

NEW RAILROAD SPEED RECORD

WESTBOUND FLYER MAKES 3 MILES IN 85 SECONDS.

Both P. M. R. Trains Beat 18 Hour Schedule Between New York and Chicago—Engineers Complain That They Had to Hold In—Talk of 10 Hour Run Now.

CHICAGO, June 12.—One hundred and twenty-seven and three-tenths miles an hour, the highest speed ever attained by a railroad train, was recorded to-day when the Pennsylvania Flyer, westbound, passed through Ohio. It reached Chicago at 8:53 A. M., cutting two minutes off the eighteen hours in which it was aimed to make the trip from New York.

The record attained by the train was during the 131 mile run from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne. The fastest time was near Ada, Ohio, where three miles were covered in eighty-five seconds, or at the rate of a mile in twenty-eight and one-third seconds, breaking all the world's records.

The two minutes were clipped from the running time in the face of a fifteen minute delay near Mansfield, Ohio, caused by a hot box on the engine. There was a good crowd present to witness the arrival, and cheers went up as the big engine steamed into the train shed. After leaving Pittsburg the train was on time all the way, and made the run to Chicago with ease. Passengers said the trip was easy and comfortable.

General Superintendent Frank L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other officials were in the Jersey City train shed yesterday morning when the new fast flyer from Chicago rolled into the station at 9:22 o'clock. The seats were all filled and the passengers looked happy as they walked down the platform and went aboard the ferryboats.

Mr. Sheppard said: "The run was smooth and without incident. We are pleased with the results." Railway men began talking as soon as the train arrived of a sixteen hour run between New York and Chicago.

The eastbound train arrived in Jersey City just three minutes ahead of the schedule. It had left Chicago at 2:45 Sunday afternoon and on many occasions had to be slowed down in order to keep within the schedule. Each of the five engineers that took part in the record run, complained at the end of his section that he had been compelled to hold his engine "under wraps."

The eastbound train had ninety passengers when it left Chicago Sunday morning. The city limits to Clark Junction was scheduled for forty minutes, but Al Holmes, the engineer, pulled almost to the stop one minute ahead of time. Western General Passenger Agent Moody, who was aboard the train, sent word to the engineer that he must keep within the schedule and the train loomed along easily until Hobart, Ind., was reached.

East of this place there is a straight stretch of track for ninety miles. It is known as the "premium section." Engineer Holmes was very unhappy because he feared he would have to keep his engine from going as fast as it could have gone. The "premium section" reached, however, Passenger Agent Moody sent word to Holmes "let her out" and he did.

The train seemed fairly to leap forward. The passengers on board pulled out their watches, and as many as could possibly do so crowded out on the rear of the observation car at the tail end of the train. When the watches showed a mile in 48 seconds the crowd in the rear car cheered, but when the next mile was done in 38 seconds all hands rubbed their eyes and the cry of "the next mile was turned off in such a wonderful burst of speed that those in the rear car got into an argument about it."

Passenger Agent Moody said some of the conservative railway officials on board contended that the mile was made in just a fraction less than 37 seconds. Conductor John Walsh, who knew the mile posts, was sure that it was made in 36 seconds, and some of the passengers said it was made in 35.

Anyway, the next mile was made in 37 feet, and the following in 38. The train had reached an up grade and the speed was slackened. Mr. Moody sent word to Engineer Holmes to "hold her in."

The Truth about Whiskey

Blended or Compounded Whiskies have been characterized recently (in certain newspaper interviews) as spurious whiskey. Nothing could be further from the truth. Whiskey, scientifically blended from different ages, and particularly when, as in the case of *Blended* Rye, all the whiskies used in the blend come from the same distillery, is just as pure whiskey as two glasses of water from the same spring would, if mixed, still be pure water. Straight bottled in bond whiskey is whiskey that is not blended, that has been watched by the internal revenue inspector and actually under his control from the time the grain is introduced to the mash until the government stamp or seal is placed on the bottle and the whiskey is marketed.

Blended Rye is sold both "blended" and "straight." In either form it is *Blended* RYE—just the same as has been made for 50 years at Gibsonton, Pa. MOORE & SINNOTT DISTILLERS NEW YORK OFFICE 60 BROAD ST.

"A Square Deal"

President Roosevelt Mount Vernon Square bottles Only

Neither by accident nor design can the Distillery of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in Square bottles only) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

user Holmes to keep within the schedule and take his time. In order to do so Holmes had to slow down several times, and the train pulled into Fort Wayne, Ind., on time, at 5:33 o'clock.

It took three minutes to switch on a fresh engine at this point. It was in charge of Engineer McCarty. He had tough luck in getting clear headway and soon the train was two minutes behind. However, this was made up soon with the help of a clear track and the train made up the time to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, a distance of 102 miles, in 77 minutes. The train was five minutes late in passing Alliance, Ohio, but Engineer McCarty made up the time easily and pulled into Pittsburg five minutes ahead of time, at 11:20 o'clock.

The train remained in Pittsburg four-and-a-half hours, during which time a new engine and crew were taken on. By the change of one hour from Central to Eastern time it was 10 o'clock in the morning when the train again started eastward. It passed the westbound flyer in the yards of Allegheny City shortly afterward, and as the passengers on both were up and watching there was lots of cheering as the two flyers passed.

Engineer Corson made the run through the mountains easily and had to slow up often in order to keep within the schedule. He brought the train into Altoona, Pa., at 3:20 in the morning, just two minutes behind the schedule. A delay of ten minutes occurred at Altoona in changing engines and crews.

The train was taken in charge by Engineer Woodward, and he said he could easily have made the run to Harrisburg in much shorter time. He arrived there at 6:55 o'clock on time. At that city the train was turned over to Engineer Brady and he landed in North Philadelphia one minute ahead of time, at 7:53 o'clock yesterday morning. Brady says he had to hold his engine down all the way to Jersey City, where the trip was finished at 9:22 o'clock, just three minutes ahead of time.

All told the distance of 908 miles had been made in 1,077 minutes, including all stops and delays in the changing of engines and crews. "It was easy," said Passenger Agent Moody; "we could have made the trip in fifteen hours if necessary." Among the passengers were two bridal couples. It was raining at 9 o'clock on Saturday night in Chicago and the storm moved eastward. The new train caught up with the tail end of the train in 470 minutes. Had this train started from New York and continued at the same rate over the New York Central, the trip from New York to Chicago would have been made in 14 hours and 25 minutes.

RAV 326 MILES IN 470 MINUTES.

Train on the Lake Shore Makes a Flying Buffalo-Chicago Trip.

The local offices of the New York Central received word yesterday that General Manager Marshall and Chief Engineer Harvey of the Lake Shore made an ordinary inspection trip from Buffalo to Chicago yesterday morning, covering the distance, 526 miles, in 470 minutes. Had this train started from New York and continued at the same rate over the New York Central, the trip from New York to Chicago would have been made in 14 hours and 25 minutes.

CUPID ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Duke Levy Catches Lovers Out in the Rain and Marries Them in a Trice.

Joe Levy, Duke of Essex street, captured another bridal couple yesterday to the great discomfiture of the Essex Market Bar Association.

The rain was pouring down in torrents and the other barbers and their solicitors moved their offices in from the sidewalk. Duke Levy, however, stood out in the rain in a rubber coat and rubber boots waiting to capture some stray couple. A young man and woman came along and he intuitively diagnosed the situation.

"Looking for a lawyer, yes? Come right inside, we have the finest in the city. We got the best bargains and the cheapest prices." "The Duke led the man inside and the girl followed.

"I want to get married," said the young man. "Ah, you are in the right place," said Levy. "I am a notary public. We can marry you quicker, cheaper and faster than any notary on the street."

"What is your young man's business?" asked Levy as he spread out the legal papers. "He's such a fine artist," she replied. "He's a painter." "Where did you first meet him?" asked the Duke. "He was painting the front of my house," she said, "and he was on the scaffold when I looked out of my window and saw him. Such a lovely color he painted that house. Every day I would talk with him on the scaffold from my window, and we fell in love."

"That is right," said the young man. "It was love of the scaffold at first sight." The couple said they were Rudolph Mologio of 291 East Fourth street. "Do you want him?" asked the Duke. "Do you want her?" "Sure." "Do you belong to each other. That is all, please. Don't forget my fee." Levy got \$2 and then kissed the bride. "All these other guys were asleep around here," he said, afterward, "when I pulled off this trick."

FOUND POLICY SLIPS.

Society's Detective Leads Precinct Sleuths in Two Houses and 9 Arrests Follow.

Detective Burke of the Anti-Policy Society went to the West Thirty-seventh street police station last night and told Capt. Hayes that he had evidence that policy playing was going on in that precinct. Hayes asked him to lead the way and whatever was necessary would be done.

Burke went first to 424 West Forty-first street. Detectives Ray, Heaney and Joe Hayes of the West Thirty-seventh street station, on information furnished by Burke, arrested there Fritz Strublmeyer and two others. Policy slips were found when the detectives searched the house.

Burke took the precinct men next to 201 West Twenty-ninth street. They rounded up James McElroy and five others, charging McElroy with keeping a gambling house. More policy slips were found. The nine prisoners were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh street station.

STRIKE GRAFT IN CHICAGO.

GRAND JURY HEARS OF DEALS SUCH AS SAM PARKS MADE.

Driscoll, Who Took Money to End a Tailors' Strike, is Expected to Turn State's Evidence—Lumbermen to Be Asked About the Teamsters' Strike.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Sensational evidence of graft and corruption in connection with strikes in which the teamsters were involved was laid before the June Grand Jury, which convened to-day, and further disclosures will follow to-morrow.

John C. Driscoll, who is expected to prove the star witness, did not appear before the inquisitors to-day but it was rumored around the Criminal Court Building that he had decided to turn State's evidence and tell everything that he knows involving both labor leaders and big employers of labor.

Joseph C. Lamm of the tailoring firm of Lamm & Co. and vice-president of the National Wholesale Tailors' Association testified that during the jurisdiction fight between the Special Order Clothing Workers' Union and the United Garment Workers in January, 1903, money was paid to John C. Driscoll from the treasury of the Wholesale Tailors' Association to end the strike through an amalgamation of the two organizations.

John M. Roach, general manager of the Union Trucking Company, was called before the inquisitors to tell of alleged threats of a strike made by Albert Young during the present disturbance unless the company would cancel its contracts with the Peabody Coal Company. The contracts were not canceled, and Mr. Roach said that he considered the matter rather in the nature of a request than a threat.

Fritz Sontag of the Grand Pacific Hotel, local manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, was called on to testify relative to the strike of teamsters against his company in May, 1903. Mr. Sontag said that the only official of the union whom he knew was Albert Young and that he had not paid him any money to settle the strike. He said if money was paid it was done by Mr. Young who came to the city at that time and saw Young, and that the strike was settled shortly after without the company becoming a member of the Association and Milwaukee Brewing Association.

John S. Field, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was served with a subpoena to appear before the Criminal Court Building to-day, but he was not called before the grand jury. He is expected to make a statement in a local newspaper to prevent a strike of newspaper delivery drivers last February.

Other important witnesses who have been served with summonses to appear to-morrow are Edward Hines, president of the Hines Lumber Company, and Robert Abel, secretary of the teamsters' union. It is said they will be questioned regarding the alleged payment of money to officials of the teamsters union during the recent strike of lumber teamsters.

GIRL FOUND BOUND AND GAGGED.

Father Tells Story to Cop, Who Calls Doctor Bishop, Who Says She's Not Hurt.

John Farrell, a laborer, who lives on the second floor of the rear house at 188 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, got home from work at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and found the door of his home locked. Farrell knew his wife was not at home, but he rather expected that his sixteen-year-old daughter, Mary, would be on hand to greet him. She didn't answer to his knocking, and he went away and returned in an hour.

After trying the door the second time he got a ladder and put it up in front of his house. He climbed to the second floor, where he found his daughter, lying on the floor bound and gagged. As soon as he untied her Mary told a tale of a black-mustached villain of the dime novel kind who had bound and gagged her and then ransacked the house, finding \$5 in a bureau drawer for his trouble.

This story troubled Farrell, and he confided it to Policeman Stafford of the Sixth avenue station, who reported the case to his superior, who in turn reported it to the chief of police. A young man had been bound and gagged by some burly ruffian who ought to be in need of a physician's attention. Stafford called an ambulance from the hospital and Dr. Bishop came with it. He heard the bound and gagged girl, felt Mary's pulse and then left, saying there was nothing the matter with her.

That was about the way the police felt over the bound and gagged story.

SHOPLIFTER KILLS HIMSELF.

When Detected in Stealing He Takes Dose of Morphine.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Edward Roberts, one of the oldest and most skillful shoplifters in this city, when detected stealing goods in H. S. Crocker & Co.'s stationery store to-day, took poison and died before the hospital was reached. Roberts was seen slipping a package of twelve packs of playing cards into a parcel that he carried under his arm. The manager charged him with the offense, which Roberts did not deny, but he said, "If you call an officer you will have to take a dead man out of here."

The manager sent for an officer, when Roberts suddenly pulled a vial of morphine from his pocket and before he could be prevented took half the contents. He fell insensible and never recovered. Roberts had a long criminal record here extending over six years. He was credited with the invention of a shoplifter's trick box, which looked like a wrapped parcel, but has a false side which opens and admits any article.

POLE MURDERED.

Result of Row in Which Much Shooting Occurred in Secaucus Polish Colony.

Frank Miller, known as "Frank the Pole," was murdered early yesterday morning in front of Tony Schmitt's roadhouse, not far from Snake Hill, in the township of Secaucus, N. J. He was found lying in the road with a bullet wound in his left breast. Schmitt says he gave the man a drink of water and his breath gave out as he attempted to swallow it.

Coroner Brackner learned that there were lively times in the neighborhood of Saver Island, Secaucus, before daylight yesterday. The Polish colony was apparently in arms and several bullets were fired at human targets. The police believe that Miller was shot by one of his fellow countrymen.

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SUSPECTS WEST SIDE CLUB.

But Judge Gaynor Records Himself Against "Lawless, Spectacular Raids."

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision denying the application for an injunction to restrain Police Commissioner Rogers and other police officials from interfering with John Phelps individually and as president of the West Side Club, Manhattan. At the same time he filed an opinion severely scolding the police for the violent methods used in their recent sensational raid on the club. These are extracts from the opinion:

A captain of police, with twenty-five policemen armed with axes suddenly broke into the rooms of the West Side Club on the second floor. They did not seek admission in an orderly way by the door, but ran up ladders and broke in the windows. They then broke and smashed windows, manglepieces, water closets, windows and urinals, electric fans, tires and other things. Photographs exhibited to the court show that they wrecked the place.

The police acted without a warrant. But it should be said in vindication of the law that no warrant would have justified such acts of violence and wantonness. The law does not even permit a police officer to break into a place without a search warrant unless 'after notice of his authority and purpose he is refused admittance.' It is made a criminal offense for him to do so (Penal Code, Sec. 170).

It may be that the members of this club commit the crime of betting on horse races, but that is not the matter in question. The law does not permit a police officer to break into a place without a search warrant unless 'after notice of his authority and purpose he is refused admittance.' It is made a criminal offense for him to do so (Penal Code, Sec. 170).

To make the police force do such lawless work is to degrade them. It is to be wondered at if policemen who are thus taught to disregard the law, and to occasionally indulge in lawless acts, are to be considered as law-abiding citizens.

Do the police ever get any evidence against the members of this club? Have they caused even one conviction? The law does not sanction government by force. It is a government of men, and not of laws. The highest official with law on his side is the lawless private citizen. I strongly suspect that this club is using the police to proceed according to law, and not by lawless spectacular raids without regard to justice.

GOT FEES FOR SHIPPING SAILORS.

Commissioner Keating Insists That Agents Must Take Out Licenses.

Christian A. Dammy, a shipping master, of 30 Whitehall street, was held for trial in Special Sessions by City Magistrate Wahl, sitting in the Centre street police court, yesterday on a charge of conducting an employment agency without a license.

Commissioner Keating has had trouble recently with several of the shipping masters who supply seamen to the steamship lines and who refuse to take out licenses on the ground that they do not come under the employment laws. The inspectors of Keating's office obtained evidence that Dammy had supplied seamen, firemen and other help to the Donald Steamship Line and also to Swedish, Norwegian and Danish steamships.

For each man furnished he received a fee, and when the evidence that such fee had been received was presented to Magistrate Wahl he decided to hold Dammy. There are about thirty shipping masters doing a similar business in the city, and but ten are licensed.

OBITUARY.

Major James C. Bush, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., died at Fort Warren, Mass., Sunday night of apoplexy, he having sustained two attacks, one May 17, since which time he had been confined to his bed, and the second at 1:10 P. M. Saturday, from which he never rallied. Major Bush was born in New York, Oct. 31, 1850. He entered the United States Army, from which he was honorably discharged on June 10, 1875. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, from which he resigned in 1881. He was a member of the First National Bank of New York, a prominent and active Mason, was formerly president of the Board of Education and a trustee of the Clark Memorial Library Association of Setauket.

Dr. Martin Luther Chambers, 62 years of age, died yesterday at his home in Port Jefferson, L. I. He was a Vice-President and a director of the First National Bank of Port Jefferson, a prominent and active Mason, was formerly president of the Board of Education and a trustee of the Clark Memorial Library Association of Setauket.

Capt. Asher Wardell, for twenty-eight years a member of the Life Saving Service, died yesterday at Long Branch, N. J., aged 62. He was a war veteran, a member of the Long Branch Branch of Education and an Odd Fellow and Mason. He is survived by a wife and two children.

B. Altman & Co. WOMEN'S WAISTS. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JUNE 13th A SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR EMBROIDERY, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES: \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.50 and \$6.00

B. Altman & Co. SUMMER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN. SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS FOR MEN ARE OFFERED IN COMPLETE SELECTIONS, WHICH INCLUDE GARMENTS IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN AND NATURAL WOOL; AND OF SILK, LINEN AND COTTON MESHES. ALSO MEN'S HOSIERY OF THE BEST QUALITIES. Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

An Emblem of Purity that brings in its train all the good things of life. Londonderry LITHIA WATER Pure, sparkling, and delicious. Recommended by best physicians and sold everywhere.

TEST PIGEON SHOOTING LAW. Two Members of Riverton Gun Club Arrested—Will Appeal Decision. TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—The Supreme Court, in an opinion filed by Justice Fort to-day, sustained the constitutionality of the act of April 12, 1894, under which the shooting of live pigeons from traps is prohibited in New Jersey. To test the act two members of the Riverton Gun Club, Charles W. Davis of the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, and Rudolph F. Harrod, an officer of the club, each shot at one pigeon on the club grounds and were arrested, indicted and fined \$88 each and costs. They appealed from the conviction. To test every phase of the law, Davis killed his bird, which was shipped to a Boston market for sale and Harrod missed his entirely. The court holds that the question of a bird being killed or escaping does not affect the liability of the person making of it a target. Technical objections were raised against the act on the ground that its title was defective, but the real issue was upon the issue that pigeons are property and may be disposed of by the owner as he sees fit. On this point the Supreme Court says: "It is not a curtailment of the right of property of the person from whom his animal, male or female, is taken, whether he be shot at for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. Under the police power the Legislature may prescribe how animals may be killed by their owner in order that they may be used for food. They may fix by statute the time, place and manner of such killing. By limiting the method or prescribing the manner of killing, they do not infringe upon the rights of property owners." It is expected that to-day's decision will be appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

What's the difference? THE GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia. THE IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid. ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled 'Vichy' to be only Croton water charged with gas. VICHY CELESTINS SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

B. Altman & Co. FANCY NEEDLEWORK—Third Floor. Boudoir Requisites in Flowered Cretonnes; Bureau Scarfs, Work and Scrap Baskets, Table Covers, Shoes and Laundry Bags, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, Jewel and Veil Cases, Pin Cushions and similar objects. This day (Tuesday), Cretonne Pillows will be offered at 90c. each.