

DISAGREE ON INCOME TAX.

COMMISSION URGES INCREASE IN INHERITANCE CHARGES.

Special Board's Report Finished—Would Tax Estates From 1 to 25 Per Cent—Minority Favors a Habitation Tax—Failure of Imposition on Personality.

The special commission of thirteen appointed to consider prospective changes in the tax laws of the State held its final session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and the report to the Legislature was formulated. The commission was unanimous on nearly all the changes suggested in the report, but there was a split over the question of recommending an income tax, and on this matter two minority or supplemental reports will be made.

The majority made no recommendations looking to the inclusion of such a tax in the proposed new laws, but three of the members, S. F. Ordway, Martin Saxe and Edwin R. A. Seligman, made a supplemental report in favor of the graduated habitation tax. They held that even if an income tax is advisable it is advisable at present only as a national tax and declare that to advance the project of a direct State income tax at the present time in New York is a dream. The tax, they hold, might bring in some revenue, but it would bring in its train inequality, fraud and corruption. Far from being a remedy for our present evils, this supplemental report says, it would only accentuate those evils.

Another minority of the commission, consisting of ex-Senator George R. Matby, ex-Senator Spencer K. Warnick and ex-Assemblyman George M. Palmer, are opposed to the graduated habitation tax on the ground that it does not go far enough. They favor a direct tax on all incomes above \$500 and they will present another supplemental report to the Legislature.

The report, which was unanimously agreed upon, considers the problem of equality in taxation and calls attention to the fact that the chief derogation from the principle of equality is found in the local tax on personal property. A detailed account of the operation and effect of the tax is given with the following conclusions:

1. That there has been a gradual and steady increase in real and personal property in the State of New York.
2. That personal property escapes bearing its share of the burden of taxation under the present system.
3. That the greater amount of personal property placed on the rolls, the larger the cancellation or reduction.
4. That the burden falls heaviest upon the residents of our own State, and principally upon the smaller taxpayer.
5. That non-residents find it easiest to escape taxation, and have almost ceased to pay any taxes on their property.
6. That the collection of the personal property tax has become more and more difficult.

Of the entire revenue of the city of New York, or approximately \$125,000,000 in 1908, only about \$2,000,000 or 1.5 per cent was collected from the tax on personal property of individuals.

The commission decides in favor of a graduated inheritance tax of the following kind: There are to be three classes of rates, 1 per cent in the case of near relatives, 8 per cent in the case of more distant relatives and 5 per cent in the case of more distant relatives and strangers. These are called the primary rates and they apply to the first \$25,000 over the exemptions. The exemptions are: \$2,500 in the case of near relatives, \$250 in the case of more distant relatives and \$100 in the case of more distant relatives and strangers. There is a further provision that in the case of the direct relatives there shall be no tax at all when the entire estate does not exceed \$10,000.

On all amounts in excess of the first million dollars above the exemption, the primary rates will be exacted; that is, on the highest sums the maximum rate for direct relatives is 5 per cent, for more distant relatives 8 per cent, and for strangers 25 per cent. These rates are declared to be moderate when compared to similar rates in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

It is also provided that one-half of the proceeds of the inheritance tax, the revenue from which is to be paid to the State, should go to the counties where the tax is paid.

The commission recommends that corporations should be taxed on their real estate and franchises, if any, and that on the other hand the State franchise and license taxes should be considerably increased. They also discuss the question as to whether the basis of the franchise tax should be changed from a valuation according to capital stock to a valuation according to the assets of the corporation.

The bills which they recommend provide that in lieu of the present provisions on governing public service corporations there should be a single rate of 15 per cent upon the gross earnings of all public service corporations, and that the provisions for taxing dividends. The commission also recommended that the tax upon trust companies and banks be increased from 1 to 1.5 per cent, and that the assessed value of the real estate owned and occupied by them should be deducted from the value of the capital stock. They recommended that the tax on the surplus of savings banks. They hold that the exemption of deposits should be confined to deposits not exceeding \$100.

The commission recommend that the Stock Exchange tax be continued, but that the method of imposing the tax be changed and that the tax be assessed on the market value of the securities, instead of on the par value, as the original bill contemplated. They also recommend the proposition to extend the tax to transfers on produce exchanges and similar exchanges, but were, however, not able to reach upon the precise terms of the bill and commit the whole subject to the Legislature for its consideration. Speaking of the system of indirect taxation now in force the report says:

We do not, indeed, for a moment believe that the State should revert to the former method of direct property taxation, but we believe that the elasticity which has been lost under the new scheme can again be regained in some other way. The rates of taxation on all the State taxes are fixed in the various laws and are not easily changed from year to year. The consequence is that if the taxes yield more revenue than is required a surplus is heaped up in the treasury and the surplus, when it exceeds a reasonable amount, becomes an unwieldy and unmanageable asset, for it is far better for the moneys not needed by the State to remain in the hands of the citizens.

Your commissioners believe that the difficulty can be avoided by providing that whenever the surplus arising from State revenues amounts to more than the reasonable sum of \$10,000,000 the excess shall be annually returned to the local divisions. By this provision not only will an unmanageable surplus be averted, but the localities will profit from any excess of State revenues and elasticity will again be restored to the whole budget.

By the adoption of this double scheme, namely, the assigning of a definite share of the taxes collected by the State to the localities, and the return of the surplus to the local divisions of a variable surplus of State revenues, your commissioners believe that the problem of the relation of the State and local revenues will be satisfactorily and definitely solved.

The report strongly opposes the imposition of an inheritance and other similar taxes by the Federal Government except in cases of extreme emergency. It says that the States must act promptly by fastening upon those and other substantial subjects of taxation by equitable methods so as to hold within our borders much needed revenue for local purposes. The report continues:

Your commissioners therefore recommend

that our State Tax Commissioners be authorized and directed to cooperate with like commissions from other States or, in their absence, directly with the Legislatures of other States in the endeavor to produce uniformity in the tax laws and to minimize interstate difficulties but also in order to protect the local treasuries against national encroachment. We should like to induce the national Government to leave to the States what they so greatly need and what the national Government does not need.

The habitation tax advocated by Messrs. Ordway, Saxe and Seligman suggests, the report says, an attorney to ascertain a man's income indirectly by taking an external indication. The first external indication is the rental value of the dwelling occupied by him. The plan proposed exempts all small rentals and introduces the progressive rate in the tax. It operates on rentals over \$600 in the larger cities and over \$200 in the smaller localities the rate is only 3 per cent on the rental up to \$2,000; 5 per cent on rentals from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and then gradually rising until in the case of rentals over \$20,000 a year the rate is 20 per cent.

Other supplemental reports were put in. Among them is one favoring the reduction of the tax on stock exchanges to one cent on \$100 and submitting a bill for the extension of the tax to the Produce and other exchanges. This report was also signed by Messrs. Ordway, Saxe and Seligman.

COMMISSION URGES INCREASE IN INHERITANCE CHARGES.

The commission was composed of Ex-Senator Warner Miller, chairman; Samuel H. Ordway, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Thomas F. Grady, Morton E. Lewis, George R. Matby, Martin Saxe, Spencer K. Warnick, Charles F. Boshart, Charles W. Meade, Sherman Morland, George M. Palmer and Arthur C. Wade.

GAVE TIPS ILLEGALLY.

Shirker Held for Violating Law Making Gifts to Employee of Another.

Solomon Ballin of the shirt manufacturing firm of J. H. & S. Ballin of 508 Broadway was held yesterday for trial by Magistrate Sweetser in the Tombs police court for violation of the anti-tipping law. This section declares that any one who offers any gift or gratuity to an employee without the knowledge and consent of the employer and with intent to influence the employee's actions in relation to his employer's business is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Early in December Ballin wrote a letter to J. W. McGuinness, buyer for a Sixth avenue department store, in which he offered McGuinness a 5 per cent commission on any goods he would buy from Ballin's firm.

"If you have some compunction about doing this," the writer said, "We will give you 3 per cent, to your firm in the form of an extra trade discount, if you prefer it that way."

McGuinness handed the letter to Adolph Goldman, manager of the store for which he worked, and Goldman told him to order some shirts. McGuinness ordered two consignment orders, and received two checks as a commission. The checks he handed to Goldman, who turned them over to the District Attorney's office.

Ballin was represented at yesterday's hearing by Lawyer S. W. Sterns, who contended that his client was not guilty as he had had the knowledge and consent of the latter's employer, Assistant District Attorney Keogh pointed out, however, that the commission was given to McGuinness without the knowledge and consent of the employer's knowledge is as guilty as one who gives a gratuity. Ballin could not deny that he had made the offer.

DEAD MAN DRIVING TRAIN.

Another Engineer Was in the Cab and Brought Heriwm Local to a Stop.

William Anderson, the engine driver of the Harlem local which left the Grand Central Station at 125 P. M. yesterday, started his head out of the window when the train was between Woodlawn and Wakefield and it struck a signal post. His skull was fractured and he died with his hand on the throttle.

Travelling Engineer A. Wheaton, who happened to be sitting on the fireman's side, noticed that the train did not slow down while approaching Mount Vernon. He looked at Anderson and saw blood spurt from his mouth. He made a leap for the throttle and stopped the train just as it reached Mount Vernon station.

"That's a most peculiar case," said the tender mother, "answered the lad's godmother."

"Did you ever see anything unladylike or improper in her conduct?" was Justice O'Gorman's last question.

"She has always acted like a good, pure, virtuous woman," replied Mrs. Maughan. "But I think she has not had a fair chance. She may have made mistakes, but she has not had a fair chance."

WILL ELECT BROWN SENATOR.

Nebraska Legislature Tables Investigation Resolution Aimed at Candidate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—By a vote of 69 to 29 the Nebraska House this afternoon laid on the table the resolution to investigate Attorney-General Brown, who is slated to be elected United States Senator.

Every member of the Republican members voted to thus dispose of the matter and they were joined by five Fusionists.

The two houses adjourned, and it is expected that Brown will get the entire Republican strength, 97, while W. H. Thompson will get the solid Fusion support, 34 votes.

OBITUARY.

Oliver Dyer, one of the leaders of the Anarchist party in this country, died in Boston on Sunday. He was born in Porter, N. Y., in 1824, was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and became principal of a school in Western New York when only 17 years old. He taught for three years, then became interested in orthography, phonography and allied studies. He was a pupil of Isaac Pitman and was the first man in this country to use shorthand extensively in reporting, utilizing it as early as 1847. In 1848-49 he was the United States agent for the publication of "Intelligence," and later he published a volume of personal reminiscences of Clay, called "Clay Reminiscences," which was written by Dyer and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, and devoted himself to journalism. He was a reporter on the Tribune for a time, joined the editorial staff of the Sun in 1871, became editor of the New York Ledger, and was editor of the New York Journal. He later lived at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Judge Silas A. Colgrove, one of the best known judges of Indiana, and years ago associated with the stirring scenes that make up its history, died yesterday. He was the grandfather of Lake Kerr, Fla. He was 90 years old. At the time of the civil war he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy. In 1864 he was selected to preside over the military commission that tried the military conspirators and others for conspiracy to release the Confederate prisoners in New York, Boston and other places. The men were officers in the Knights of the Golden Circle and were tried in New York. Three of them were convicted and sentenced to death, but later the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court resulted in their release. He was also tried by a military commission in a State where the civil authorities were in the hands of the military. His first case in Indiana which involved the destruction of a saloon by women. Forty women of Vincennes, Ind., were arrested in a saloon, demolished the fixtures and poured his stock into the gutter. He sued for damages and recovered \$400.

Sister Mary Eugenie, O. S. D., of St. Dominic's Convent and Academy, Jersey City, who was Miss Mary Berrien before she took the vows of St. Boniface's school three years and for the last five years she taught music in the convent. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Boniface's Catholic Church at 9 A. M. to-day.

Former Alderman Henry Duane of Brooklyne died on Saturday at his home, 693 Wiloughby avenue, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in New York City and for several years represented the twenty-first ward in the city. He was a partner in the firm of J. H. & S. Ballin, the shirt business several years ago. He leaves three daughters, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUINA Tablets. Drug stores sell them. If you are sure you have a cold, take one or two. You will feel better in one hour. Price 25c. A. J. C. GAY'S SIGNATURE IS ON EACH BOX.

The Strength

of an insurance policy depends on the wisdom with which the risks are selected.

The mortgages which we guarantee are selected with such care that, though we have sold to investors over \$200,000,000 worth, the foreclosed real estate owned by us is less than \$8,000. The holders of the mortgages so foreclosed were paid in full and we took the property.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND-MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, \$5,000,000.
175 Broadway, New York.
175 Broadway, New York.

MRS. VAN ALSTYNE TO KEEP SON

SHE'S "BEEN CLOSE TO THE PRECIPICE," SHE ASSERTS.

Child, Who Has Been Kidnapped Twice, Too Young, Justice O'Gorman Says, To Be Taken From His Mother—Mother Hasn't Had Fair Chance Court Says.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court decided yesterday that D'Arcy Van Alstyne, the four-year-old son of Guy C. Van Alstyne, a broker in mining operations, and Isabella Van Alstyne, should remain in the mother's custody, with leave to the father to see the boy now and then. Justice O'Gorman also indicated his intention of approving the findings of the jury which some time ago rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Van Alstyne in her divorce suit against the broker. The alimony of \$55 a month which she is now getting will be increased to permanent alimony of \$80 a month when the decree is signed.

In rendering his decision Justice O'Gorman had this to say in reply to the application of Van Alstyne's lawyer, Luke D. Stapleton, that the boy be sent to a school.

"I will not do direct. If the child were 8, 9 or 10 years old, instead of 4, I would be very much inclined not to commit him to Mrs. Van Alstyne's care. Credible testimony shows that her conduct has not been entirely that of a proper parent who has the care of a young child. She has exposed herself to very grave suspicions as to her conduct, and I think that the father has been right, perhaps, in seeking the removal of the child from her custody."

"But I think that the testimony of the last witness has shown—and I am very much impressed by her testimony—that the plaintiff, Mrs. Van Alstyne, has not had a fair chance, and I think that she knows as well as this Court does that she has been mistaken in her conduct. She has been close to the precipice, very close."

"Notwithstanding the Court's belief in this regard, the Court knows that a child of such tender years should be in the care of its mother. It needs the mother's tender love and care, and the Court knows that she has been mistaken in her conduct. She has been close to the precipice, very close."

The witness to whom Justice O'Gorman referred was Mrs. Margaret Maughan, a sister of the late Gen. O'Gorman and the mother of John M. Maughan, a broker. Mrs. Maughan is the godmother of the boy. She testified to knowing the Van Alstyne family and to having seen Mrs. Van Alstyne daily of late. Justice O'Gorman asked her: "Did you ever see Mrs. Van Alstyne intoxicated?"

"I never did," was Mrs. Maughan's reply.

"Have you known her to associate with other men than her husband, does that she has?"

"I have not," replied the witness.

"What is your knowledge as to her conduct toward her child?" pursued the judge.

"That of a most peculiar case," said the tender mother, "answered the lad's godmother."

"Did you ever see anything unladylike or improper in her conduct?" was Justice O'Gorman's last question.

"She has always acted like a good, pure, virtuous woman," replied Mrs. Maughan. "But I think she has not had a fair chance. She may have made mistakes, but she has not had a fair chance."

Otto Schroeder, manager of Mouquin's uptown restaurant, identified Mrs. Van Alstyne as a member of a dining party at Mouquin's on December 22 last. Schroeder said that Mrs. Van Alstyne had got so intoxicated that he had to help her upstairs.

Virgil Bassett, testified to the dining party, which consisted of two men, two women and two children, consumed quantities of sauterne, champagne, cognac and two of champagne. There was other testimony adduced by Van Alstyne to show that his wife had been taken home in a cab with the boy.

George H. Ellis, a guest at the Gilesey House, where Mrs. Van Alstyne was stopping at Christmas time, when her husband and two other men burst into her room at night and kidnapped D'Arcy, testified to having observed Mrs. Van Alstyne drinking at the hotel.

That Mrs. Van Alstyne drank and was drunk, Mrs. Van Alstyne denied. She said that Mrs. Van Alstyne then took the stand to deny these charges. She admitted that she drank occasionally at the table, but denied that she had ever been drunk or for liquor or that she had misbehaved herself in any way.

The Van Alstynes were married in Minnesota several years ago, but moved to New York in 1903. She was born in Brooklyn, and he at present lives in Flatbush. He was engaged in the copper business in the divorce suit. He denied that he had given Mrs. Van Alstyne cause for a divorce and defended the suit.

Husband and wife had had several scraps over their child, involving two kidnappings, one last summer when Mrs. Van Alstyne took the boy to New Jersey, and the last one after Christmas at the Gilesey House. The boy was found soon after in a manuring establishment, where he had been left by the kidnappers.

CUMMINS' IOWA IDEAS.

Governor in Message Suggests Many Reforms to the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan. 14.—Gov. Cummins read his message to the Iowa Legislature this afternoon immediately following the organization of the two houses.

The message is an amplification of the Governor's views on the regulation of corporations. He asks for the amendment of the law relating to the incorporation of the national law; demands two cent fares, reciprocal demurrage, lower freight rates and the abolishing of the railroad lobby.

He also favors a law requiring articles of incorporation to be approved by the executive council instead of the Secretary of State alone.

The message recommends a direct inheritance tax, the indeterminate sentence for criminals, punishment for wife deserters, a State wide primary election law and election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Gov. Cummins' inauguration will take place Thursday.

CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL ILL.

Unable to Appear Before the Court of Inquiry—To Meet Again January 28.

The court of inquiry which is to investigate the charges of blackmail and extortion that have been made against Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, N. G., N. Y., met last night at the battery's armory in West Sixty-sixth street, but adjourned after a few minutes' session. High evidence was presented that Capt. Wendel was too ill to appear before the court.

The adjournment was to 8 o'clock P. M., January 28.

JOHN HUDSON'S WIFE SUES HIM

MRS. PARIS SAYS THE RE IS ANOTHER HE LOVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Perkins of New York to-day introduced a bill embodying to a large extent the recommendations of the Passport Commission of the State Department in its recent report submitted to Congress by Secretary Root. The measure is intended to cure the evils which arise from the action of a certain class of aliens who come to this country and remain long enough only to become citizens and then return to their native land to reside permanently and claim the protection of the American flag whenever trouble arises. It provides that whenever a man becomes naturalized or takes the oath of allegiance and then remains away from this country for five years he shall be presumed to have abandoned his American citizenship and not be entitled to the use of an American passport. Various other provisions are made in the bill defining citizenship and the right to the use of passports.

Among the other measures introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Eash of Wisconsin—To amend the Interstate Commerce act so as to require all interstate common carriers to make report of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By Mr. Mudd of Maryland—To authorize the President to purchase the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000.

By Mr. Davis of Minnesota—To increase the compensation of Government employees by 20 per cent for the fiscal year 1909, their pay now is not in excess of \$2,000 per annum.

By Mr. Murphy of Missouri—A resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for information as to what steps have been taken to dissolve the so-called harvester trust, and what, if anything, has been done by the Department of Justice toward prosecuting the officers of the International Harvester Company for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By Mr. Birdsell of Iowa—To require interstate carriers to procure licenses from the Department of Commerce and Labor.

By Mr. Tolson of Minnesota—To limit the issue of stocks, bonds and securities of common carriers and to prohibit the consolidation or control of one carrier by another without the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PRISONER, JULES GAMAGE?

Man With Letters Addressed to Him Arrested for Hotel Disturbance.

A man who had letters in his pockets addressed to Jules C. Gamage was locked up in the Tenderloin police station last night on a charge of intoxication. He hailed a cab early in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria and was driven to the Park Avenue Hotel. He was not known there and raised such a disturbance that the house detective rushed him over to Police man Long of the West Thirtieth street station.

By the time the man reached the station house he became unconscious. He was removed to the New York Hospital and the stomach pump applied. Reviving considerably, he was taken back to the station and locked up. The prisoner had a wallet stamped with the name of Jules C. Gamage and, besides letters, a newspaper clipping referring to that person. In the wallet was a draft for \$200 drawn on the Birkebeck Bank, London, by James Watson of High Holborn. There were also nine pawn tickets for jewelry found on the prisoner.

Jules C. Gamage, originally from San Francisco, was associated with Col. Kowalsky, who was accused of acting as the confidential agent here of King Leopold of Belgium.

RHODE ISLAND CONTEST CLASH.

No One Seems Able to Pick the Winner in Today's Senator Contest.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—Colt and Senator Wetmore are confident to-night the first ballot for United States Senator to-morrow will surprise and disappoint the other men.

It has been supposed that Col. Colt was to have Brayton's aid, but the story has gained strength that Wetmore is the Brayton man. The politician who is within the inner circle said to-night:

"This contest is unique. Gen. Brayton is, I believe, for Wetmore, but I don't know how much support Col. H. can command. I judge Colt's strength, nor can he throw Wetmore's vote to Colt, even if he should try to do so, for the Newport county delegation would advise Col. Colt and would rather swing to Goddard than to Colt."

No one seems able to predict who will win. No choice is expected to-morrow.

I have started proceedings for a legal separation. You will get the papers in a few days. They tell me that if you fight it, it will cost a good amount, and the papers will have all the details. If not, it will go through without publicity.

I am broken with grief and sorrow, after the loss of my wife. I hope this woman will make up for the pure love she has lost in a true wife. Your unhappy and broken-hearted wife.

The following day she got this answer from Paris written on the letterhead of the "Walter," a draughting engineer at 1402 Broadway, for whom Paris is now working at a salary of \$30 a week, having had no legal engagement since he played in "John Hudson's Wife."

My DEAR LOO: I have received your letter of yesterday's date and the reading of it was necessarily most painful to me.

I think you are most ill-advised to take the matter into your own hands, and I think that the two best things for you and me are either the arrangements you agreed to or entire freedom.

As to my fighting you, that will depend upon your attitude. The matter is in the hands of my lawyers, Ernst, Lowenstein & Cane, who will accept service upon my behalf.

Please find \$15 enclosed as arranged, with best wishes from your husband, H. P.

Mrs. Paris applied to Justice McCall in the Supreme Court for alimony. In her affidavit she set forth that one night in the fall of 1904, while they were boarding in a house on West Fifty-first street, she got angry at her remonstrances concerning the other woman who she seized her by the throat and choked her until she broke away and fled shrieking for help. The landlady, Mrs. Shields, corroborates the shrieking.

As to her husband's means, Mrs. Paris said that she had never seen him with less than \$5,000 a year, partly in salary from Alice Kauser and partly in royalties.

Paris has replied to his wife's allegations declaring that one her jealous systems makes her say things about him that are not so. "He thinks that her return from England in September was due solely to a boarding with the correspondent in the divorce suit. He gave her money to go back, he says, and stayed at West End."

He has always been careful to provide for her, he says, and at present he is allowing her \$16 a week out of a salary of \$30, with 60 other source of income whatever.

He denies that he has lost all affection for her, or that he has vilified or abused her. The choking episode he explains by declaring that one her jealous systems makes her say things about him that are not so. "He thinks that her return from England in September was due solely to a boarding with the correspondent in the divorce suit. He gave her money to go back, he says, and stayed at West End."

BADLY AFFLICTED WITH ECZEMA.

USES CUTICURA AND IS SOON SOUND AND WELL.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura Remedies I found immediate relief, and was soon sound and well. C. F. Boitz, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, '05."

DANDRUFF KILLS HAIR.

Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff.

"I was troubled with dandruff on my head ever since I was twelve years old. I had beautiful hair up to that time. The dandruff destroyed my hair, and I lost everything I could have of. I had no doctor, but I went into a drug store where I was well acquainted and asked the druggist if he knew of anything that would give me good hair. He said: 'Of course I do. Just get a cake of Cuticura Soap. I got it, and it did my hair good the first time I used it. My sister-in-law couldn't keep the dandruff off the top of her baby's head, and the hair wouldn't grow. She had a cake of Cuticura Soap with me, and I told her about it, and gave her the Cuticura Soap, and in about three months I went there again, the child's head was covered with hair and not a sign of dandruff. My sister said it was the Cuticura Soap. The child is not past three years old and has a lovely head of hair. Mrs. E. W. Shigley, Columbus, Kan., Oct. 25, 1905."

L. J. GALLANAN'S

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

CARBONIC
AMMONIACAL SULPHURATED WATER
CARL H. SCHULTZ.
430-444 17th Ave. C. P. 10-12
LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

One Declares When Aliens Abandon Their American Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Perkins of New York to-day introduced a bill embodying to a large extent the recommendations of the Passport Commission of the State Department in its recent report submitted to Congress by Secretary Root. The measure is intended to cure the evils which arise from the action of a certain class of aliens who come to this country and remain long enough only to become citizens and then return to their native land to reside permanently and claim the protection of the American flag whenever trouble arises. It provides that whenever a man becomes naturalized or takes the oath of allegiance and then remains away from this country for five years he shall be presumed to have abandoned his American citizenship and not be entitled to the use of an American passport. Various other provisions are made in the bill defining citizenship and the right to the use of passports.

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No One Seems Able to Pick the Winner in Today's Senator Contest.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—Colt and Senator Wetmore are confident to-night the first ballot for United States Senator to-morrow will surprise and disappoint the other men.

It has been supposed that Col. Colt was to have Brayton's aid, but the story has gained strength that Wetmore is the Brayton man. The politician who is within the inner circle said to-night:

"This contest is unique. Gen. Brayton is, I believe, for Wetmore, but I don't know how much support Col. H. can command. I judge Colt's strength, nor can he throw Wetmore's vote to Colt, even if he should try to do so, for the Newport county delegation would advise Col. Colt and would rather swing to Goddard than to Colt."

No one seems able to predict who will win. No choice is expected to-morrow.

I have started proceedings for a legal separation. You will get the papers in a few days. They tell me that if you fight it, it will cost a good amount, and the papers will have all the details. If not, it will go through without publicity.

I am broken with grief and sorrow, after the loss of my wife. I hope this woman will make up for the pure love she has lost in a true wife. Your unhappy and broken-hearted wife.

The following day she got this answer from Paris written on the letterhead of the "Walter," a draughting engineer at 1402 Broadway, for whom Paris is now working at a salary of \$30 a week, having had no legal engagement since he played in "John Hudson's Wife."

My DEAR LOO: I have received your letter of yesterday's date and the reading of it was necessarily most painful to me.

I think you are most ill-advised to take the matter into your own hands, and I think that the two best things for you and me are either the arrangements you agreed to or entire freedom.

As to my fighting you, that will depend upon your attitude. The matter is in the hands of my lawyers, Ernst, Lowenstein & Cane, who will accept service upon my behalf.

Please find \$15 enclosed as arranged, with best wishes from your husband, H. P.

Mrs. Paris applied to Justice McCall in the Supreme Court for alimony. In her affidavit she set forth that one night in the fall of 1904, while they were boarding in a house on West Fifty-first street, she got angry at her remonstrances concerning the other woman who she seized her by the throat and choked her until she broke away and fled shrieking for help. The landlady, Mrs. Shields, corroborates the shrieking.

As to her husband's means, Mrs. Paris said that she had never seen him with less than \$5,000 a year, partly in salary from Alice Kauser and partly in royalties.

Paris has replied to his wife's allegations declaring that one her jealous systems makes her say things about him that are not so. "He thinks that her return from England in September was due solely to a boarding with the correspondent in the divorce suit. He gave her money to go back, he says, and stayed at West End."

He has always been careful to provide for her, he says, and at present he is allowing her \$16 a week out of a salary of \$30, with 60 other source of income whatever.

He denies that he has lost all affection for her, or that he has vilified or abused her. The choking episode he explains by declaring that one her jealous systems makes her say things about him that are not so. "He thinks that her return from England in September was due solely to a boarding with the correspondent in the divorce suit. He gave her money to go back, he says, and stayed at West End."

BADLY AFFLICTED WITH ECZEMA.

USES CUTICURA AND IS SOON SOUND AND WELL.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura Remedies I found immediate relief, and was soon sound and well. C. F. Boitz, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, '05."

DANDRUFF KILLS HAIR.

Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff.

"I was troubled with dandruff on my head ever since I was twelve years old. I had beautiful hair up to that time. The dandruff destroyed my hair, and I lost everything I could have of. I had no doctor, but I went into a drug store where I was well acquainted and asked the druggist if he knew of anything that would give me good hair. He said: 'Of course I do. Just get a cake of Cuticura Soap. I got it, and it did my hair good the first time I used it. My sister-in-law couldn't keep the dandruff off the top of her baby's head, and the hair wouldn't grow. She had a cake of Cuticura Soap with me, and I told her about it, and gave her the Cuticura Soap, and in about three months I went there again, the child's head was covered with hair and not a sign of dandruff. My sister said it was the Cuticura Soap. The child is not past three years old and has a lovely head of hair. Mrs. E. W. Shigley, Columbus, Kan., Oct. 25, 1905."

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ON TUESDAY (THIS DAY), JANUARY 15th, SALES WILL BE HELD OF THE FOLLOWING:

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4.00 4.25 4.50 4.75 5.00 5.50 6.00	4.00 4.25 4.50 4.75 5.00 5.50 6.00</