

GET ANY AIR LINE AT \$26? IF NOT YOU CAN GET IT NOW FOR \$47 A SHARE.

And Who Knows Where It Will Be Next?—Greatest Road Along the Baimy Air Route Ever Laid Before a Gaping Public—When Built Stock's Good for Fare.

Investors who are given to taking genuine flyers are informed through the advertising columns of several newspapers hereabouts that the stock of the greatest air line on record cannot be bought hereabouts for less than \$17 a share. People who have a few cash in savings banks at 3 1/2 or 4 percent, or in other investments with foolishly low returns are warned that they had better get into the game without loss of time because there is no telling when this stock will go to par and over.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU Savings Banks are constant buyers of this company's Guaranteed Mortgages. What is good enough for the Savings Banks which, under State supervision, safeguard your savings, is certainly good enough for you. Why not get the safety and benefit of the good interest rate these Guaranteed Mortgages yield?

No investor has ever lost a dollar. BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital and Surplus, - \$5,000,000 176 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 350 Fallon St., Jamaica.

that the time had come when the people ought to own the railroads, and the statement declared that the Air Line would be the greatest entering wedge. Then the "ad." builder paints this alluring picture: "When this road is built the farmer can look upon his grain field with the content that comes from knowing that when the harvest ripens the bulk of his earnings will go into the jaws of a greedy railroad or excessive railroad charges. The many factory and small freight shipper will be able to get his products through as quickly and as cheaply as any other shipper. No longer will the small shipper be loaded with the sickly excuse that 'we can't get cars' while he sees his big rivals' goods go whirling along through pull and favoritism.

But what is the use of all this stock-holding, and there is no reason that it should not be you, will have an investment that will make him financially independent. NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Passengers arrived from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, report the situation there threatening because of the hostile attitude of the Guatemalan army in the vicinity, the disagreements between the Honduran revolutionists and their allies, the Nicaraguans, and the inauguration of a counter revolution in the interior in favor of the refugee President, Manuel Bonilla.

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PEACE IS MADE AT ANAPALA NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR REACH A COMPROMISE.

Situation Was Becoming Threatening in Honduras, Where There is a Counter Revolution for Bonilla—U. S. Marines Punish an Insult to the British Flag.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A despatch has been received from Commander Doyle of the Chicago stating that the envoys of Nicaragua and Salvador had agreed upon a treaty. The terms are not mentioned, but it is supposed that a compromise was reached. The despatch does not say that the treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries, but inasmuch as both have apparently left Anapala it is supposed that they have signed it.

The Boston and the Chicago both left Anapala to-day, the former for Acapulco by way of Corinto and the Chicago for Acapulca.

SAN SALVADOR, April 24.—Salvador and Nicaragua agreed upon peace terms last night and ministers representing the two countries signed a treaty at Anapala. The terms are honorable to both republics. According to information received here, the conditions offered by Salvador were accepted, while the demands of President Zelaya of Nicaragua for reparation on account of the part played by Salvador in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua and also that there be a free exchange of commodities between the two countries, were rejected.

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Old Hampshire Bond

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Made in white and fourteen tints.

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HOLLAND S. WHITING EXPIRES AT DR. WYETH'S HOUSE.

Was the Picture of Health and Came for a Slight Operation—It Had Not Begun and No Anesthetic Had Been Given—He Could Not Have Lived Long.

Holland S. Whiting, a real estate dealer who made his home at the Union League Club, died suddenly yesterday morning while preparing to undergo a slight surgical operation at the office of Dr. John A. Wyeth at 244 Lexington avenue. Dr. Wyeth said that Mr. Whiting was suffering from an attack of appendicitis and the shock caused by worry over the outcome of the operation probably caused death. Coroner's Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon, who made an autopsy last night at the Morgue, found extensive fatty degeneration, and said that Mr. Whiting's death would have been a question of only a short time. A mental shock such as a person often experiences previous to a surgical operation, Dr. O'Hanlon said, would have been sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Wyeth, who is president of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, is also a member of the Union League and was acquainted with Mr. Whiting.

It was not until yesterday, however, that the special committee of the Senate on the President's cabinet officers, including the President's physician, Dr. J. H. Henshaw, and Dr. J. H. Henshaw, were called upon to give their opinion on the case. Dr. Henshaw, who is president of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, is also a member of the Union League and was acquainted with Mr. Whiting.

Dr. O'Hanlon said after the autopsy: "This is one of the most remarkable cases in my experience. Nearly every organ and tissue in Mr. Whiting's body had turned into fat. The liver, lungs, kidneys and even the muscles, seemed nearly absorbed and smothered with fat. Mr. Whiting's term of life would have been very short in any case."

Mr. Whiting was an alumnus of Yale. His sister, Mrs. E. H. Johnson, lives at 17 East Fifty-eighth street.

MAY SELL UNITED RAILROADS. Reported That San Francisco's Trolley System Is Soon to Change Hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The call says negotiations for the purchase of the United Railroads have been in progress for the last month and the sale of the street railway properties in San Francisco may be made at an early date.

Frank Birch, Robert J. Clark and D. H. Agnew, representing Eastern capitalists, have been in the city the last three weeks making a study of the investigation of the system. The terms of the sale have been arranged in the East and it is understood that an option was given on a majority of the stock to the Eastern capitalists by Frank Calhoun, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and their associates. The identity of the purchasers is carefully concealed, but it is believed that the name of H. E. Huntington with the deal. Mr. Calhoun refused to be interviewed on the subject.

TALKS TO UNION LABOR MEN. President Roosevelt Repeats His "Unalterable Citizens' Sentiment."

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President followed up his letter on Harriman, Moyer, Haywood and Debs as "undesirable citizens" by talking this morning with representatives of union labor who called at the White House. S. B. Famer, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors of West Virginia, and R. H. Graham, legal counsel for the order in that State, went to the President's office with Senator Scott. They said afterward that they did not come to Washington for the purpose of talking with the President about his denunciation of Haywood and Moyer, the Idaho labor leaders who are now awaiting trial in connection with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, but through Senator Scott came merely to pay their respects. When Mr. Roosevelt learned that they were representatives of union labor he asked them to pass into his private office and waited to talk with them.

When they were seated the President proceeded to discuss yesterday's letter in great detail, defending his expressions in regard to Moyer and Haywood, but he said he had taken in the matter of Debs and cited instances in which he had used his influence to promote so-called labor legislation. The West Virginia labor leader, who had been taken in the matter of Debs and cited instances in which he had used his influence to promote so-called labor legislation. The West Virginia labor leader, who had been taken in the matter of Debs and cited instances in which he had used his influence to promote so-called labor legislation.

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ALL GOING TO THE EXPOSITION. The President, Cabinet Officers, Ambassadors and Congressmen Will Visit To-day. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Washington will be pretty nearly emptied of its big people to-morrow, when several steamers will carry a great crowd of officers and their families to take part in and witness the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and several others will sail from the Washington navy yard on the United States yacht Mayflower at 2:30 P. M. and will get to Hampton Roads early Friday morning. Three members of the Cabinet and their wives, a big party of lesser officials and the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families will leave here to-morrow night on the steamer Newport News. Eight Ambassadors will be with the diplomatic contingent. Another party to consist of the members of the special committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the women of their families, will go on the steamer Jamestown at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for the expenses of this excursion. Speaker Cannon will be one of the party. Other officials will go on the United States army transport Sumner.

HEALTH ON THE ISTHMUS. Sick Rate Steadily Declining—Negro Employees Show Highest Death Rate. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has received the report for the month of March of the chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, which shows an excellent condition of health on the Isthmus. The number of sick among the employees has been steadily declining since August last, when there was 37.2 out of every thousand men sick every day in the hospitals. Last month only 13.0 per cent were sick. In other words very little more than one-half as much sickness prevailed in March as in August last. Col. Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer, says that this is an excellent sick rate, and about as low as can be hoped for. Among 4,660 American white employees there were only two deaths from disease during the month of March, which will give a rate of 0.17 per thousand. Among 1,200 American women and children living in the Canal Zone there were no deaths and very little sickness of any kind. As in former reports the negro employees show the highest mortality and the American whites the smallest. The mortality among all causes for March was, for negroes, 48.50; white employees, 15.68; American white, 10.34 per thousand.