborers and others who were laid off during the recent depression.

The order is the largest received at the Baldwin plant for more than a year, with the exception of an order for 103 from the Harriman lines recently. At the present time 6,000 men are employed at the works. The maximum number employed was 17,000 before the depression. Last summer only 4,000 were employed.

ONE DEAD, FOUR HURT.

Wheel on Auto Carrying Philadelphia Furniture Dealers Collapses.

(Bethlehem, Penn., Aug. 7.—By the sudden collapse of a front wheel, an automobile carrying a party of five Philadelphia furniture dealers turned turtle at Nazareth, near here, late today, killing one man and injuring four others. W. H. Wagoner, vice-president of the J. R. Van Selver company, of Camden, N. J., was thrown violently against a trolley rail and was instantly killed. Benjamin Ritter, a dealer in chairs and owner of the machine, was knocked unconscious, as was Charles Sleuhr, Harry Lind, of the firm of Walker & Linde, and Albert Rolling, the other occupants, were slightly injured.

CARS LEAVE THE TRACK.

Passengers Shaken Up in Accident to Pittsfield Express.

Canaan, Conn., Aug. 7.—The Pittsfield express, bound for New York over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, had a mishap at Cornwall this evening, the engine, baggage car and first parlor coach going off the track. None of them overturned, however, and beyond a shaking up none of the passengers was injured. The most severely shaken up was John Carr, an official of the company.

The cause of the accident has not been learned, but it is supposed that the engine wheels jumped a frog and carried the two cars from the rails with it. As the line is a single track through Cornwall, the accident has tied up traffic. It is expected it will be several hours before the cars and the engine can be placed on the rails again.

Wreckers have been sent to the scene, and a train will be sent down from Pittsfield to take on the passengers and convey them to their destinations.

FIFTY WORDS DISPOSE OF \$15,000,000.

Document of Unusual Brevity Gives Robert Pitcairn's Fortune to Widow.

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—The will of Robert Pitcairn, former assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was filed here to-day. It disposes of an estate valued at \$15,000,000, in fewer than fifty words.

"I hereby leave all my property, both real and personal," the will reads, "to my loving wife, Mary E. Pitcairn, and the same shall be hers to have as she wishes. I also make my wife executrix to serve without bond."

For many years prior to his death Mr. Pitcairn was practically the head of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

TO MAKE PRINCE A BANKRUPT.

Creditors Take Action Against Miguel of Braganza.

Vieira, Aug. 7.—A petition to declare Prince Miguel de Braganza a bankrupt has been drawn at the instance of his creditors to the amount of \$20,000, and submitted to the Vienna courts. The petition was not granted, however, owing to the absence of Prince Miguel, who left Vienna some time ago, and is believed to be in Scotland on a shooting trip at the present time.

Prince Miguel's engagement to Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, was recently announced.

DROWNED SAVING CHILD.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Little One Struggled Out of Rescuer's Arms to Reach Parent.

In trying to aid in the rescue of her eleven-year-old daughter Winifred, Mrs. Mary Kane, forty-two years old, wife of the caretaker on the Havemeyer estate at Throg's Neck, was drowned in Long Island Sound, upon which the estate fronts, yesterday afternoon. The sacrifice of Mrs. Kane's life was useless, as thirteen-year-old Harry Swift, a neighbor's son, had already gone to the rescue of the girl and was bringing her ashore when Mrs. Kane rushed into the water.

The sudden appearance of the mother caused Winifred to throw herself out of the arms of Harry Swift, who had already managed to get her near enough to shore to touch bottom, and the girl immediately began to flounder toward Mrs. Kane. In her attempt to reach her daughter Mrs. Kane went beyond her depth. The Swift lad again caught the girl and dragged her, unconscious, to the shore.

Mrs. Kane was brought ashore afterward by Harry Swift and his brother Jerry, who had hurried to the scene in a rowboat, but although a surgeon from Fort Schuyler worked over her for more than half an hour he was unable to revive her.

Thomas Swift, the dead woman's husband, is a horticulturist, and together they took care of the Havemeyer and Huntington estates, which lie side by side on the shore of the Sound. They were married thirteen years ago, and had four daughters and two sons.

Yesterday afternoon the four girls went in bathing. Nora, ten years old, Anna, eight years, and Mary, five years, remained near the shore, but Winifred ventured out until the water reached her shoulders. She was unable to swim.

The shore in front of the Huntington and Havemeyer estates shelves abruptly in many places, and Winifred suddenly found herself beyond her depth. She screamed, and her sisters joined with cries for help. Mrs. Kane ran from her cottage to the shore at the same time that the Swift boys went to the rescue. Harry swam out to the child and Jerry put out in a rowboat.

Berry caught hold of the child and succeeded in getting her into shoal water, when Mrs. Kane reached the shore and plunged in. In attempting to reach her daughter she got beyond her depth.

Harry Swift had all he could do to drag Winifred ashore, but as soon as he had saved the girl he turned to help his brother, who had reached the place where Mrs. Kane had gone down. Harry, by swimming, reached his brother's boat, and then the boys caught Mrs. Kane by the hair when she arrived to the surface.

Several men who had arrived by this time helped Mrs. Kane ashore. They then hastened to Fort Schuyler and got Dr. Hogan, the post surgeon. He worked for nearly half an hour over Mrs. Kane, but was unable to revive her. Winifred will be all right in a day or two.

HUNDREDS SEE MAN DIE.

Crushed Between Edge of Platform and a Kings County "L" Train.

Hundreds of persons, many of them pleasure seekers, saw a man die last night, after being struck by a train at the Atlantic avenue station of the Kings County elevated railroad in East New York. Henry Hostman, twenty-nine years old, of No. 33 Avenue A, Manhattan, was the victim. He fell between the edge of the platform and the side of the first car of the train. Wedged so that his body below the armpits was beneath the platform edge, he was dragged for sixty feet.

For twenty minutes Hostman was held in this position before workmen from the "Loop" yards of the road arrived with saws and axes, and cutting the platform from around his body, liberated him. He died while Dr. Elebash, of the Bradford Street Hospital, was working over him.

The man's watch and chain fell to the street, along with several bills and currency. Children unaware of the accident scrambled for them.

SQUIRRELS CARRY BUBONIC GERMS.

Discovery of Plague Case in California Leads to New Campaign Against Rodents.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 7.—The discovery a few days ago of an authenticated case of bubonic plague in Sinaloa, Alameda county, has inspired the State Board of Health to renewed activity in the campaign against the ground squirrel.

Joseph Mendosa, the youth who is ill with the plague in the Alameda Hospital, is supposed to have contracted the disease through eating or handling infected squirrels killed by him on a hunting trip last week.

BRICK FENCE TO BE 85 FEET HIGH.

Plans have been filed with Buildings Superintendent Murphy for a brick barrier in the shape of a brick wall 85 feet 9 inches high, to be built around the rear courtyard on the south of the printing house of the American Lithographing Company, at Fourth avenue and 14th street. Excavations for the twelve-story commercial building on the site of the old Hotel Belvedere are being made near 35. The fence is to be built for the Central Real Estate association, which will extend 25 feet westward across the courtyard and 21 feet to the north.

MR. TAFT AT BEVERLY

HIS LONG DELAYED OUT-ING BEGINS.

President Finds Wife Better—Soon on the Golf Links, and Wins First Match.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Beverly, Mass., Aug. 7.—Smiling and jolly and little showing the effects of his recent hard work on the tariff bill, President Taft stepped off a special train at Montserrat station at 8:34 o'clock this morning to begin his summer vacation at Woodbury Point. From the station the President went home, but soon afterward started for the Myopia Hunt Club, where he played and won a game of golf. He had luncheon at home and spent the afternoon about the house and smoking on the veranda. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the whole family went for an automobile ride through Manchester, and, as far as Essex, where they turned about and went home. Dinner followed, and they are spending to-night together at home without guests.

When the President left the train this morning at Montserrat he found three hundred townspeople waiting for him. As he walked from the car step to his automobile he was cheered heartily. The first person to greet the President personally was General Carlos Garcia Velez, the Cuban Minister, who, accompanied by Señor Don Anibal Cruz, the Chilean Minister, had driven over from Manchester to pay his respects to the President in person.

"Do you remember the first time I saw you?" said the President, laughing, as he shook General Velez's hand warmly.

"Indeed, I do," the ambassador answered. "I shall never forget it."

The remark referred to the time when the President, then Secretary of War, was sent to Cuba. General Velez, leader of the insurrection, was in prison, under sentence of death. One of Mr. Taft's first executive orders was to liberate General Velez. From the prison the general went directly to Mr. Taft's office, where they met for the first time.

MEET BY WIFE AT STATION.

Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Lewis Moore, Mrs. Taft's sister, were the only members of the President's family at the station to meet him. When he reached the automobile he kissed them both. Mrs. Taft was looking better than she has been in some time. After greetings they drove away to Woodbury Point.

Mr. Taft has greatly improved as a player during the last three weeks. When he left Washington he was doing the Chevy Chase course in 92 and 93 strokes, as against scores overlapping the 100 mark a month ago. Not once during all the tariff fight did the President fail to spend the afternoon on the Chevy Chase links, and the harder the fight with the conferees became, the better grew his game. The President declared to a number of his visitors that the improvement in his golf game had much to do with his amiable good humor during the heat of the tariff battle.

While playing golf this afternoon the President expressed satisfaction with New England weather. With a cloudless sky and a cool breeze blowing from the ocean, this was an ideal day for his com's. The President went over the difficult course of eighteen holes in 92 strokes, and won his game by 2 up and 1 to play. His opponents were F. O. Hortsman and Hugo R. Johnstone.

Through Captain Butt, his aid, the President said to-night: "I'm more than glad I'm here, and I look forward to a complete rest. In view of Mrs. Taft's condition we will avoid as many engagements as possible. All we wish is a quiet time."

Robert Taft spent the day playing golf with Captain Butt at the Essex County Club. Miss Helen was at home all day. Charlie went fishing with "Dick" Hammond in the Bandit. The entire family will attend church to-morrow morning at the First Unitarian Church of Beverly, one of the oldest in New England.

The President came from Washington in a private car attached to the Federal Express, and was accompanied by his private secretaries and Captain Archibald Butt, his military aid. The President's car Olympia was cut off from the Federal Express at the South Station, in Boston, and transferred over the Grand Junction branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad to East Somerville, where it ran as a special train over the eastern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad to the little Montserrat Station, on the outskirts of the city, but not far from the Taft cottage.

CAREFUL OF HORSES ARRIVES.

The Federal Express also brought over from Washington a careful of horses, as it is the expectation of the President to do some riding while on the North Shore. In these equestrian trips he will probably be joined by Captain Butt and possibly by his son Robert.

The final establishment of the summer capital in this city after several weeks of unlooked for delay was a source of much gratification to the citizens of Beverly, as well as those along the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay, and everything possible will be done to make the President's visit here enjoyable and beneficial. When the President first engaged the Stetson cottage, last April, it was expected that he would surely be here by the first or middle of June, and the two months' delay in his arrival has been the source of much regret and has upset several plans for his entertainment.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES OPENED.

While the President proceeded to his cottage the executive force which accompanied him from Washington was taking possession of the rooms assigned as the executive offices in the Board of Trade Building. Secretary Carpenter and Assistant Secretary Forster found that they would have a commodious room in which to receive visitors and transact business affairs. In many ways the big room compares favorably with the secretary's office at the White House in Washington. Additional rooms are to be occupied by clerks brought from Washington.

The White House furniture shipped from Washington on Wednesday had safely arrived and had been unpacked. A telegraph room was rapidly put into commission under the direction of Edward W. Smithers, chief operator, and the wires were soon busy with messages to and from the White House at Washington. These lines, being controlled entirely by the government, will be used for official and confidential business only.

It is understood that President Taft will pay little attention to official matters as he possibly can, and that he probably will not begin actual work on his message to Congress until he starts on his long Western tour, on September 7.

The President long ago formulated the general outline of the message, and his views as to the better control of corporations, the readjustment

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