TAFT SCORES "MUCKRAKERS"

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Their Own Excess of Denunciation Has Defeated Their Aim—Libel Too Common to Rouse Resentment—Congress's Power to Limit Fortunes—Duties of Courts.

NEW HAVEN, April 24.—Secretary Taft to-night in his address to Yale students and professors on "The duty of the citizen viewed from the standpoint of the Judge on the bench," went after the muck rakers in sharp language, discussed the great accumulations of wealth and the lawful remedies to prevent still greater accumulations and called attention to the newspaper libels of prominent citizens. He said:

"Just at present we have been passing through a siege of attacks upon our social and political system by gentlemen whom President Roosevelt has properly denominated the men with the muck rake, for either in order that they may sell their articles or in order that for political purposes they may stir a spirit of unrest they exaggerate the abuses thought to exist in business or political life and give a distorted and therefore false view of actual conditions.

"They attribute corrupt motives without proof, and by dwelling only on instances of evil they destroy, or seek to destroy, the sense of proportion of their hearers and readers in a general condemnation of society at large.

"There never was a time in the history of the world when there was more virtue, more charity, more sense of brotherly affection than there is to-day. Could anything be more inspiring than the bounteous outgiving of money, provisions and labor for the benefit of their fellowmen which has been evoked by the disaster in California.

"The truth is, that the denunciations of these muck rakers have reached such a point that a reaction has set in and they find that their wares are not as salable as they were. They have overdone the picture. Their eyes have become so dull that they have not realized that everything they say now is discounted by the public as born not of a desire to present a just picture but of a desire to be sensational at the expense of fact and at the expense of justice.

"It is true that there is corruption in many of our municipal corporations. It is true that there are on foot substantial and most encouraging movements to stamp out the evils that we find in municipal governments.

"It is not true that there is great corruption in the national Government. No one who has been at all familiar with the national capital for the last twenty-five years but will admit that there has been a very decided improvement in the disinterestedness of legislators and the freedom from venality and corruption in Congress and the executive departments.

"But let us concede that there have been abuses, as undoubtedly there have been, both in the violations of law by great corporations, railway and others, and in the evasion of anti-monopoly and trust law. What is the remedy? Is it not in taking measures to secure the maintenance and supremacy of the law. Is it not in looking to these instrumentalities by which such violations can be properly suppressed and punished?

"And that is what so emphasizes the importance of an improvement in our judicial procedure in this respect. Any suggestion that there is any other remedy possible for preventing the violation of law and these abuses than in the training and character of the individual on the one hand and in the strengthening of the arm of the law by judicial procedure on the other is vicious.

"It may very well be that the enormous accumulation of money in the hands of individuals has reached such a point that it would be wiser to discourage its continuance by heavy inheritance tax or other methods.

"Neither at the common law nor under the constitution is the right of descent of property or of devising it an inalienable right. It depends wholly upon the Legislature, and therefore if the Legislature sees fit to create a tendency to the division of fortunes and prevent their greater accumulation in the second and third generations, there are ample means under our present system and without revolutionary methods to bring this about.

"But the point which I wish most to emphasize at present is the duty of every one to discountenance at every point the suggestion that the people at large are to take the law into their own hands and accomplish something by violent and radical, illegal action against the evils of present society.

"This would be to substitute chaos for a government of law. Law must be enforced through the lawful executive and through the lawfully constituted courts. I fear that we must admit that there is not as strongly developed among our people the reverence for law and the demand for its enforcement as there is among our Anglo-Saxon brethren across the sea.

"Personal liberty and the rights of property are rather more protected under the English system than under ours.

"Newspaper libel is much rarer in England than here, for Englishmen seem to regard it as their duty to carry such a case into court and the newspaper is usually mulcted if any license is taken with his reputation.

"In this country the abuse of the privilege of the press, in holding up to unjust criticism and sensational condemnation many respectable members of the community, has reached such a point that the injured pass it over, accept it as a burden they must bear and decline to go into court.

"When I was 23 years old I served three years on the State bench, and at the age of 32 I went on the Federal bench, where I remained nine years. As I look back on it now, my knowledge of law was decidedly limited; but a term on the bench is the best law school I know, even if it is at the expense of the public and the Judge tries his hand on the litigants. If he can be kept on the bench, a young man may make a better judge than an older man, although I do not favor giving judicial teaching on the bench.

"The first duty is to serve on the jury. Service is just as obligatory in this respect as to shoulder a gun in an emergency. Jury systems are only a success when composed of intelligent men and those not open to venal motives.

"A body of intelligent men taken from different walks of life make up a tribunal force quite as trustworthy as a Judge. There is a dangerous tendency in the Southern and Western States now to not allow the Judge to assist the jury by suggestions as to what verdict it should arrive at and so to change the constitutional plan, which was a trial by jury and Court.

"In this way corporations are frequently made to give large damages when not liable in fact or law. The common law plan of aiding and instructing the jury, commenting on the evidence by the Judge, is still in force in the Federal courts. In every Southern and Western State the law abiding element try to get criminals into the Federal courts. The jury system should never be abolished in criminal cases in an Angle-Saxon country. One great reason why jury duty is evaded by intelligent people is the unnecessary delay in trying cases.

"It takes one day to try a case in England that drags here two or three weeks. In the English courts myriads of witnesses are not allowed. The main facts are only dwelt upon and the Judges retain the control and push the trial.

"It is about as necessary that the courts shall have a reputation for justice as that they shall mete it out. This should lead Judges not to receive railroad courtesies when those giving them may become litigants in their courts; for no matter how wise a decision may be rendered against a party in litigation against a railroad the defeated party will never cease to contend that he did not have a fair trial.

"This weakens the authority and general standing of the court. Notwithstanding this, I know a Judge who took these favors, saying he did so to show that he was above being influenced by such little considerations.

"There is nothing so foolish as the enactment of a law incapable of enforcement. As, for example, the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a place where it cannot be enforced. Such a law is generally passed by the country members of the Legislature who are not affected by it, and who are righteously concerned in making better their city brethren who are affected. The enforcement of the law comes on these who are not in favor of it.

"Where the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited it is much better to restrain it than to submit to a constant violation of law, which leads in time to a contempt of all laws.

"I have observed since I spoke here last June before the law school that one of our prominent alumni has come out in a statement paliating lynch law. This is a dangerous tendency. It would be far better for violators to go free than that such law should prevail, first, because of the danger of innocent persons suffering and second because of the chaos under lynch law.

"Nothing is so bad that people should take the law in their hands. The only way is to repeal the law that makes it hard to bring criminals to justice.

Mr. Taft took up the alleged contempt of common law by great corporations which he said employ skilled counsel to try to evade the law. He said the common law was that railroad companies should carry freight at reasonable rates without any discrimination. But, the secretary continued, secret rebates began to be given by railroad corporations until great sums of money were passed over to privileged patrons.

"The railroads of course favor their large shippers. This has become so general that it has demoralized the whole railroad business. Railroad men at last began to appreciate this and an agreement was reached to discontinue this rebate practice, but with this came an agreement between the companies on a question of rates. This was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the railroad companies found themselves between the devil and the deep sea, a most unfortunate position.

"It is noticeable that the defects in our criminal law were not brought home with force to the citizens at large until powerful violators of law with immense sums of money back of them managed by skilful legal advice to escape prosecution.

"I do not believe that the whole picture is black. The last ten years has been a decade of prosperity never before known. In this prosperity, in which we have all shared, some have taken, it is true, ill-gotten shares."

In closing Mr. Taft said:

"The courts are the background of civilization. The United States Supreme Court is the background of the whole Government. It is the last resort. Its power rests upon the supremacy of fundamental law.

"It is possible to bring legislatures to adopt new amendments to the laws that will bring criminals to justice. Exercise of this privilege is one of the highest duties of citizenship."

POLICE STOP FINISH FIGHT.

Sleuth From the Roof Interfered at Fifth Round—Sports in Evening Dress Disgusted.

An attempt to pull off a finish fight between light heavyweight pugilists in a stable in West Fifty-sixth street was frustrated last night by Capt. Zimmerman and twenty cops from the West Forty-seventh street station. The police had got wind of the affair and watched outside the stable. For a long time they counted automobiles and carriages that rolled up and discharged sports, many of whom were in evening dress.

Finally, at 11 o'clock, Capt. Zimmerman sent Detective Fitzpatrick to gain entrance to the place. The detective knew he would be recognized at the door and got in by climbing up the fire escape of an adjoining building, thus getting to the roof of the stable. Then opening a scuttle, he dropped to the top floor of the stable in a room that had been used as dressing quarters for the fighters.

The sleuth then made his way down stairs and watched the fight until it had gone five rounds—two rounds over the limit prescribed by law—and then he blew his whistle as a signal to the cops outside. The police made a rush and carried away the door leading to the place. Great excitement followed. The spectators stampeded for the doors and it was necessary for the police to draw their revolvers and billies in order to keep the crowd in check.

Detective Fitzpatrick, after giving the signal, had leaped into the ring and held up the two fighters and the referee at the point of a revolver. The inrushing cops nabbed the ticket taker at the door and also a man whom they charged with being the manager of the affair.

Jack Hyde and Jack Galvin were the two pugs that were to have fought to a finish. Dave Sullivan, the fighter, was the referee; John Heffernan the doorkeeper and Alfred Newhouse the man whom the police charged with running the fight. These five were taken to the West Forty-seventh street station house and locked up. The crowd that had paid admission to see a finish fight were allowed to file out of the building and they were a disgusted looking lot.

SIR PURDON ON PICTURES.

National Sculpture Society Told of Coming Exhibition of American Works.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was the guest last night of the National Sculpture Society at its home, 215 West Fifty-seventh street. Carl Bitter was toastmaster, and the chief speakers were Sir Purdon and Edward Robinson, assistant director of the museum.

In response to a eulogistic introduction by Mr. Bitter, Sir Purdon said that one of the difficulties in sculpture and painting was the tendency not to admire a work of art until it had the sanction of age. He believed that a work of art should have the quality of merit, and should not be praised merely because it was 200 or 300 years old. The works that had to be explained by critics and dealers were not, therefore, excellent. There was also, he said, an art that appealed to the uncultivated, and that sometimes was the art to cultivate.

Sir Purdon said he hated the "gloomy and morbid and the brutally strong." Too much individuality was not necessarily an indication of genius. It had taken him years to get into the habit of admiring some of the pictures of Michael Angelo, who seemed sometimes to be brutally strong, and even now he was not certain that he had not been guilty of giving way to the critics.

Mr. Robinson complimented Sir Purdon on the work that he had accomplished in "a paternal spirit of self-effacement." He said that there was an impression that the museum was not interested in American art. This was proved wrong, as there would soon be on exhibition in the museum 181 paintings by American artists, 172 of which were the property of the museum. Mr. Robinson was sorry that the samthing could not be said of American sculpture.

Yonkers Men to Build a Subway.

WHITE PLAINS, April 24.—Because of the failure of the Interborough Street Railway Company to extend the subway to Yonkers, a number of New York and Yonkers capitalists, headed by Ex-Mayor Leslie Sutherland of that city, took steps to-day to organize a new railway company with a capital of $1,000,000 for the purpose of building an extension of the subway from its terminus at Van Cortlandt Park to Getty square, Yonkers, two miles. The route will be in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission and the board of Estimate and Apportionment. The certificate of incorporation will be filled in a few days.

WIRE TAPPING TRIO CAUGHT

NEWARK MAN, STUNG LAST JUNE TREASURED UP HIS WRONG.

"Business Opportunity" Knocked for a Second Time at His Gate and While His $1,100 Has Gone Forever, He Has Got the Consumers of It Laid by the Heels.

Three wire tappers are the guests of the West Thirtieth street police and will be arraigned before the Magistrate in the Jefferson Market police court this morning. They struck a snag when they picked out Newark as a soft spot. They are charged with swindling Robert Hoffman of 274 Fairmount avenue, Newark, out of $1,100 in June last and with having attempted to swindle Joseph Scholes, of 51 Ogden street, Newark.

The three gave the names of Thomas Bates, William Thomas and John Singleton. Hoffman, who got stung last June, was game and didn't bother the police with his troubles. Instead he consulted his friend Scholes. Hoffman was bit after reading this advertised "business opportunity."

Gentleman about to sever connections of fifteen years standing with a large corporation, wants associate with $2,000 to handle financial end of large paying, strictly business proposition. Quick returns. Details by interview only.

Hoffman answered the advertisement, was led to a turning joint near Lexington avenue and Twenty-fourth street, introduced to the old wire tapping, poolroom skinning game and said good-by to the $1,100. Scholes advised him to wait for "Opportunity" to knock at his door a second time; and sure enough a similar advertisement was published last Sunday.

Scholes answered it, met the bunch at the Flatiron Building, and was led to a room on the second floor at 168 West Twenty-third street. After the skinners had allowed Scholes to win a few small wagers, he announced that he didn't want to play any more sure things that day, and promised to meet the bunch on the following day. They told him they had a fine long shot framed up and bade him bring a bunch of coin. He promised, and on his way back to Newark Monday night he went to the Tenderloin police station and consulted Capt. Hodgins.

Scholes showed up in front of the Flatiron yesterday with a Michigan bankroll, consisting of a few bills wound around a bunch of unnegotiable newspaper. He told the gang that he had $600. That wasn't enough. The good thing was so good that the trio couldn't think of wasting time on anybody having less than $1,000. Scholes consented to shin out to Newark and get some more currency.

He went to Hoboken, the tapless tappers accompanying him as far as the West Twenty-third street ferry, wandered around for a commuter's period and then came back to the Flatiron announcing that he had money to burn. Once more to the Twenty-third street turning joint went the gang and when the tapping of Scholes was about to begin the heavy feet of fate came in, bringing Detectives McDonald, Hoster and McGee.

ALBANY BURGESSES DINE.

Leader of the Ancient and Honorables a Guest of Honor.

The Albany Burgesses Corps had a dinner last night at the Manhattan Club, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The intention was to hold this dinner in honor of the Queen's Own Rifles of Ottawa. But through some misunderstanding between those in charge of the tournament and the officers of the Queen's Own the Canadians did not come to New York.

Major James Otis Woodward, commandant of the corps, presided.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard complimented the militia, saying that mathematics could be learned in Harvard or Yale as well as in West Point, but military tactics could be learned only in the field.

Col. Henry Walker of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, who commanded that organization on its trip to London, followed. He was elected to life membership in the corps, and the diners rose and sang:

Old time religion,
Old time religion,
Old time religion
Is good enough for me.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Police Commissioner Andrews and Lieut. T. T. Duke of the Fifth United States Infantry spoke, and "Old-time religion" broke out again stronger than ever to greet the chaplain of the corps, the Rev. Charles McCaffrey. Capt. J. Kent Mason of the Old Guard and Capt. J. M. Campbell of the Twenty-eighth Infantry followed.

The list of those who sent regrets was formidable. It included President Roosevelt, Mayor McClellan, Levi P. Morton, Gen. F. D. Grant, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Gen. Mills, commandant of West Point, Sir Frederick Borden of the Queen's Own Rifles, and Grover Cleveland.

Archibald Smith Dies After an Operation.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 24.—Archibald Smith, a son of James D. Smith, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, died to-night at the Stamford Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, performed yesterday.

Mr. Smith had been for years the active head of the brokerage house of J. D. Smith & Co. of 71 Broadway, New York, his father's advanced age having prevented him from active participation in the business.

Mr. Smith leaves a widow, who was a Miss Brugerhof of Darien, Conn., and three young children.

LAWN TENNIS.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach Begins Campaign for Women's Championship.

If Miss May Sutton competes in the women's national tennis championship this season she will have a more than usually capable rival in Mrs. Barger-Wallach. Mrs. Barger-Wallach is preparing to meet either Miss May or Miss Violet Sutton in Philadelphia on June 19, and has already started playing. She will make a strong effort to win the singles championship. She has been practising at the Tennis Club in West Forty-first street on the board floor there. Both Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been elected members of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. Manhattan avenue and 123d street, and probably will represent this club in competition.

The season at the New York Lawn Tennis Club started last Saturday, the courts being opened for the year on that day. There was a large turnout of members, and most of the veteran players made use of the courts. Robert M. Beckley, who now is the secretary of the club, is busy preparing the new list of members of the club. The New York club is looking forward to a busy season.

The Atlanta Athletic Club, which has secured the Southern championship for July 8 this season, is making plans for the adequate handling of that tournament. The tournament for the title has been held hitherto in Washington, but since the challenge cup offered there has been won outright by John C. Davidson, the fixture has been shifted to a more truly Southern point. The players in that section are prepared for a great boom in tennis.

English Championships Decided.

The Amateur Athletic Association championships for walking seven miles and running ten miles were held recently at Stamford Bridge, England. F. T. Carter of the Queen's Park Harriers won the walk, as had been expected, in the absence of Larner, holder of the British amateur record and winner in 1904 and 1905. Larner was prevented from competing by advice of his physician. Carter covered the seven miles in 53 minutes 20 1-5 seconds. The ten miles championship fell to A. Aldridge, the crack distance man, who won easily in 54 minutes 7 1-5 seconds. It was Aldridge's second victory.

Yachting Notes.

The steam yacht Anona, owned by Paul J. Rainey, has been equipped with a wireless outfit.

The deck fittings are being put on the schooner Queen, building at Herreshoff's for J. Rogers Maxwell.

After Severe Illness

when the bodily forces are low, and you are weak and feeble

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

will impart strength and bodily vigor. The tissue-forming properties of Barley-Malt are taken quickly into the circulation, as this food-tonic is *predigested* and is gratefully received and retained by the most delicate stomach.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

FATALLY BURNED IN BED.

Kerosene Lamp Explodes in Widow's Rooms in Tenement House—People in Panic.

Mrs. Mary Ambrose, a widow, 45 years old, was terribly burned in a fire that destroyed everything in her home on the third floor rear of a tenement at 1129 Second avenue shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. She is likely to die.

Edward Walters, who lives with his family on the third floor front, was awakened at 12:40 o'clock by an explosion. Rushing to the hallway, he saw smoke issuing from the cracks of the door leading to Mrs Ambrose's apartments. He tried to break down the door, but was unsuccessful.

Yelling "Fire!" as loudly as he could, he aroused all of the tenants, and, assisted by other men, smashed in the door. They were met by a volume of flames and a panic followed among the tenants. There was a wild rush down the stairs. Those living above the third floor had no means of escape except by way of the roof, and they rushed for that part of the building.

Meanwhile, an alarm had been turned in and the firemen soon arrived. They made short work of the flames. Mrs. Ambrose was found in bed unconscious and badly burned about the face, arms and body. She was hurried to Flower Hospital in an ambulance. The doctors there said that she could hardly live through the night.

The firemen found that the fire had started from an explosion of a kerosene lamp that had stood on a table in the kitchen, which adjoined Mrs. Ambrose's bedroom.

LET FRISCO BUILD FIRST.

New York Not Likely to Compete for the Temporary Work.

Though several New York companies engaged in the steel construction business have either sent or are about to send experts to San Francisco, it was announced by representatives of some of the largest of the firms yesterday that New York builders will not take part in the immediate rebuilding of the city.

"I do not think that any of the larger houses of this city will bid for the erection of such temporary buildings as San Francisco business men will require for their immediate needs," said a member of one of the firms. "That will be left, as it should be, entirely to San Francisco builders. They will need the business, and it would be improper for New York firms to crowd in and deprive them of their own.

"The experience in Baltimore is a case in point. Immediately after the fire there, before even the ashes cooled, there was a hegira of builders from this city invading Baltimore. They arrived so promptly that business men of that city became disgusted and gave their immediate orders to home people. It looked too much like unseemly haste in making money out of the misfortune of others.

"In the case of San Francisco, while the rebuilding of the immediate future will be done by Californians, when it comes to a question of erecting large, permanent business blocks, undoubtedly San Francisco will want all the help and advice it can secure in making plans for buildings that will endure the shock of an earthquake.

"Our advices concerning the condition in which the modern steel buildings of the city were left by the earthquake convince us that we already have constructed buildings that will resist a severe shock. But it is principally for the purpose of ascertaining the exact effect of the earthquake on the buildings of stone, structural steel and cement that New York firms have sent on experts."

COUNT WARD A REFUGEE.

Reaches Los Angeles and Predicts a Greater City Than Ever.

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—Count Ward, one of the refugees of the San Francisco earthquake and fire, predicts that San Francisco will rise out of its ruins and become even a greater city.

"It is thirteen years since I last visited California," he said. "In my travels throughout the world I have yet to find the country where the spirit of enterprise is greater than among the Americans. There is absolutely nothing that can down them. The catastrophe that has laid San Francisco in ruins will have absolutely no bad effects. The San Francisco people who made the city of the past will make a greater city of the future."

CARING FOR ORPHANS.

Volunteers of America Take Fifty to Los Angeles—Housed in a Church.

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—Christ Episcopal Church, at Twelfth and Flower streets, has been converted into a temporary orphanage. About half a hundred little tots, some of whose parents are known to have been consumed in the flames at San Francisco, have found friends and food in this city. They are the inmates of the Maud Booth Home, San Francisco, and were brought to this city by Adjutant Hughes of the Volunteers of America.

Offers Work to the Unemployed.

CHICAGO, April 24.—President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, who is also president of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, which is now constructing its line from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, has requested the contractors to furnish employment to all able bodied applicants who have been thrown out of work in San Francisco.

Congressman Cromer Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Congressman Cromer of the eighth district, a Republican, was renominated to-day. The contest was bitter.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Beginning on Monday, April 30, the leaving time of the New Haven line steamer from pier 20, East River, N. Y., will be 2:45, instead of 4 P. M., as at present. Returning, the leaving time from New Haven will be 12:45, instead of 2:15 A. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND BE WELL RECOMMENDED; ONE LIVING WITH PARENTS PREFERRED. CALL AT OFFICE BETWEEN 10 AND 12 IN THE MORNING. THURN, 426 FIFTH AV.

BOOKBINDERY — Experienced hand folders wanted on printed work. GEORGE McKIBBIN & SON, 35 Park st., near cor. Duane and Centre sts., New York city.

CAPABLE, neat and reliable young woman stenographer for summer hotel; near New York; good opportunity. Call THE OLIVER TYPEWRITING COMPANY, 310 Broadway.

CAPABLE young woman stenographer and bookkeeper living in or near Paterson, N. J. Call THE OLIVER TYPEWRITING COMPANY, 310 Broadway.

OPERATORS—Steam power machines; tent awning work; steady position; good wages if satisfactory. BOYLE, 72 Reade st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

BOYS WANTED—GOOD, LIVE, HUSTLING BOYS CAN EARN SIX TO TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK AS MESSENGERS. APPLY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS. AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 62 VESEY ST., 1257 BROADWAY OR 1398 BROADWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO CALLS FOR MEN.

Architects, Architectural Draughtsmen and Construction Superintendents asked for by Mayor Schmitz. In response we have placed our entire organization at his disposal and shall cooperate with him in securing men. If you are ready to go call or write us to-day. NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR OUR SERVICES IN SUPPLYING MEN TO REBUILD THE CITY. HAPGOODS, Suite 508, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, $1,040; Bookkeeper, Cloaks, $780; Bookkeeper, Real Estate Office, $1,300; Shipping Clerk, Wholesale Grocery, $1,040. Write HAPGOODS, Suite 508, 309 Broadway, City.

SALESMEN—Embroideries, $2,500; Skirts, $3,000; Chocolate, $4,000; Grocery, $1,500; Motors, $1,800. Call, write HAPGOODS, Suite 508, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BOYS wanted to run errands; chance for promotion; must have recommendation. J. S. COWARD, 274 Greenwich st.

PRINTERS—A few good stone hands wanted; steady work; highest wages; open shop. THE KNICKERBOCKER PRESS, 27 West 23d st., N. Y.

ELECTROTYPERS—Wanted one backer-up; one finisher; good steady position; open shop. THE KNICKERBOCKER PRESS, 27 West 23d st., N. Y.

PAPER BOXES—Wanted experienced salesman who understands this line. Address LOUIS BAUER, 335 Broadway, room 3.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER on coach work; steady employment. D. B. DURHAM & SON, Rahway, N. J.

$18 From Minneapolis to New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24. W. R. Callaway, general passenger agent of the Soo Line, threw another bomb into railroad circles by announcing a straight second class rate of $18 from Minneapolis and St. Paul to New York, Albany, Utica, Boston, Montreal, Ottawa and intermediate points. The rate went into effect yesterday and applies to eastbound only, regular rates having to be paid westbound.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.—Recess. Supreme Court—Special Term, Part —Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Clear. Motions. Preferred causes—Nos. 4701, 3925. General calendar—Nos. 2468, 2520, 2833, 3079, 142, 2600, 3270, 3388, 3486, 3574, 3700, 4185, 4154, 4263, 4273, 4304, 4309, 4330, 4428, 4491, 4505, 4507, 4509, 4603. Divorce calendar called at 10:15 A. M. Part IV.—Recess. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part III. No elevated railroad cases. Trial Term. Part II. Clear. Short causes—Nos. 6290, 6641, 5459, 6293, 6522, 6523. Part III. No. 1440 Mathies Union Railway Company case on. No day calendar. Parts IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part VII.—Clear. Nos. 4263, 1283, 4083, 4530, 618, 1370, 1392, 2936, 1412, 1418, 1016½, 2953, 265, 1353, 1414, 4490, 4581, 4599, 1343, 2921, 1385, 1310, 4449, 1350, 1324, 1203, 817, 4006, 1346, 1351, 1196, 1128, 971. Part VIII.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part IX.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part X. Part X.—Clear. Inquest—No. 2959. Day calendar—Nos. 1158, 2276, 1391, 6217, 3640, 2955, 2961, 2986, 2989, 3013, 3046, 3070, 3073, 5997, 2258, 3196, 3206, 3261, 2448, 2553, 2803, 2934, 375, 1856, 2464, 2978, 4386, 2499, 1985, 1995, 2806, 2837, 3228, 3257, 2975, 3093, 1008½, 2209, 1592, 3703, 1774, 3148, 2125, 2461, 1912, 3373, 2773. Part XI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part X. Part XII.—Clear. Cases from Part X. Part XIII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part X.

Surrogates' Court—Chambers.—For probate—Wills of Joseph S. Whistler, Margaret E. W. Robertson, William Bibbins, Annie T. Coveney, Catherine M. Denny; at 10:30 A. M., Caroline Miehling, John D. Miner, at 2:30 P. M. Trial Term.—No day calendar.

City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 2250, 2269, 2271, 2294, 2260, 2235. Part II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 2121, 2386. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 2427, 2428, 457, 2207, 2281, 2282, 2458, 2459, 2284, 2484. Part IV.—Clear. Short Causes. Nos. 7715, 7641, 7744, 7671, 6058, 5267, 6742, 6683, 7649, 7732, 7195, 7097, 7079, 7162, 7234, 7841, 7872, 6306, 6641, 7714, 7778½, 7057, 7368, 7445, 8033, 7874, 7875, 7505, 6165, 7725, 7679, 3242, 5548, 7954, 7344, 8081, 7962, 6141, 6154, 7871. Part V.—Case unfinished. Nos. 2212, 2219, 2433, 2486, 2438, 2439, 7646½, 1558, 2460, 2488, 2493, 2498.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 24.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow. Nos. 45, 52, 60, 81, 82, 86, 96, 27.

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PAWNBROKERS' SALES.

L. L. FIRUSKI, Auct., 70 Bowery, sells 10 A. M.
April 25—Order W. Simpson & Co. jewelry.
April 26—Order A. Mayer, L. Rice & Co., Jersey City; clothing.
April 27—Large consignment fine jewelry.
April 30—Order Greater N. Y. Loan Office, 33 Cooper Square; all diamonds, watches, jewelry, goods every description pledged prior April 23, 1906, to No. 26794. Order J. Blaurock, 324 Bowery; final sale all pledges prior April 23, 1906, to No. 29724, and all older dates held over.
April 30—Order M. Manning & Sons, 1670 3d av. and 584 8th av.; clothing, &c., pledged prior April 19, 1905.
May 1—Order A. Mayer & Co., L. Rice & Co., Jersey City; Mayer Bros., 772 9th av.; all diamonds, watches, jewelry, goods every description pledged prior April 21, 1905, and all older dates held over.
May 1—Order Ell Sobel, 1577 3d av.; clothing, &c., pledged prior April 21, 1905.
May 2—Order P. Kalmus & Son, 380 Canal st.; all diamonds, watches, jewelry, real estate books, bric-a-brac, plated ware and leather bags pledged prior April 22, 1905, to No. 5081, and all older dates held over.

JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, by Joseph Shongood's Sons, Aucts., 94 Bowery.
April 25—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c., to April 18, 1905. B. Peyser's Sons, 960 2d av.
April 25—Men's and women's clothing, &c., pledged to April 18, 1905. F. E. Fox, 628 9th av.
April 26—Clothing, &c. Jos. Koch, 184 Av. A.
April 26—Diamonds, watches, jewelry and all goods pledged January and February, 1905, Nos. 31179 to 35569. M. Simons & Son, 94 Hester st.; I. A. Levy, 229 3d av.
April 27—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c., pledged to April 20, 1905. Alb. Freund, 1933 3d av.
April 30—Diamonds, watches, jewelry and all pledges from Oct. 1, 1904, to April 15, 1905, No. 19598 to and inclusive 28464, and dates held over. Hudson Collateral Co., 764 Amsterdam av.
April 30—Clothing, &c., pledged to April 23, 1905. L. Davidow, 917 6th av.; I. A. Levy, 229 3d av.
May 1—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c., pledged to April 25, 1905. J. J. Aaron & Son, 191 Grand st.; Baum Bros., 186 Bowery.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO., M. Sheehan, Auct., 152-154 Canal st., will sell at 10 A. M.
April 25—By S. Leichtentritt, 557 2d av., diamonds, jewelry, &c., pledged to April 18, 1905.
April 25—By M. Lavery, 594 9th av.; clothing pledged to April 18, 1905.
April 26—By M. Lavery, 594 9th av.; diamonds, jewelry, &c., pledged to April 18, 1905.
April 26—By R. Simpson & Co., 195 Bowery; clothing pledged to No. 8000, April 1, 1905.
April 27—By J. J. Saver; j