

ALLDS IN POOL, TOO?

OSBORNE HURLS BOLT AT INQUIRY.

Letter Read but Not Admitted - Large Cash Deposits During Sessions Shown.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, March 11.—With much emphasis James W. Osborne, counsel for Senator Conger in the Senate investigation of his bribery charges against Joseph A. Aldis, disclosed the fact to-day that a company in which Aldis was interested had been in "pooling agreements" of precisely the same nature as the "combination in restraint of trade" of the Conger bridge companies of which the Aldis lawyers made so much. It was a bitter blow to the defence, and Senator W. Littleton, for Senator Aldis, fought tooth and nail to keep from the record the document Mr. Osborne proposed to present to prove his statements. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee of the whole, refused to rule on its admissibility at that time.

This disclosure, which cut the ground from under the defence on one of its strongest points of attack on Conger, showed Aldis and Conger to have been in precisely the same position. Both were stockholders in companies doing business illegally. It was utterly unexpected by the defence, and caused the Aldis lawyers to violent effort to discount its effect.

When adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock Mr. Osborne announced that he was through with the defendant's case for one matter, which he said would be taken up for analysis to-day. Senator Aldis had no explanation to make of them. His answers grew monotonous with their repetition of "I don't know," "I have no present recollection of the source of the money," and "I can't remember the transaction."

Mr. Osborne pointed out that many of these deposits were made within a short time of the adjournment of the Legislature for the year.

Littleton Strongly Protests. Mr. Littleton finally considered this damaging enough to his client to protest emphatically against the form of the questions. "It is unfair," said he, "this coupling of the counsel's questions with the necessary answer of the witness that he can't remember."

"Well, unless the chair rules against me I shall continue it," almost cooed the Conger lawyer in a soft Southern accent. He appears to be most dangerous when he is sweetest. He did continue it, and the protest only served to emphasize the point he was striving to make.

Several such deposits of cash were brought out yesterday. The first to-day was a deposit of \$881 in the National Commercial Bank here, on April 27, 1901. Senator Aldis had no memory about the deposit. Mr. Osborne put in evidence the deposit slips of Senator Aldis to show the cash items.

Next he pointed out that from March 25 to June 15, 1902, the cash deposits in the various Aldis banks amounted to \$4,530. "Some of those were duplications, I imagine," said Senator Aldis, "transfers from one bank to another."

"Well, it doesn't appear that way from the records," said Mr. Osborne, "and I call your attention to the fact that in that year the session ended on March 27. Does that date refresh your memory as to the source of this money?"

Senator Aldis confessed that it did not. Within a month of the adjournment of the session of 1902 Mr. Osborne showed from the records that there was deposited to Aldis credit in the Norwich Bank \$1,000 in cash. Senator Aldis said he could not at present give any idea where he got the money. On February 13 of that year there was \$50 in bills deposited in his Albany bank which he had no recollection what- ever. In 1904 the session ended on April 15. On April 15 there was deposited in Norwich \$800 in cash, on May 5 \$100, on May 19 \$200 in the Albany Savings Bank and on May 25 a check for \$50. Senator Aldis said he had "no idea where this money came from."

Another Deposit of \$1,000. Mr. Osborne raked up another deposit of \$1,000 in bills in the Albany bank on January 25, 1905. He asked Senator Aldis about it. "I haven't the slightest idea," retorted Aldis both; "neither do I know it was bills."

"Well, so far as the record shows, it was," replied Mr. Osborne, in a soothing tone. "That year the legislative session ended on May 2. Within one week of adjournment Mr. Osborne said \$2,500 in cash was deposited to Aldis credit—\$1,500 in Norwich, the rest in this city."

"Can you tell the Legislature where you got it?" he queried. And Senator Aldis replied listlessly that he couldn't "at this time."

On June 15, 1906, during the special session of the Legislature, there was deposited to the Albany bank \$2,000. Senator Aldis said he "had not the slightest present recollection of where he got it. He said the thought he drew his own deposit slips, but sometimes he might have handed in the pass book without making out any slip. The item of this kind brought out by Mr. Osborne was in 1906. That year the Legislature adjourned on May 2. Between May 10 and June 14 deposits in cash in the various banks amounted to \$3,290. Senator Aldis didn't explain them. Mr. Osborne asked to have the bank account of Aldis & Co., which he had called for through Messrs. Putnam, Mr. Littleton objected, saying it was private, and it was

not put in them, though Mr. Osborne may decide to do so later.

Use of Name Unauthorized. The pooling arrangement of the Aldis company was brought out by Mr. Osborne as a "snapper" at the end of the day's session. Senator Aldis had told about his having organized the Acme Road Machinery Company and serving for about eighteen months as its general counsel. Mr. Osborne asked him if he didn't know that advertising matter and letter heads of that company bore his name long after that time. Aldis said he did—that for three or four years he had tried without effect to get the company to remove his name from its stationery. He wrote forty letters, he said, before any action was taken. He had written only one—the last. The use of his name, said Senator Aldis, was unauthorized—absolutely.

"Well, Senator, they certainly have treated you very badly," remarked Mr. Osborne, "because here's your name on a bill sent out in August, 1908, and on a letter of March, 1909." Then he shot at Aldis a question which almost raised the defendant from his chair.

"Did you know that this company divided pools just like the bridge companies?" "I did not," answered Aldis, apparently much astonished.

Mr. Osborne gave him a letter signed in the name of Walter Cook, a friend of his, which was dated the 20th of August, 1908. It was perfectly certain however that the letter was from the Acme Company. This letter was written in November, 1906, and demanded a share of a "pool" resulting from collusive bidding on contracts. Mr. Osborne asked Aldis if he ever knew of this, and the Senator said this was the first time in his life he'd heard of it.

Says Matter Was Not Relevant. When the letter was offered in evidence Mr. Littleton protested against its admission on the ground that the event happened in 1906. He conceded that the letter was precisely what Mr. Osborne represented it to be, but said Aldis had testified he knew nothing of the illegal pools, and therefore the matter was not relevant.

"The transaction is on all fours with the Cleveland agreement, in which the Conger companies were interested," retorted Mr. Osborne. "It is relevant for you to put all that in evidence, that is relevant. This is my Cleveland agreement for the Aldis company. I think everybody will feel better if it is admitted and both sides are treated alike," and Mr. Osborne addressed himself directly to Senator Davis.

Senator Grady backed up the Aldis lawyer in his contention that the case was not similar, and this evidence was not admissible. Senator Davis would not rule on the question until next week.

Early in the day Senator Aldis denied that he had told Mr. Villard, editor of "The Evening Post," of New York, that publication of the bribery charges would harm or defeat legislation in which the paper was interested. He denied also that he had said there was a lobby in Albany up to the time of Governor Higgins. He said that he told Mr. Villard there was no suspicion that one had existed after Higgins's time, even if anybody had suspected that one existed before that.

"Don't you know there was a lobby from 1900 to the time of Governor Higgins?" thundered Mr. Osborne.

"No, sir. I do not," replied Aldis. He said that his orders to the witness Daniels to stay with him all day on April 23, 1901, were not given with the notion that anybody was "coming around," and he had no recollection of the contemplated corruption fund when he gave those orders.

Osborne tested Aldis's memory of affairs nine years ago, and asked if he recollected how Harvey Daniels, Aldis's committee clerk, sat on the steps of the Speaker's platform in the Assembly chamber during the prayer on the closing day of the session of 1901, April 22.

"I do," said Aldis.

The taking of testimony in the inquiry will not be finished before the end of next week. Subject to the judgment of the committee the opposing lawyers have agreed to sum up the case, the Aldis side on Tuesday week and the Conger lawyers the following day. The Senate then will have the case, and may give its judgment so that a final will be made by the end of week after next.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

Prohibits Employment of Messenger Boys Late at Night. [By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, March 11.—At the request of the New York State Child Labor Committee, Assemblyman Murray to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the employment of minors in first and second class cities as messengers boys after 10 p. m. or before 5 a. m. The bill is said to have backing of leading charitable and philanthropic organizations of the state. Among the prominent New York members of the committee behind the bill are Moray Williams, V. Everett May, George A. Alger, Manfred W. Ehrlich, Leo Aronstein, Mrs. Florence Kelly and Lillian D. Wald. Secretary George A. Hall of the committee was in Albany yesterday and called on Governor Hughes, Speaker Vande- wright and others regarding the measure. The bill is based on an investigation into night messenger work which has been conducted in five states by the committee. The members say that the conditions revealed by the inquiry are shocking and express the belief that if these conditions were generally known public sentiment would demand the passage of proper legislation.

NEW BILLS AT ALBANY

Cold Storage Regulation Is Planned in Ebbett's Measure. Albany, March 11.—Cold storage warehouses are placed under the supervision of the State Board of Health in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Ebbett, of Brooklyn. All food must be stamped conspicuously with the date when storage began, and shall not be kept longer than six months except on special permission of the board, to which quarterly reports must be made.

Chairman Phillips of the Assembly Judiciary Committee introduced to-day a bill authorizing the formation of stock corporations with shares of no specific par value. The bill exempts corporations provided for by the banking and insurance laws. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares is not required to be specified, except that the capitalization shall not be less than \$500, and the face value of shares shall range from \$5 to \$100 in multiples of five. The transfer tax is fixed at two cents on shares.

A bill taxing manufacturing corporations was introduced by Senator Brough. It provides that every such corporation shall pay an annual tax on each dollar of the par value of its issued capital stock, to be computed at the rate of one-eighth of a mill for each 1 per cent dividends paid or declared during the year ending June 30.

Dining and hotel tax are exempted from payment of liquor tax in a bill offered by Assemblyman McCue, of New York.

Assemblyman Lansing, of Rensselaer, seeks in a bill introduced to-day to withdraw the right to sell articles of food before 10 o'clock Sunday morning except meals eaten on the premises.

BRAZIL CUTS COFFEE DUTY. Rio de Janeiro, March 11.—The sales of coffee for January and February having exceeded by \$5,000,000 the figures for the corresponding period of 1909, the government has decided to reduce the interior and exterior transport duty on the bean.

NO MERCY THERE AND YET, TOO MUCH.

Awful Assault on "Jimmy" Oliver at Tony's Fruit Stand.

One little militant suffragette, with a small but attentive crowd around her, started out last night after the political scalp of "Paradise Jimmy" Oliver, the Assemblyman from the 3d, who, she charged, made insulting remarks to her on Wednesday last in Albany when she asked him how he stood on the "Votes for Women" question.

Henrietta Mercer is her name, but she hasn't a speck of it for "Jimmy," and neither has Dr. Anna Mercy, her sister. Henrietta, the one who went to Albany on Wednesday with the suffragist delegation, is scarcely five feet tall, and even if women had the vote it is very doubtful if she would confess to the requisite age to gain the franchise; but she started out bravely after "Jimmy" Oliver last night, and denounced him left and right in the very heart of his own ballroom.

The meeting, which was advertised as one of protest against Oliver's alleged remarks to Miss Mercy, was scheduled for 8 o'clock, at the corner of Second avenue and 1st street, but it was close to 9 o'clock before Miss Mercy got there. She came as the only representative of the East Side Equal Rights League, an organization with headquarters at No. 225 Christie street, but she said there would be other speakers later.

"Tony," a fruit merchant at that corner, was kind enough to furnish a platform for the young speaker, and his courtesy encouraged the suffragettes, when four more of them arrived to attempt to enroll him as a recorded sympathizer.

But it came out then that "Tony" was not a believer in the "Votes for Women" proposition.

Tony a Business Man. "I no-a getta you," explained the fruit man, in slangy phrase, and when they fruit man to him that as he had allowed the use of one of his boxes for their platform they thought he must be a believer in their rights, he said: "Vote for mi-a Angelina, 'cause I give-a you de box-no-no, no I give-a de box for de speak, so de crowd come in front-a my stand."

In this Tony proved himself a good business man, for though the enthusiasm of the crowd was high that "Paradise Jimmy" needed to lose any sleep over the situation, Tony's fruit stand receipts equaled his best previous sales record, made on the Election Day when Julius Harburger's club, across the street, celebrated the election of that East Side statesman as Coroner.

However, Miss Mercy declaimed passionately to the little gathering on the shameful way Assemblyman Oliver had treated her.

"I'm not going to say a word about your brilliant Assemblyman," said Miss Mercy, "nor about the way he treated me in Albany on Wednesday, but I'll just tell you that what the newspapers said about the incident was true."

"I told him politely that I was there representing the women of his district, and he sneered at me and said that the women of his district hadn't time to get away from their washbouts to come up to Albany nor the money to come, anyway. And then he asked me what about Rebecca and I told him she was a woman who didn't want a vote."

Going to Oppose Re-election. Mr. Oliver's sneering way of meeting a woman from his own district, Miss Mercy went on, would show women everywhere the real attitude of those legislators opposed to them, and they would do well to look up Mr. Oliver's record when it came time for another election, because the East Side Equal Rights League was certainly going to fight against his re-election.

By the time Miss Mercy finished reinforcements had arrived, and Dorothy Brooks, a 25-year-old girl, who claimed No. 225 Christie street as her address, but who admitted that she was a pupil in the Morris High School, took the stand.

Dorothy had a long braid down her back, school girl fashion, and a childish treble voice, but she was just as earnest in her denunciation of Assemblyman Oliver as Miss Mercy. She rattled off a history of the woman's suffrage movement and ended the woman's suffrage movement and ended the woman's suffrage movement and ended the woman's suffrage movement.

Dr. Anna Mercy, a sister of the girl to whom "Paradise Jimmy" had made insulting remarks, was delivered, followed the high school girl, and she declared that the "civility" about which men were always talking to women who wanted to vote was exemplified by the treatment the Assemblyman from the 3d had accorded to her sister.

"They say if we get the votes we'll lose the chivalrous attention of the men that we now have," she said, "but the kind of chivalrous attention we're getting now is

MAY BE NEW CLEW GET MORE SLEUTHS.

Miss Bloodgood Thought To Be Sheltered Near Home.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Lakewood, N. J., March 11.—Although a country-wide search continues for Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, who eluded two nurses and disappeared from the cottage of Leslie R. Port on Wednesday morning, the presence of private detectives here to-night led to a report that the girl was being sheltered within a short distance of her home.

William A. Bloodgood, the father, and Police Chief Charles Norcross have abandoned the theory that the girl drowned herself in Lake Carasallo. A score of boats dragged the lake, from which much water had been drawn, without result. It was announced that a quantity of dynamite would be exploded in the deep water to-morrow.

The new turn in the baffling mystery of the girl's disappearance followed a family conference, at which Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood, George T. Van Boskerck, the grandfather of the girl, Edward Van Boskerck and several other relatives took part.

The detectives, who arrived here on the last train, took charge of the hunt immediately after Detectives Riley and Mason, of the Lakewood police, had put the nurses who had charge of Miss Bloodgood through a cross-examination. The nurses told of three girls with Miss Bloodgood before she made her escape. At 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon the girl was captured by her guardians as she was dashing out of the front door. Three hours later she tried to carry out her second plan to escape through a window on the first floor.

It was through the efforts of Miss Jessie Palmie and the nurses that Miss Bloodgood was prevented from leaping from the window. Then the nurses gave Miss Bloodgood a sleeping powder.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, three hours before she vanished, Miss Bloodgood aroused the attendants by shouting that burglars had entered the house. When the lights had been turned on in the house the girl pretended to sleep until she had another opportunity to escape.

While posters have been circulated throughout Lakewood and neighboring hamlets, the police have not received any clew which might indicate the course taken by Miss Bloodgood after she leaped from her bedroom window.

Detective Riley searched the big Lakewood Hotel and had the streams dragged in the rear of the Cleveland cottage. After the search he was in a conference with the chief of police and the New York detectives.

After the reports had been received from constables who had charge of the posse which hunted ocean and Mammoth counties for two days, Detective Riley announced that every foot of ground had been covered within a radius of ten miles. All of the farmhouses have been visited, and notices have been sent to every police chief and postoffice in the state.

Miss Bloodgood, according to her father, made plans to leave her home and search for employment several weeks ago. He said that the girl got away from the nurses when she was being driven in a carriage down Fifth avenue. At that time she had \$20, and on the pretense of wanting to mail a letter she ran several blocks before she was caught. The family moved to Lakewood immediately after this attempt to escape.

Miss Bloodgood insisted on being left alone in the Lakewood home on Sunday, and when her nervous condition became alarming to Dr. W. G. Schaeffer, he advised her parents to leave the girl in the care of nurses while they went to New York.

This move to rid herself of her parents is now regarded by the father as a ruse to make her escape possible, and although Miss Palmie, a friend, who lives at Point Pleasant, N. J., took charge of the household, the girl had little difficulty in carrying out her plan.

The Lakewood police were discouraged to-day by the search conducted with bloodhounds. The trail which led to the Maxim station on the New Jersey Central Railroad track, was at first regarded as a promising clew, but on closer investigation it turned out worthless.

Miss Bloodgood would have reached the station on Wednesday morning, when farmers and freight handlers were around the place. The men interrogated by the police accounted for every hour of the day from sunrise to sunset.

JAPANESE NIGHTINGALES HERE. The steamship President Grant arrived here yesterday from Hamburg with a large cabin and steerage list and a consignment of birds and snakes for local dealers. Among the birds were several hundred Japanese nightingales and a dozen crates of Egyptian quail. Stowed away in stout baskets were fifty snakes. Among the passengers on the President Grant were Mr. and Mrs. Jacinto L. Villegas and their three children, who are on their way to Washington. Mr. Villegas comes here as secretary to the Argentine mission, and will act as chargé d'affaires during the absence of Minister Fortia.

CONFEDERATE COIN, ONE OF FOUR STRUCK, SOLD AT AUCTION.

A record price for a coin was the \$3.750 paid yesterday by the representative of a wealthy collector of this city for the only known Confederate half dollar in existence. Numismatists from many cities were in New York yesterday to be present at Thomas L. Elder's thirty-eighth annual sale, at No. 32 East 2d street, where this coin and 993 other lots were sold to the highest bidders.

This particular half dollar was sold in 1879 for \$900, since which time it has lain in a safe deposit vault.

In February, 1861, the New Orleans mint fell into the hands of the Confederates. Their government ordered the preparation of a die for a silver coin. In April Mr. Meminger, secretary of the Treasury, called for designs for a half dollar, and from these dies four specimen pieces were struck. Of these four one was sent to the Confederate government, one to Professor Riddell, of the University of Louisiana; one to Dr. E. Aimes, of New Orleans, and one was retained by B. F. Taylor, chief coiner of the Confederate government. Being unable to obtain the bullion for the contemplated issue of the coins, the Confederate Secretary of War on April 20, 1861, ordered that the operations cease and the mint close. Of the three other coins one was in the pos-

session of Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture, and was taken from him by the Union soldiers. It has not since been heard of. No trace of the other two coins can be obtained.

Other high prices obtained were \$340 for a United States \$5 gold piece, dated 1797; \$295 for another, dated 1822, and \$75 for one of \$2.50, dated 1793. A pine tree shilling of 1852 brought \$7.50. An 1863 dollar sold for \$50, and a similar one of aluminum brought the same price. A California octagonal \$50 gold piece, dated 1851, was sold for \$155, and a St. Augustus 1907 \$20 gold piece with a wire edge brought \$38.50. The total of the sale was \$8,600.

MINORS' MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Appellate Division Decides Parents' Consent Is Not Enough.

The decision of Justice Greenbaum that the marriage of minors with the consent of parents was legal and binding was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, whose opinion will affect many marriages into which boys and girls under the legal age have entered. The records show that 2 per cent of seventy thousand marriage licenses issued in this city are taken out by minors.

The case at issue was that of Annie Kruger, who sought an annulment of her marriage to Henry Kruger. They were married on April 5, 1908, when the bride was only seventeen years old. After four months of married life Mrs. Kruger refused to live with her husband, and brought the annulment proceedings on the ground that she was under age at the time of the marriage.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint on the ground that, although Mrs. Kruger was only seventeen years old, she had the consent of her parents, and the marriage was therefore binding as a legal wedding. Appeal was taken, with the result that the Appellate Division yesterday ordered the annulment of Mrs. Kruger's marriage.

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The American Art Galleries. MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK. ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rare Artistic Productions of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries to be sold at unrestricted public sale by order of Mr. Vitall Benguiat the well known Expert. On the Afternoons of Friday and Saturday next, March 18th and 19th, at 2:30 o'clock Gothic and Renaissance Tapestries Spanish Gothic Sanctuary Carpets Italian and Spanish Furniture Interesting Marbles, Porcelains, Majolica, Bronzes and Ivories Silver Church Lamps, Old Missals and Relics Beautiful Old Textiles and Embroideries Venetian Gothic Brass Plaques and many other interesting and Artistic Productions of Antiquity. The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

SUICIDE HIS THEME. STANDS BY HYDE. Thomas Thorne, Who Played Starving Poet, Ends Life. Chicago, March 11.—Thomas Thorne, twenty-four years old, an actor playing "The Fourth Estate" at the Studebaker Theatre, killed himself in his room to-day while despondent. Thorne, who was a member of the Lambs, and whose home was in New York, ended his life with the thick cord from a bathrobe, tying one end around his neck and the other to a door hinge. Thorne's last part was a melancholy one and the theme of his latest suicide. It was that of the starving poet in "The Fourth Estate," who became a reporter, and whose only story was a three-thousand-word essay on the suicide of a dance hall woman. He had appeared in that part at Wallace's Theatre here. Previous appearances were as "Dopey McKnight" in "The Gay Life," "The Squaw Man" and in "Arnold's Daily." The stake he lived with his sister, Miss Minnie Thorne, at No. 571 West 139th street, this city. SHARP CALIFORNIA QUAKE. Actress Prevents Panic in San Jose Theatre. San Francisco, March 11.—A sharp earthquake, in some parts of the state the severest since the shock of 1906, was experienced throughout the central part of California about 10:40 o'clock last night. The shake was felt as far south as San Luis Obispo, but did not extend far north of San Francisco. The pronounced heavy movements, with a slight interval of undulations between, were plainly felt, but no damage was reported. In two San Francisco theatres where the last act was closing scores of spectators jumped to their feet. In one house there was a decided movement from the galleries toward the exits, but it was promptly stopped by a patrolman. Florence Roberts, an actress, prevented a panic at the Garden Theatre in San Jose. The audience jumped up and started to jam the entrance, but were quiet when she commanded them to sit down and went on with the performance. About half the audience remained throughout the play, but the other half left the theatre in an orderly manner. Cleveland, March 11.—The seismograph at St. Ignace College to-day recorded a slight earthquake lasting from 1:30 to 1:15 this morning. Father Odenbach says that the tremor was centred near Cleveland, probably in Indiana or Illinois. AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN SUED. French Attorney Wants \$5,000 for Marriage Settlement. Pittsburgh, March 11.—Ambassador John G. A. Leishman, who is now in Rome, was sued for \$5,000 here yesterday by O. E. Hodington, an attorney, of Paris. The dispute is over the value of the services of the French lawyer in representing Mr. Leishman at the making of the marriage settlement of the Ambassador's daughter, Martha Leishman, now the wife of Count Louis de Gontaut-Blon. Miss Leishman and the Count were married about three years ago. They live in Paris. A writ of foreign attachment was filed in the case. Mr. Leishman will have to put up a bond of \$5,000 to dissolve the attachment, which ties up any funds he may have with the Union Trust Company, which is the garnishee.

ARCANUM. ARROW COLLARS. Look well as long as they last—last longer than ordinary collars and cost no more. 15c. each—2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers ARROW CUFFS, 25c. a Pair. Not in Milk Trust The Original and Genuine HORLICK'S MALTED MILK The Food-drink for All Ages. More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations. PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Relieves itching and hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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