

verstein, but he thought if there had been any bomb in his pocket at that time it would have exploded.

TWO POLICEMEN SLIGHTLY HURT.

When the bomb exploded Policemen Patrick Hannan of Capt. O'Reilly's squad was hit by a fragment of the brass bomb case and his right foot so badly cut that he was taken to the New York Hospital for treatment.

At the same time Mounted Patrolman Joseph O'Brien of the Leonard street station was riding toward the park fountain. His horse, frightened by the terrific report, which was heard ten blocks away, reared and threw him and his left ankle was sprained. He too went to the New York Hospital.

SILVERSTEIN A NATIVE OF RUSSIA. Silverstein, who is about 19 years old, lived with his cousin, Mrs. Jacob Alexander, at 82 Beaver street, Williamsburg. He came to this country when he was 7 years old from Bielostok, Russia. His father's name was Isaac Cohen, but the son took the name of Silverstein, his mother's name, soon after he came to this country.

Silverstein first went to live with his uncle, Morris Cohen, who is 60 years old, and lives at 21 Park street, Williamsburg. Silverstein got work as a tailor, making cloaks for women, but it wasn't long before he fell out with his uncle because of his radical ideas. Cohen also objected to his nephew because he didn't send money to support his mother, who is still living in Russia.

As a result of his quarrels with his uncle Silverstein left Cohen's house and lived away from his relatives for a time. A few months ago his cousin, Mrs. Alexander, a daughter of Morris Cohen, found him in a hospital and took him to her home at 82 Beaver street, Williamsburg. Silverstein has been living with her since then.

As soon as the police learned this they gathered in Mrs. Alexander and her young daughter and took them to police headquarters in Brooklyn, where they were questioned by Capt. Kuhne, who is in charge of the detective bureau there.

The Alexander home is on the third floor of a six story tenement. Silverstein had a room there. Mrs. Alexander said that Silverstein kept to himself a good deal and read a lot about socialism and anarchy.

AN ANARCHIST, HIS COUSIN SAYS. "He went to work in Manhattan every morning," she said. "Where he worked I never knew, because he didn't tell me. I know that he did not get along with his uncle, because his uncle did not approve of his ideas. For a long time he talked about socialism. Then he said socialism was not strong enough to overcome the evils of the day, and he became a strong anarchist. For some time he has been reading anarchistic literature, and whenever he was spoken to about it he said it was nobody's business what he did. Recently we have noticed that his mind was not as strong as it was. In fact, we believed that his mind had become unbalanced. But he never spoke of bombs or of doing anything violent. I am quite sure that he never had anything to do with the making of bombs in his room."

Mrs. Alexander said that Silverstein started for Manhattan as usual yesterday morning. He told her he was going to work, but she said she did not believe him as it was the Jewish Sabbath and she knew he did not work on that day.

LETTERS FROM BERKMAN, POLICE SAY. The police searched the rooms of Silverstein and found letters which the detectives said indicated that Silverstein had been in anarchistic conspiracies. The police said that what they found was so important that they could not make it public and sent all the letters and papers to Police Headquarters in Manhattan.

Deputy Police Commissioner Woods, who took charge of a score or more detectives, was at the Morgue until late last night. He received reports from the detectives and said: "We have received a good deal of information, but it is of such a nature that it cannot be made public to-night."

Capt. Kuhne of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau said: "The letters are signed Alexander Berkman. Some of them are written in Yiddish and they reveal anarchistic plots of such a nature that it would not be wise to tell at this time about them. The letters have been sent to the Manhattan headquarters."

Berkman, who shot Henry C. Frick and married Emma Goldman, was at his home, 210 East Thirtieth street, last night. When told about the letters he said that he had never written to any one in Brooklyn, that he did not know Silverstein or Cohen, that Silverstein was a Socialist and he was an anarchist and that he was not in the habit of putting anything he had to say in writing. He was not molested by the police and at a late hour last night was writing his memoirs.

BROTHER ASKED HIM TO STAY HOME.

Silverstein has two sisters living at 12 Delancy street. A brother named Samuel lived with Silverstein at the Beaver street address. Samuel said that his brother left Brooklyn about noon yesterday saying he was going to the Union Square meeting. After that, he said, he intended to go buy a suit of clothes. He had ten or fifteen dollars and asked Samuel to go with him. Samuel refused and asked him not to attend the meeting. As soon as Samuel heard about his brother being injured, he came over to Manhattan and told his sisters. He found them getting ready to go to a ball. Samuel said that he had never heard his brother utter any anarchistic doctrines.

He had never known him to associate with anarchists or to talk about killing any one. He said his brother spent most of his time on Sunday reading and studying books. What these books were Samuel said he did not know. He said he did not believe his brother was able to make a bomb. He was sure the bomb was not made in their rooms in Beaver street.

Samuel Goldstein, the employer of Silverstein, said he had worked there on and off for the last two years. He said that during the last week Silverstein read many articles in the Jewish newspapers concerning the Union Square meeting, and that on Friday night, just before he left the shop, Silverstein said: "I guess I won't go to Union Square to-morrow. There'll be a lot of people killed and I don't want to be one of them."

Goldstein said that while Silverstein was a sort of firebrand and expressed himself as believing in anarchistic principles, he was sure he belonged to no anarchistic club and was not in any general plot.

TRACING THE DEAD MAN.

H. Beckman, 82 Prospect place, Brooklyn, was found written on cardboxes found in the dead man's pockets. The other effects found on the dead man were an Elgin watch, case number 86877, a pair of eyeglasses, several packages of needles and a number of advertisements for tailors, cut from the newspapers. The eyeglasses were marked "Yankee, 307 Fourth avenue."

There is an eyeglass maker named Yanas at that address. He looked at the glasses and said at once that he had made them for a man named Beckman. His description of Beckman tallied very closely with

that of the dead man. Yanas said that all that he knew about Beckman was that he was a tailor.

The police, however, soon learned that the H. Beckman of Prospect place, Brooklyn, was alive. They picked him up and took him to the morgue in Manhattan, on the theory that he might be able to identify the man who had been killed by the bomb. Beckman is a tailor's cutter and has been working for Northrup & Curry, cloakmakers at 45 East Tenth street.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEAD MAN.

When Beckman got to the Morgue and saw the dead man he said he was certain that the man was Ignatz Hildebrandt of 288 Third street. He said that Hildebrandt worked for him for some time in a tailor shop he had in Eldridge street, but left him some time ago because business was slack.

Mrs. Hildebrandt went to the West Twentieth street station and said that her husband Ignatz had left home in the afternoon to attend the meeting of the unemployed in Union Square. She said that he was always home at night, and for that reason she was afraid he might have been killed.

HILDEBRANDT AN ADMIRER OF HUNTER.

Hildebrandt's wife was talking with neighbors at the Third avenue house about midnight when she was asked to go to the Morgue and identify the body. She said that her husband, a tailor, had been out of work since a week before Thanksgiving, when he was employed by George E. Hanf, at Broadway and Duane street. Since then she had been supporting the house by doing odd jobs.

Since he became idle her husband, she said, began to take an interest in socialism. He never showed any ardent interest in it, but thought a good deal of the theories advanced by Robert Hunter.

"He read a good deal of what Robert Hunter has written," she said, "and read a good deal about him. He was so interested that yesterday I suggested that he attend the meeting and hear Robert Hunter speak. I had read that Mr. Hunter was to speak at the meeting, and it was at my suggestion that my husband went to the meeting."

"I know he never knew any one of the name of Silverstein. He was not an anarchist and it would be hard to call him a Socialist, although he had taken an interest in socialism."

Mrs. Hildebrandt's neighbors, who seemed to know something about Hildebrandt, said that they had never heard him speak of Silverstein. Beckman said, after the identification, that he was quite sure that Hildebrandt did not know Silverstein.

Hildebrandt came to this country from Bavaria. He had a daughter who died a short time ago. He leaves a son.

MEETING THAT MADE THE TROUBLE.

The Fourteenth street station of the subway was not an agreeable stopping place at any time between 1 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Not even the sidewalks were safe. The mounted cops preferred the sidewalks to the middle of the street, the apparent desire being to drive everybody into the side streets. For half an hour after the explosion the mounted officers rode along the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth avenue and even down Broadway a block or two from the square. The point of this did not appear, but the cops kept on doing it until Inspector Schmittberger sent them a sharp order to keep in the street.

Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the Unemployed Conference, tried vainly to induce Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court to issue an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the meeting and when that plan failed, he says, he sent out notices that the meeting was called off and stayed away from it himself.

But there must have been not far from 25,000 persons who didn't stay away. There wasn't any trouble until the Socialist speakers began to try to do business at the street corners. They never got beyond the first sentence before a dozen cops shut them up and hustled them along. Inspector Steinbruck arrived with more mounted police about this time and not long after that Robert Hunter showed up. He, like the rest, had to move on, but refrained from comment.

Bruno L. Zimm, somewhat known as a sculptor but better known as a Socialist, stepped out of the throng at the south side of the square and said to Inspector Schmittberger: "I protest against your stopping this demonstration."

The inspector said nothing but a policeman told Zimm to move on, whereupon Zimm produced a pamphlet which he said was the United States Constitution and he demanded that Schmittberger read the First Amendment, which guarantees the right of free assembly. Schmittberger replied that for the time being he was in command, there and no public speaking was allowed, there having been no permit issued for it. A series of policemen handed Zimm back into the crowd.

Three moving vans pulled up right there at the same moment. It was the idea that the speakers should stand in them to address the crowd. The drivers were told to hustle away. They wouldn't, and were arrested. After that the crowd rapidly became more unruly and was handled with increasing vigor by the cops, who unceremoniously threw back everybody who overstepped the lines drawn.

At Fourteenth street and Irving place a man got up on a box which he brought himself and began to harangue the crowd. A mounted cop yanked him off the box and another hustled him away.

SINGING THE "MARSEILLAISE."

It was about this time that the crowd along the Fourth avenue side of the square began to sing the "Marseillaise." The idea soon became popular and the famous French tune made quite a din. It probably didn't improve the temper of Schmittberger.

Several attempts were made to deliver speeches from the steps of the Academy of Music. A mounted cop drove his horse at the listening crowd and the impetus carried the animal well up the steps before he stopped, the crowd meanwhile scattering for dear life.

Inspector Steinbruck, in his office at the West Twentieth street station, supervised the inquiry into the antecedents of Silverstein. All the witnesses arrested told practically the same tale so far as their observation went. None of them was seriously suspected of being associated with the bomb thrower. In addition to those mentioned the police got the names and addresses of these witnesses: Samuel Rifkin, 42 Gouverneur street, a Russian journeyman painter; George Robinson, 1 Chatham square, unemployed; Seer Greubler, 204 Clinton street, no occupation; Meyer Siegel, 640 Fifth street, no occupation; Walter Uppitt, 127 East 117th street, and Max Dolinger, 131 Suffolk street.

HUNTER BLAMES THE POLICE.

Says That Mounted Men Rode Over Women and Children.

Robert Hunter, who started for his home in Stamford, Conn., just before the bomb was thrown, had heard nothing about the affair when THE SUN called him up on the long distance telephone early last evening. He was inexpressibly shocked, he said, by

the turn that the demonstration of the unemployed had taken. It came about, he felt sure, in spite of the fact that himself and others who brought about the demonstration had counseled mildness on the part of every one participating in the parade. He said that the conduct of the police in Union Square showed that they were the real anarchists.

"The bomb throwing was only a result of the intense mental state produced in the people by the amazing attitude of the police toward them," said Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter said that when he got to Union Square he went to Inspector Schmittberger and told him that he had agreed to speak there and hoped he would be allowed to do so. He said he told the inspector that the meeting was only an appeal for employment by thousands of persons out of work and that whatever was said would be temperate.

Inspector Schmittberger said he had received orders to allow no speaking, as no permit had been obtained for it. Mr. Hunter says that he replied: "I guess we will have to make an effort to speak anyhow. The police have no authority to deny us the right to speak in the street, so long as we are speaking in behalf of those who are hungry for want of work."

"Then the police started to drive everyone out of the park and into the side streets. The mounted officers rode over men, women and children. I have seen many meetings broken up by the police in Russia and in other European countries, but never such extraordinary roughness as was used this afternoon. I met H. P. McClure, the publisher, in the park, and he agreed with me that the conduct of the police was most astonishing."

"As the police continued driving their horses among the persons on the sidewalks, apparently trying their best to trample them under foot even though they were walking along and obeying orders as well as they could, I thought it about time to protest. At that time I was half way down the block in Seventeenth street, and I was with the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irving of the Russian cathedral, several magazine writers and others."

"I jumped onto a stoop and said: 'I protest against this treatment. We are meeting peacefully to ask the Mayor to try to get work for the unemployed.' I got no further, for several policemen, who seemed to know me, grabbed me by the arms and pulled me off the stoop. They didn't use me particularly roughly for the reason I suppose that they knew who I was. After I had been pulled off the stoop I went into a nearby cafe with several friends. We had a drink and then we walked across the park. That must have been less than five minutes before the bomb was thrown."

Mr. Hunter said that the mounted policeman who appeared to be using the most roughness was number 657.

Policeman Charles S. Rafsky of the traffic squad is number 657. Shortly after the bomb was thrown Norman Rakoff arrested Max E. Graf of 38 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, who had declined to move on when ordered to do so. Graf was locked up in the Mercer street station, charged with disorderly conduct. Deputy Commissioner Woods advised Rafsky to change the complaint so as to charge Graf with being a suspicious person. Rafsky was riding through West Twentieth street to do so when his horse slipped on the wet pavement and fell on him. His ankle was out and his knee sprained.

Dr. Founer of the New York Hospital was called to attend Rafsky and advised him to report sick. Rafsky did so and went home.

THE SUN received last evening this letter signed by A. C. Pleydell of 56 Pine street and dated March 28, 4 P. M.:

Whoever is responsible for ordering mounted police driven among crowds of women shoppers on the sidewalks ought to be called to account. This is not Russia yet. Coming out of the subway at Fourteenth street at 3 o'clock this afternoon just in time to dodge a mounted squad, there was no disorder visible except the confusion created by the police themselves. After trying to attend to business by circumventing for several blocks and dodging more police I inquired of several whether any streets were closed to the public. I was told they were not and yet trying to return to the subway express station encountered another "driver" of the breast and had to go down to Astor place.

That some people were trying to hold a meeting in the square is a poor excuse for driving among a peaceable crowd on the sidewalk, a large part of the crowd being women who had no warning of any disturbance and who were allowed to get into the disturbance made by the police without any notice either in the subway station or in coming from nearby streets. If there is any trouble later this afternoon the blame will lie with the police tactics.

If a police official in London or Paris tried such a method of stopping a meeting his official usefulness would be ended. I have seen a mild "uprising" in Paris but no riding on the sidewalks by police or soldiers without some notice.

SOCIALIST MEETING TO-DAY.

Schmittberger Says It Will Not Be Permitted to Assemble.

A meeting is scheduled to be held by the Socialist Labor party at the Murray Hill Lyceum, at Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, at 11 o'clock this morning. Inspector Schmittberger said last night that he would have 150 men at the hall at 10 o'clock and that under no conditions would he allow any meeting to be held.

There is a Socialist funeral to be held from the same hall at 2 in the afternoon.

ANARCHIST, HILLQUIT SAYS.

While Berkman is Equally Sure That the Socialists Did It.

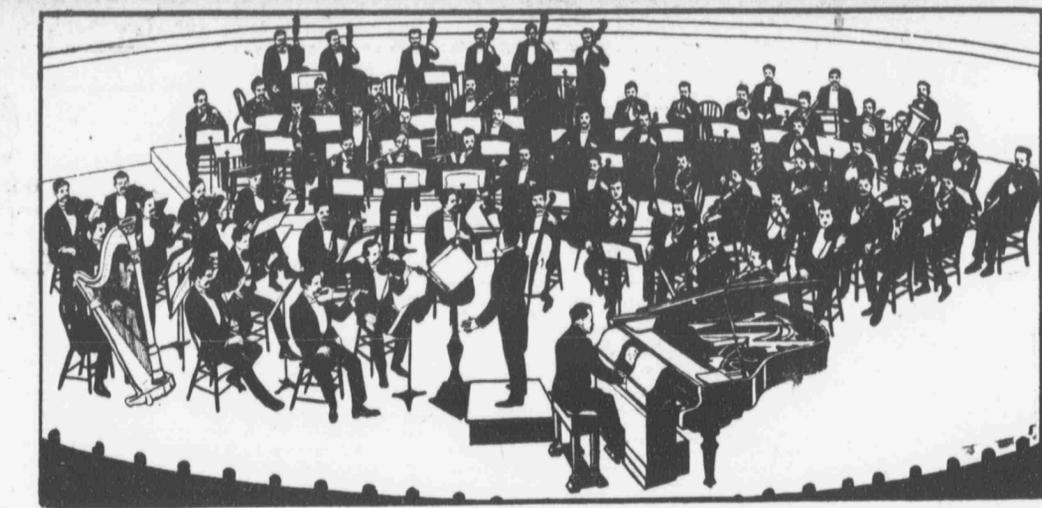
Morris Hillquit, who is a member of the National Socialist Bureau and legal adviser of the Socialist party and the Unemployed Conference, but who was not present at yesterday afternoon's meeting, made the following statement yesterday about the bomb throwing: "The man who threw the bomb had no connection with the proposed demonstration and we know nothing of him and never heard of him before. We are against such methods all the time and our plans were for a peaceable meeting. The Socialists do not believe in violence and the man may have been an anarchist or a malcontent of some kind. His plan, I believe, was to kill some of the police. It was intended in my opinion to bring discredit on the Socialists."

"We believe we had the right to meet and that it was a violation of our constitutional rights. We had the permits for March 7 and when we applied for the permits for March 28 we were told by the Park Department, the Police Department and shuttled back from the one to the other. Finally we were refused by the Police Department and the Park Department followed suit. The Central Federated Union also protested against us getting the permit."

"We then applied to Justice O'Gorman for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the demonstration. This was refused. The meeting was immediately called off, but the time was so brief that few people comparatively received the notification. We mean to live up to the law even if we are not justly treated."

Alexander Berkman and Hypolite Havel, editors of the anarchist paper Mother Earth, which is published by Emma Goldman at 210 East Thirtieth street, disclaimed last night any knowledge of the outrage or of the meeting which had been planned in spite of the police.

"The meeting was planned by Socialists," said Berkman. "The Central Federated Union did not know anything about Silverstein. He was probably one of the great many of



# Another Triumph for The Pianola This Time in Russia

NOTE—Moscow is the center of the new Russian movement in music, and the Moscow Conservatory is one of the most famous musical schools in Europe.

Our Representative at Moscow, Russia, writes:

"The concert just given in the large Hall of the Conservatory of Moscow proved to be the biggest thing of the kind we have ever done. There were 3,000 people present, and the audience was wonderfully enthusiastic."

"I enclose program herewith, which you will see contains the Grieg and Hummel Concertos for Orchestra and Rubinstein's Concerto for two pianos, the solo part in each case being played with the Pianola. I also played accompaniments for three songs with the Pianola."

"The demand for Pianolas here is very great and is constantly increasing. Even the Pianola with which I played at the big concert was sold before we left the Hall."

"Please find enclosed an additional order to the one you already have for Themodist Pianolas and Steck Pianola Pianos. It is of utmost importance that all of our shipments be hurried forward with greatest possible dispatch."

From a Criticism in the "Moscow Zeitung"

"Last Tuesday a very large and select audience assembled at the Conservatory to attend the demonstration of the newest improved Themodist Pianola."

"Besides different piano solos from Chopin, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saens, which were splendidly rendered, we listened to the lovely Hummel and Grieg A. Minor Concertos, both being accompanied by the Orchestra."

"We have already taken opportunity to emphasize the advantages of the Pianola. It is difficult to believe with what unlimited ability the nuances are brought forth by the Pianola, how perfectly all the rhythmical changes of the tempo are in the power of the performer, and finally that every single melody tone, whether in the treble or bass, is given exactly the desired accent."

"The audience greeted all renditions with an ever growing applause."

In different countries, different pianos hold first place in public estimation. But in all countries IT IS INVARIABLY THE PIANOLA that is the recognized leader of its class. It is of the deepest significance that in Russia, England, Germany, France, etc., as in this country, the Pianola's sale exceeds that of all other Piano-players combined.

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the unemployed who become crazed with hunger and the brutality of the police. I don't see why a permit should have been refused for the meeting anyway. If the meeting had not been prohibited there would have been no such demonstration. Oh, no, we are not Socialists; they believe in changing the form of government while we do not put any faith in a central government at all but believe each community should govern itself."

Emma Goldman was last heard from in Milwaukee a few days ago, where she lectured. It was said that she is now in the Far West.

ARRESTS IN NEARBY STREETS.

Men and Women Who Gave Out Red Cards Discharged.

Headquarters Detectives McMullen, Ticho, Wilbur and Miller who were ordered to help keep persons moving in Fourteenth street, arrested four men and a woman whom they charged with using vile and indecent language and with refusing to move on when ordered to do so. The prisoners gave their names as Nicholas Hyman, laborer, of 625 Fifth street; Robert Sherover and Max Sherover of 41 East Tenth street; Reuben Katz of 208 Madison street, and Minnie Tadonia, a cigarmaker, of 239 Stanton street.

The detectives said that all the persons arrested were giving out red cards on which was printed, "We want work." They also had a quantity of socialist literature.

The prisoners, when arraigned in the night court before Magistrate Finn, were discharged, but the Magistrate had this to say to them: "I have a feeling for everybody who is out of work, but you can't get work by going around the streets. Times will get better. People should not excite others to riot. Every good citizen is against it. This is a great city. You can't bulldoze the people no matter what party you belong to, whether you are an anarchist, Socialist, Democrat or Republican. You have to obey the law. It's no great crime to distribute slips, but it tends to incite riot."

Inspector Steinbruck sent out an order yesterday afternoon to all the precinct commanders in his district, advising that plain clothes men be sent to all the halls in the respective precincts to see that no unlawful meetings were held last night.

RIOT SHOCKS WASHINGTON.

Suggestion of International Agreement for the Suppression of Anarchists.

with the object of suppressing anarchists. The authorities here have been very much concerned of late over outbreaks in different parts of the country tending to show that the followers of the red flag in the United States are growing numerically stronger and bolder. The officials here are aware that despite the drastic immigration laws aimed at the criminal classes of Europe anarchists find it an easy matter to get into the United States.

When Chief of Police Shippey was attacked in Chicago some weeks ago, following closely upon the heels of the killing of Father Leo at Denver, action was taken by Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce, looking to a closer cooperation between the Federal and municipal governments in suppressing anarchists. Realizing that the Government, for the present at least, would have to deal with this evil through the medium of the immigration service, which is a constituent bureau of his department, Secretary Straus directed the immigration inspectors to confer with the police authorities and to advise them concerning the laws designed to debar anarchists and other criminals. The police were asked to assist the immigration officials in running down criminal aliens and to advise Washington of their identity and whereabouts.

Under the immigration laws criminal aliens are debarred from the United States and such persons may be deported at any time within three years after their arrival in this country. Such deportations have increased of late, and it is assumed that many of the men sent back across the water were suspected of being enemies of organized government. It is known that the Secret Service, as well as immigration officials, are keeping a sharp watch on the movements of persons supposed to be in sympathy with the principles of Emma Goldman.

Following Secretary Straus's order, instructing immigration officials to actively cooperate with the police in locating anarchists, another Department of the Government took a hand in the movement to restrain the Reds. Postmaster-General Meyer a week ago issued a temporary order barring *La Question Sociale*, an anarchist paper published in Paterson, N. J., and a right watch on publications of the kind is hereafter to be kept.

Third Assistant Lavash announced today that he was having translations made of a number of papers published in foreign languages with a view to ascertaining whether they are disseminating matter antagonistic to organized government. If they are so offending they will promptly be denied the use of the mails.

BAV IT TO RUSSIA.

Editor Cahan Thinks the Yiddish Tailor Was Set On by the Czar.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish

daily paper *Vornets*, said it was his belief that the bomb was thrown by what the French call a provocative agent, or a disturber who was employed by an agent of the Russian Government to cast odium on the Socialist movement.

"We were astounded when we heard of the act," he said. "Of course our movement is not connected with violence. We believe in ballots. We are sure the anarchists are just as innocent of this act as you or I. It was the work of an agent of the Russian Government, which has numerous spies and provocative agents in this country."

HOUSE BLOWN UP.

The Occupant Had Received Black Hand Letters Demanding \$6,000.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Somebody placed a charge of dynamite under the home of Sebastian Lograsso, a mile west of Brant Center, a village about twenty miles west of here. Six feet of the cellar wall was blown out by the explosion and some of the family were blown from their beds, but no one was hurt. Lograsso is well to do and runs a cheese factory. He had received four letters of the usual Black Hand type demanding \$6,000. The county authorities are investigating.

WOMAN AS COMMISSIONER.

Massachusetts Appoints a Smith Professor To Handle Italian Immigration.

BOSTON, March 28.—The State Board of Immigration for the first time has appointed a woman special commissioner. She is Miss Amy Bernardy, teacher of Italian in Smith College.

"I am expected to investigate the work and conditions of Italian women and children in the Eastern States," said Miss Bernardy; "then I shall report to the board at Rome some time the last of July."

Miss Bernardy is already familiar with many phases of her work. For several years she has studied social conditions among her own people in this country and her work is spoken of by the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul in terms of praise. Her letters to the Italian newspapers on the emigration of women are said to have attracted a great deal of attention in Italy.

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### DIED.

FORD.—At Washington, Conn., March 27, Dr. William J. Ford, in the 56th year of his age. Services at his late home Tuesday, March 28, at 1 P. M.

HALLIDAY.—MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION. UNITED STATES, COMMANDERY STATE OF NEW YORK. Companions are informed of the death of Captain Frank S. Halliday. Funeral services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at 68 Hicks st., Brooklyn. Companions are requested to attend.

By order of the Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Recorder. MAGIE.—On Saturday, March 28, at 109 East 106th St., New York, Eliza Marion Brandt, wife of the Rev. Dr. David Magie, formerly of Peterboro, N. J. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MERRILL.—On Thursday, March 25, 1905, Mary Elizabeth, widow of William John Merrill. Funeral services at her late residence, 135 West 72d St., Sunday, March 26, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family. Omit flowers.

MILLER.—On March 27, 1905, at her residence, 31 West 27th st., after a lingering illness, Mary Elizabeth (Warren) wife of George W. Miller, aged 75 years. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church Monday, March 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Rochester, N. Y.

In Memoriam. PARKS.—Anniversary Mass at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, West Farms, New York city, for late pastor, Rev. Charles H. Parks, Tuesday, March 28, Family and friends invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DR. ROLAND D. JONES' INSTITUTION for the SPECIAL TREATMENT of RHEUMATISM and GOUT. Office 58 & 60 East 59th St., New York City