HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL

ONLY TWELVE VOTES RECORDED AGAINST IT.

It Carries a Total of $106,000,000 and Provides for Two Battleships, Two Colliers and Eight Submarines—John Sharp Makes a Humorous Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The naval appropriation bill, with the programme of construction practically as prepared by the Naval Committee, was passed by the House to-day—234 to 12. The single notable exception was the addition of two colliers to cost $1,800,000, making the total sum carried in the bill $106,000,000.

Much time was spent in discussing the authorization of submarine torpedo boats, the net result being the adoption of a provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for eight at a total cost of $3,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was appropriated by the bill.

A paragraph inserted in the bill and adopted by the House authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to expend of the $8,000,000 appropriated for repairs $5,553,300 for repairs to the ships named in the sums indicated: Brooklyn, $459,500; San Francisco, $600,250; Baltimore, $683,300; Alabama, $667,500; Illinois, $667,500; Iowa, $557,500; Kearsarge, $673,500; Kentucky, $673,500; Adder, $46,500; Bennington, $195,750; Grampus, $57,500; Moccasin, $46,500; Pike, $57,500; Paul Jones, $77,000; Nicholson, $25,000; O'Brien, $25,000; Narkeeta, $24,000; Holland, $32,000.

Mr. Tawney criticised these allotments. They were not for repairs, he said, and the expenditure of these large sums in his opinion indicated a new policy on the part of the Navy Department, the reconstruction of the navy.

Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin made a point of order which the chairman sustained, knocking out of the bill the provision for the purchase or construction of three destroyers or torpedo boats of the sub-surface or semi-submerged types.

Capt. Hobson sought to insert an item of $3,000,000 toward the construction of the two new battleships. Discussing this, the chairman said the bill in its present shape would go to a total of $108,000,000, and in view of the probability of increases in the Senate he could not agree to add anything more in the House. The amendment was lost. Mr. Foss, in this connection, told the committee that it was the intention of the Navy Department to duplicate the Delaware and North Dakota in the two new battleships.

The bill was passed by the operation of a new device to cut off roll calls. When it had been reported to the House from the committee of the whole, Mr. Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee, moved to suspend the rules, agree to the amendments made in the commitee and pass the bill. This motion would not have been in order but for the fact that it was still the legislative day of the first Monday of the month. Under ordinary conditions a yea and nay vote could have been had on every separate amendment.

Although it was not so intended the principal effect of the motion was to give John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as an extemporaneous humorous talker, and the revelation of his powers in that direction was electrical. He had often before indulged in bits of pleasantry and repartee, to the great amusement of his hearers. To-day for twenty minutes he aroused bursts of laughter and applause from his delighted listeners, who crowded about his place on the floor. No such scene has been witnessed in the hall for many years, and while the speech of course will lose much in print by reason of the lack of the atmosphere of the occasion and the manner of the speaker, it will long be regarded as a "gem of purest ray serene."

When the motion to suspend the rules had been seconded Mr. Williams inquired if he did not have twenty minutes.

"Unfortunately," replied the Speaker, "the rules permit the gentleman to proceed for that length of time."

Raising the lid of his desk and pulling out a bundle of manuscripts, Mr. Williams remarked that although he had not expected to speak at that time he always found it appropriate to give "a lesson in civic righteousness to the Republicans. Therefore I will proceed to show the absurdity of maintaining a tariff on wood pulp and print paper."

Mr Payne made the point of order that that was not germane, a point which the Speaker, not unexpectedly, sustained.

"Then," said Mr. Williams, "I will address myself to the navy. I read," he began, "that the construction of a navy had its origin in a very remote period. At first men went to war on the water against each other in canoes, a little later in skiffs and after that they fought in galleys propelled by oars."

Pinning himself down to the expansive subject of the navy to comply with the rules, Mr. Williams started out to review the naval history of the world. Both sides of the House whirled in their chairs to face him and sat in mirthful expectancy as he continued in humorous mood to talk against time. He began with naval warfare in its crudest state and traced developments. Then he went on:

"I find that still later they invented sails, and catching each cupful of wind as it might come, directed their course as best they could. From that day to this the genius of mankind in warfare, in the management of ships, has been directed to getting away from one another when they were fleeing or of catching one another when they were desirous of fighting. [Laughter.]

"When human science and progress had advanced the civilization of the world, and had degraded it also by teaching it more effective ways of killing one another, they put cannon loaded with vile saltpetre and with bullets upon the decks of ships and fired them broadcast at one another, regardless of women to be made widows and children to be made orphans. I find a little later on they began to build ships not out of wood alone but out of iron. I find that railroad iron cased the ships, and the naval construction of those days was remarkably new, but our wise ancestors only built a few of them, about two battleships at a time, so that they could keep up with new types, and new types came."

Mr. Hobson—I simply rise to ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether, in full consideration of all the history of naval architecture, he finally finds himself on the side of the Merrimac or the Monitor?

Mr. Williams—Mr. Speaker, I was just about to say that at the time the genius of the South had clothed an old ship with railroad iron some genius from the north of the line invented the Monitor, lying low in the water, a little bit of a cheese box upon a raft, and these two ships had a great battle down at Hampton Roads. Once more the lesson was taught of not making appropriation for too many battleships at the same time. [Great laughter.]

"After the Monitor was invented somebody invented a still superior ship to the Monitor, not only capable of resisting shot and shell but capable also of navigating the deep ocean amid bad winds and bad weather. Again it was proved that it would not have been wise to have constructed too many monitors.

"We are informed by a good many gentlemen who are expert on matters of this sort that it will not be long before ships are sailing through the air, and we all know human nature, its barbarity, cruelty and violence, well enough to know that it will not be long before we are equipping, perhaps armoring and officering and manning, dirigible balloons for the purpose of destroying—no, not for the purpose of destroying anything; not for the purpose of making war at all, but for the purpose of preparing for peace."

This hit at the assurances of the President and Mr. Hobson that the effect of a great navy was to have peace raised a perfect howl of approbation.

John Sharp ended with a last shot at his opponent, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania. He loved to entertain the House with verse, having the habit of writing beautiful poems, but since Dalzell has got to writing poetry and reading it, poetry that sometimes cracked and sometimes missed, he would now announce to the American Congress that he would verse no more, for "Dalzell hath murdered verse."

AFTER THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

Attorney-General Seeks Information Regarding Violations of Rate Law.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Information is about to be collected from every part of the country by the Attorney-General in regard to those railroads which may be held to be operating in violation of the so-called commodity clause of the railway rate act which is to become effective on May 1 next. Although the anthracite coal roads of Pennsylvania are commonly regarded as being the principal carriers affected by the clause of the act which makes it unlawful after May 1 of this year to transport freight which is the product of property owned by these roads, there are many other railways which are affected more or less by this law. The following notice was given out from the Department of Justice to-day:

The Attorney-General to-day prepared a circular letter which will be sent to the United States Attorneys throughout the country inquiring as to the situation of the railroads in the various districts with regard to the commodities clause of the Hepburn act. The United States Attorneys are directed to inform the Department as soon as practicable if they know of any railroad or railroads within their districts which are generally believed to have habitually transported commodities which come within the terms of the prohibition of the clause or contemplate such transportation in the future. Attorneys are directed to furnish the Department with full information in the premises, including the names of the roads, the nature of the commodities and the extent and origin of the ownership or interest of the railroads, and are also directed to furnish the Department with copies of the railroads' charters or of special acts incorporating the roads if the latter are not incorporated under the terms of general law.

It was said at the Department of Justice to-day that the information called for by this letter to the District Attorneys would be useful in governing the future action of the Department in administering the law, but especially serviceable in connection with the case which the Government proposes to bring to test the validity of the commodity clause. The Department has not made known in what jurisdiction the action will be brought or what railroad will be the object of the test case.

In the meantime the question of postponing the penalty feature of the commodity clause will be considered in Congress. The Department of Justice is favorable to a reasonable postponement until such time as the whole question of constitutionality is decided by a test case.

SILENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Makes No Comment on Defeat of His Four Battleship Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There was a profound silence at the White House this morning when yesterday's vote in the House on the naval bill was mentioned. The decisive vote by which the House rejected the President's urgent recommendation that four new battleships be provided in this year's bill was not made the subject of comment in the vicinity of the Executive offices.

No one in authority would make any statement as to the President's plans, if he has any, for securing an amendment to the national appropriation bill in the Senate providing for four ships instead of two. It is considered likely that an amendment of that kind will be offered in the Senate, but whether the President will follow up his recent message and letters on the subject of battleship needs by urging the Senate to pass the amendment is not disclosed.

Inquiries at the White House this morning in regard to the contents of the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to Speaker Cannon at the eleventh hour of the fight on the naval bill, giving special reasons for providing for four new battleships in this year's bill, brought forth the statement that the letter will not be made public. This letter figured in the House proceedings yesterday as a private document which the President requested Mr. Cannon to show to only a few of the House leaders. If was reported that the letter hinted at the possibility of a foreign war and urged in the strongest terms that the naval budget provide for four battleships of the latest approved type.

It was said at the White House to-day that this letter would not be made public, despite the fact that Representative Hobson, to whom the President gave a copy of it, had shown it to a number of persons in the House of Representatives yesterday and a general idea of its contents had become known.

RIDDER AFTER FREE WOOD PULP.

Gets a Conditional Promise From the Republican Whip of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Herman Ridder of New York, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is still hopeful that Congress will pass a law so amending the Dingley act as to admit wood pulp and print paper duty free at American ports. He discussed the subject to-day with Representative James W. Watson of Indiana, the Republican whip of the House. Mr. Watson told Mr. Ridder that personally he favored the proposal that wood pulp and print paper should be placed on the free list. He suggested that Mr. Ridder make an effort to induce the Democratic Senators to agree that if a wood pulp and print paper bill reached the Senate it should be permitted to pass without amendment.

"If you can get such an agreement from the Democratic Senators I think there will be little difficulty in putting a bill through the House admitting wood pulp and print paper on the free list," said Mr. Watson.

Mr. Ridder intends to take up the matter with the Democratic Senators.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Reminder Bulletin

EASTER OUTINGS

The spirit of going away is rife at Easter. It is the beginning of the outing season. It affords a little holiday that makes the world brighter, work easier. Here are some suggestions:

ASBURY PARK—Five trains each way every week-day, one Saturday only train going and two trains each way Sundays. Excursion tickets $1.70.

ATLANTIC CITY—Through express trains 9.55 A. M. and 2.55 P. M. week-days, 1.25 P. M. week-days April 11 to 18, and Saturdays only until end of summer season, and 7.55 A. M. Sundays only. Excursion tickets $5.00.

CAPE MAY—Leave New York 1.55 P. M., connecting at North Philadelphia with through train. Excursion tickets $5.50.

Consult Ticket Agents.

Black Suits.

The man who keeps in step with fashion knows that black is always in high favor. In the making of these black suits our tailormen have honored every knack of style. They are perfect specimens of modern day clothes.

The series involves all the new sack models, cut conservative or radical. The best rough and smooth fabrics are represented. Prices $15 to $35.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

BUFFALO BILL SHOW AT HOME

A RECEPTION AT BRIDGEPORT BEFORE IT TAKES THE ROAD.

Might Be Called a Public Rehearsal, but Some of the Games Were in Earnest and Johnny Baker Quite Forgot at One Time to Slow Up Pushball Contest.

The social season at Bridgeport, liveliest during Lent, comes to an end to-morrow. The really smart society of the town is divided into two sets, known as the "circus set" and the "Wild West set." All through the early spring these strive against each other for the social mastery, and if Buffalo Bill Cody gives a function, why it simply means that some of the Ringlings have to give a bigger one. But the circus moved away some weeks ago, and the Wild West show goes this week, and by Monday Bridgeport will be just like the rest of Connecticut.

The windup of the season was marked yesterday by a big reception at Bridgeport given by the Cody clique. A detailed account of this final rehearsal would best come from the Bridgeport small boy, for he knows all the cowboys and most of the Indians by name. In Bridgeport the youngster who in any other town would look forward to being a policeman or president, wants to be either an elephant keeper or a cowboy, depending on the social set in which his family moves.

The rehearsals and even the regular exhibitions of the show are not the cut and dried affairs one might imagine. For the personnel of the company changes, and there is always a new man from Montana who is pitted against an old timer at lassoing or broncho busting, and betting on favorites is not infrequent among the show people. There was Bill Graham. He just got in from the West a few days ago, and friends of Jack McMasters were giving odds of 2 to 1 that Bill would pull leather or get busted within five minutes. But Bill just sat his horse and smiled—Bill did. And Jack McMasters himself, who never gets thrown, his friends say, landed on the ground in a minute and twenty-four seconds.

And then there's Adele Champion. Adele could probably have her pick of the eligible young men in Bridgeport if she would, but she changes her afternoon gown for one such as Diamond Kitty, the Queen of the Prairie, wears and goes out and breaks green horses for the fun of it.

After the Indians and cowboys and Arabs and Japs and Cossacks had had a race, which the Indians won, instead of the cowboys, as usually happens, and after an artillery company had done things with a field gun and the pony express had sprinted around the open arena, Col. Cody, just to prove that he wasn't as sick as he had been painted, shot a few dozen glass balls from a galloping horse. This warmed him up for the Battle of Summit Springs, which he concluded by firing a blank cartridge plump into the person of long suffering Chief Lone Bear, just to show how he had done worse things back in '69 to one Chief Tall Bull, a most objectionable person, according to Johnny Baker, who has run the arena business for years and knows all about Western history, because he goes out there every winter to get Indians.

Speaking of Johnny Baker, he caused a lot of trouble yesterday by forgetting to blow his whistle while the pushball game was on. The game is hard on the horses, so they are rigged up like a football player with head and shinguards and with a catcher's body protector besides. But even then Johnny has to keep an eye on things, and when he sees that there is a little too much spirit in the game he blows his whistle. Yesterday Gail Downing made the break in the dressing room just before the game that the Indians couldn't play pushball, and that both teams ought to be made up of cowboys. Chief Iron Tail overheard it and tipped off the Indian team. When the game started the Indians had the ball down to the whites' goal in no time. The whites all got together to shove it back, and Johnny Baker, instead of blowing his whistle as he should, came up on a canter and yelled to the Indians to shove 'er over. Chief Something-or-other's horse went down and the ball went over both of them, and then the Indians got it going back again, and still Johnny kept up yelling. The Indians made the goal, too, and Lone Bear smiled and the cowboys had to see good, hard earned money tucked away inside Indian blankets.

Johnny Reese mustn't be forgotten. He rode two, three and four horses at a time. Nor Vincenzo Orapasso, the lariat thrower, or Ballard, the chef. Johnny Baker says that, all in all, and next to Col. Cody himself, Ballard is the most popular man in the company, especially at meal time.

So all Bridgeport that could get off to go was pleased with the reception. And after it was all over everybody took a peek at the Indians in their tent and had to be taught not to pet the bear, which is the mascot of the show, because he is a new one and hasn't got used to such things yet.

MRS. MITCHELL'S MISTAKE.

Annoyed by a Motorman to Whom She Wrote Two Letters as a Joke.

William F. Murphy, 30 years old, a motorman on the Madison avenue line in Manhattan, was before Magistrate O'Reilly yesterday in the Adams street court, Brooklyn, charged by Mrs. Ellen J. Mitchell of 374 Hancock street with sending objectionable and obscene letters to her.

Mrs. Mitchell made the acquaintance of the man at Coney Island last summer and subsequently introduced him to her husband. He frequently called at the Hancock street house and was treated as a friend by Mrs. Mitchell, her husband and the other members of the family. Mrs. Mitchell alleges that on one of his visits Murphy induced her to write two letters to him for a joke, parts of which were copied from a ready letter writer, so that, as he explained, he might make a certain woman friend jealous by showing them to her.

Mrs. Mitchell says that Murphy tried to extort money from her for the return of the letters and that when she and her husband refused to be blackmailed he started to annoy her by sending the objectionable letters.

Magistrate O'Reilly held Murphy for examination in $500 bail.

Alimony for Mrs. Stokes.

Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded to Elizabeth W. Stokes $20 a week alimony and $150 counsel fees pending the final result of the action of Col. William A. Stokes of the Twenty-third Regiment for the annulment of their marriage. Col. Stokes has taken an appeal from the decision in favor of his wife in the annulment proceeding, given a few months ago.

UNFIT TO CARRY GUNS.

Says Bingham of Jerome Raiders—Corrigan Loses His Fighting Cop.

The friction between the District Attorney's office and Police Commissioner Bingham over Mr. Jerome's raiding squad now involves Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Magistrate Corrigan was surprised yesterday to learn that his probation officer, Policeman George McKay, had been taken away from him. He looked for a reason and soon found it.

A few days ago he granted to Edward J. Reardon, who was the head of Mr Jerome's raiding squad, and John B. Brennan, who was a member of the squad, permits to carry revolvers. A Magistrate has the power to grant such a permit, but the Police Commissioner usually does it, and each person who gets one pays a fee of $2.50, which goes to the police pension fund.

When he issued the permits Magistrate Corrigan wrote a letter to the treasurer of the pension fund, and Reardon and Brennan each furnished the $2.50. The Commissioner had the money sent back to them and returned this message by way of Secretary Slattery:

"Commissioner Bingham does not consider you fit men to carry revolvers."

Reardon and Brennan refused to accept the money. Then it was handed over to John A. Henneberry, Mr. Jerome's chief clerk, who refused to open the envelope.

Meantime Magistrate Corrigan is without a probation officer. It is his contention that he is entitled to one—the one he selects himself. Gen. Bingham holds that the Magistrates must take the policemen designated by him.

Policeman McKay yesterday was told to move to the Mulberry street station and go on patrol. It was a shock to McKay, who has become known as the red headed, freckled faced Jerome fighting cop. It was McKay who was picked out by Commissioner Bingham to guard Mr. Jerome's outer door when Mr. Jerome said he wanted a policeman of that description. In those days Mr. Jerome and Gen. Bingham were more friendly than they are now.

Magistrate Corrigan said yesterday that he would call on Gen. Bingham to-day. It is understood that he is going to make a fight for McKay

MRS. TOM O'CONNOR'S STORY.

Did a Straight Business and Not New In With "Frances McClain."

The Government closed its case yesterday in the trial in the United States Circuit Court of Thomas O'Connor and Frances McClain, charged with using the mails to promote a bucketshop business, and the defence opened by putting Miss McClain on the stand. Miss McClain stated that her real name was Mrs. Thomas O'Connor and that her business was that of financial writer. She said she had traded in stocks for several years in this city and Seattle.

"What were the sources of information on which you did business?" asked Mr. Miller.

"That acquired through my acquaintance with operators and manipulators," she replied. She said that she went into business under the name of Frances McClain in 1902, but that previously she had been employed by several brokerage firms in New York. In June, 1907, she sold her list, containing 20,000 names, to G. W. Ivins, but she did not sell her business nor did she authorize Ivins to use her name, which she said, he insisted on doing. Miss McClain stated in short that she had had no connection with any business transacted under her name since June, 1907.

The witness denied that she had ever given a guarantee to any customer or represented to her clients that she bought or sold stocks or conducted any other form of business than handling margins. All of the brokers recommended by her, she added, were reputable firms as far as she was able to ascertain.

As for William F. McIntyre & Co., which the Government alleges to have been a fake O'Connor firm, Miss McClain said it not only existed but she believed it reputable, as Mr. McIntyre himself had shown her forty-one $1,000 bills and $20,000 in securities, saying that he was prepared to meet any obligation.

The witness stated that when she returned to New York in September, 1907, she was employed as stenographer by the New York Telegraph Bureau, of which her husband was manager. Her husband paid her a salary and she performed the same duties as the other stenographers.

A PRISONER OF POVERTY.

Accused Woman Has Nothing to Do, Nothing to Eat and a Family to Support.

When Mary S. Moffett, who was secretary to Miss Florence Colgate, pleaded guilty to forgery a short time ago she was paroled by Judge Crain of General Sessions in the custody of Mrs. Walker, the parole officer, on condition that she would report weekly. She hasn't been doing that and a bench warrant was issued or her on Wednesday. When Detective Rayens of the District Attorney's office went to her home at Springfield, L. I., he found out why she had not been reporting.

She is the mother of five children and also has to care for her mother, who is 74 years old. The family had no money or food. Mrs. Moffett didn't have enough even to pay for a postage stamp not to mention railway fare. Rayens learned all these things, but he had to execute the warrant. Before he left the house he gave some money to the oldest girl of the family to buy food.

Mrs. Moffett was brought to this city and locked up in the Tombs on Wednesday night. When she was arraigned before Judge Crain yesterday she explained her plight. Judge Crain lectured her and told her that she would have to report weekly to Mrs. Walker by letter. Then he gave her $5.

Mrs. Moffett said she wanted work badly.

THREE MORE CHELSEA VICTIMS.

Bodies of Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Barnes and Miss Boyer Found.

BOSTON, April 16.—The bodies of Mrs. J. B. Fenwick, Mrs. Walter C. Barnes of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Miss Elvira Boyer, a domestic employed in the Fenwick family, were found under a heap of bricks in Cherry street, Chelsea, late this afternoon.

The bodies were almost consumed, but were identified by jewelry found with them.

This puts the known dead list at 11.

Dr. Fenwick is an aged physician and his wife was one of the most prominent women in Chelsea.

HARPER'S BAZAR

For May

Now On Sale Everywhere

Four Remarkable Special Features

THE WORLD INVISIBLE—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
A new study of life after death by the author of "The Gates Ajar."

THE WHOLE FAMILY—A wonderful serial novel.
By America's 12 leading authors.

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Help for every nervous woman.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FASHIONS—By Marie Oliver.
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Good Form, Entertainment, Household Decoration, Recipes, Cut Paper Patterns, Needlework, Up-to-date Housekeeping, etc., etc.

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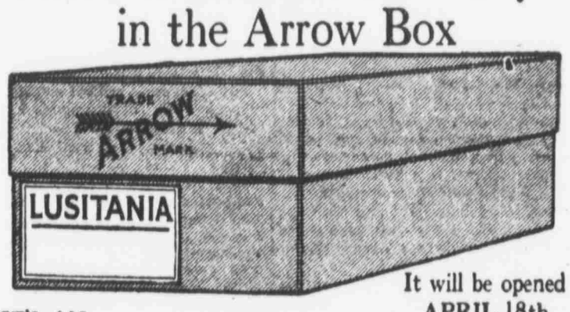
There is another New Style in the Arrow Box



It will be opened APRIL 18th

IT'S AN ARROW COLLAR

15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents. CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, Troy, N.Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The supply ship Glacier has arrived at Mare Island, the cruiser California at Bremerton, the gunboats Paducah and Marietta at Guantanamo and the submarine Plunger and tug Nina at New York yard.

The cruiser Rainbow and the gunboats Helena and Concord have sailed from Olongapo for Hongkong.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Lieut.-Col. John V. White, Coast Artillery, from command of Fort Stevens and of the artillery district of the Columbia, to Fort Williams.

Brig.-Gen. John B. Kerr, to Fort Riley as commandant of mounted service school.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, Tenth Infantry, to Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. John H. Baker, from Twenty-second to Twenty-first Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles F. Herr, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Rear Admiral C. H. Arnold, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Washington, D. C., as member of Naval Examining and Retiring boards.

Capt. A. Reynolds, from command of the Franklin to duty in connection with fitting out the Montana, with a view to being ordered to command that vessel when commissioned.

Capt. A. C. Dillingham, from superintendent naval training service, headquarters in Newport, R. I., to command the Franklin.

Commander F. C. Bowers, orders to Cavite revoked; continue at Hartford, Conn.

Commander T. W. Kinkaid, from Chester, Pa., to Cavite station.

Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson, from Norfolk yard to marine barracks, Washington.

Surgeon I. W. Kite, from the Franklin to Norfolk yard.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, from marine barracks, Washington, to naval station, Honolulu.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Smith, from naval station, Honolulu, to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. O. Shiffert, from Elliott camp, Isthmian Canal Zone, to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Brown, from recruiting station, Oklahoma city, to Cavite station.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK ACCUSED

Of Giving Out Naturalization Certificates Without Authority.

Frederick W. Brooks, deputy County Clerk at Kingston, N. Y., was arraigned before Judge Holt yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of issuing ten certificates of naturalization without the authorization of the State Supreme Court. Brooks was released on bail and will plead to-day. The persons to whom Brooks gave the certificates were not qualified to receive them, it is alleged, nor could Brooks issue the certificates without a proper order from the court. This is the first indictment under section 18 of the naturalization laws.

President Will Not Interfere in Behalf of Capt. Van Schaick.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President will not interfere in the case of Capt. W. S. Van Schaick, commander of the steamer General Slocum, which was burned near New York several years ago. Capt. Van Schaick is serving a ten year sentence in Sing Sing prison, following a conviction of negligence resulting in loss of life.

A committee from the Maritime Exchange of New York called at the White House this morning to urge a pardon for Capt. Van Schaick.

Bill to Reorganize Board of Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The bill to reorganize the board of general appraisers of customs was reported to the House to-day by Chairman Payne of the Committee on Ways and Means. It constitutes the board of appraisers a court, from the judgments of which appeals may be taken directly to the Court of Appeals in the circuit where the decision shall have been made. The salary of the appraisers is fixed at $8,000.

Negligee Shirts of Imported Madras

In WHITE and COLORS, with PLAIN or PLAITED BOSOMS

$2.00—FOUR FOR $7.50

Let me commend mine as the biggest and most varied stock of $2.00 ready-to-wear shirts to be found in any one shop.

The shirts commend themselves. They are made of the finest imported fabrics and made as well as I know how—which is saying a great deal.

A Sale of $5.00 Fancy Waistcoats at $3.50.

New Spring models, made of French and English flannels.

Wm. G. White.

Broadway at Leonard St. 42nd St. 3 doors west of 5th Av.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AV. 19TH TO 20TH ST. N.Y.

2,000 Men's Fine Fancy Vests worth up to 5.00

1.50

DON'T let the low price mislead you—these are NOT WASH Vests, but fine, well-tailored, well-lined, durable smart Vests of all-wool fabrics, flannels, serges, mercerized effects, etc. Vests that will be a desirable addition to any man's wardrobe. ☞Second Floor.

The entire surplus of a maker who makes only Vests:
Striped Wool Vests
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Plain Wool Vests
in white, cream, black and white stripes and swell tan shades.

Vests that sell regularly everywhere up to $5. Here

1.50

Smart Dressers will take advantage of this sale and buy not less than three of these Vests to brighten up their Spring wardrobe. It's easily proven that at to-day's price three Vests will cost you less than one at any other time.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

THE STETSON SHOE

Get Your Easter Stetsons

Stetsons offer you a degree of quality which has never been equalled by any other shoe.

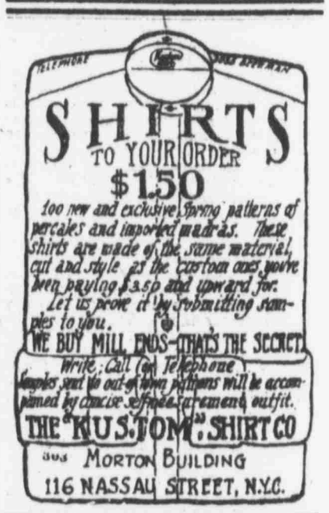
For their irreproachable style, permanency of good looks and incomparable comfort—get Stetsons for Easter.

All Leathers—All Lasts
Be Sure to See Them

Prices **$5.50** and upward.

The Stetson Shop, 9 Cortlandt St.
(Near Broadway)

(Ask to see our special high and low cut hand-made models in imported leathers.)



EASTER CANDIES

Packed in appropriate Domestic and Imported

Fancy *Huyler's* Packages

in the shape of Rabbits, Ducks Chickens and many novelty shaped Boxes.

OF COURSE MEANS

—BEST OF ALL—

These packages are filled with any desired assortment of our WORLD-FAMED AND INCOMPARABLE

Bonbons, Chocolates, Caramels and Counter Goods

Don't forget a CHOCOLATE SODA when near our Stores

Huyler's The name on a Package is an ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE for

Purity - Quality - Flavor

Stores everywhere - - Sales Agents everywhere

No Extra Charge for It.

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