

LESS DUTY ON WINDOW GLASS

ALDRICH TELLS THE SENATE HE'LL PROPOSE IT

Senator Aldrich Gives His Colleagues a Little Review of Experience in Glass—Gore Says Wholesalers Compete Retailers to Charge High Prices.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate considered the tariff bill again to-day for six hours. A few of the uncontented paragraphs in the glass schedule and all of those in the marble schedule were agreed to.

The session to-day opened with a set speech by Senator Paynter of Kentucky, devoted entirely to condemnation of the tobacco trust. At its conclusion the bill was taken up and debate was resumed on the glass schedule.

Senator George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, who succeeded Philander C. Knox, gave his colleagues some information at first hand concerning the manufacture of window glass. He related his personal experiences in the business and aroused some amusement by the statement that he lost his money more rapidly in his efforts to manufacture window glass than he had placed it on the wrong number at Monte Carlo. He told the "Progressive" Republican Senators that they had been unfortunate in selecting the glass schedule as an object of attack. He declared it to be the weakest and most unprofitable industry in the country, and in answer to a question from Senator Newlands of Nevada said there was no trust either in the manufacture of window glass or of plate glass.

Senator Crawford declared himself in favor of placing the natural resources of the country, including coal, lumber and ore, on the free list. He attacked the trust and told the Senate that the situation facing the retailer of window glass in a question submitted to Senator Cummins had actually arrived and that there was a world trust in one industry, the manufacture of window glass. He declared in favor of an inheritance tax and quoted from President Taft's speech in the political campaign to show that the President was in favor of declaring in favor of revising the tariff.

Senator Simmons offered an amendment reducing the rates of duty on the various sizes of window glass and spoke for about an hour in favor of it. Senator Hale declared that the protective tariff system was not the cause of the present high prices. Every duty, he said, was for the purpose of protecting the American laborer and had no relation whatever to the prices at which the articles were sold in this country.

"It is the jobber, the retailer," Senator Hale asserted, "who puts up the price. We are paying no tribute to the Republican policy of protection, but are at the mercy of the middlemen and retailers. We have never got as far as a system of paternalism that fixes the prices paid by the consumer. Experiments of this kind have been tried in foreign countries and have always failed."

Mr. Hale concluded by saying that he was trying to awaken the American people to the exorbitant prices charged by the retailers. Mr. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, made a spirited reply to Senator Hale. The trusts and monopolies of the country, Mr. Gore asserted, are trying to use the retailers and the middlemen as a shield to protect themselves against popular sentiment. He charged that the trusts were selling to the retailer on the same conditions as they were to the producer, and that the retailer was selling lower than at a certain price. Shoes also were sold to the retailer in the same manner.

"Hiss, the retailer, my discretion?" Mr. Gore asked. "It is not right to malign the million of honest retail dealers in this country. Why, even some articles of food are sold at a price fixed by the producers. The responsibility for the present high ratings of prices cannot be shifted from the manufacturers to the retailers."

Chairman Aldrich came to the defense of the committee. The duty on window glass in past years, he said, had created the industry in this country and had enabled the domestic manufacturer to compete with the foreign manufacturer. At the same time there had not been a single increase in the price of this glass due to the tariff. The price of the window glass, he added, was as low now as it has ever been in the United States, and so as to reduce the duty on common cylinder window glass. He asked that the paragraph be passed over for the present, and that the Finance Committee time to work out a scheme of reclassification.

Senator Overman of North Carolina offered an amendment to the tariff bill providing that whenever the President is satisfied that a monopoly controls more than 50 per cent of any product consumed in this country, or that it produces such a product as to be sold abroad cheaper than in the United States, and that the price in this country is unreasonable and extortionate, he may, by means of a proclamation, suspend the collection of customs duties or taxes on products of a like character for such a period of time as he shall deem proper. Senator Rayburn of Tennessee moved to restore in place to the free list, where the House placed it.

NO LETUP UNTIL AUGUST.

Sherman Expects Congress to Be in Session Well Into That Month.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Vice-President Sherman is not optimistic as to an early enactment of the tariff law. He sent a letter to-day declining an invitation to address the Royal Arcanum at Chicago and gave as his reason that he believed Congress would be in session up to August 1 at least. The letter was addressed to Roger Van Sickles of Chicago, Secretary of the Royal Arcanum, who has asked Mr. Sherman to fix a date between July 15 and August 1 when it would be convenient for him to visit with the organization. Afterward Mr. Sherman indicated that he expected Congress to be in session well into August.

Two suits in clothes of cotton linen made Georgia, who is given to Mr. Sherman to-day by Senator Bacon of that State in behalf of a constituent. Mr. Sherman said he was glad to have them, and he expected to be here a good part of the summer.

HAPS WICKERSHAM.

Senator Culberson Criticizes Attorney-General's Speech in This City.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Culberson of Texas, one of the Democratic leaders of the Senate, took a rap at Attorney-General Wickersham and the present Administration in a brief speech in the Senate to-day. At the conclusion of Mr. Paynter's speech, denouncing the tobacco trust, Mr. Culberson rose to make a few remarks on the subject. The Roosevelt Administration, he said, had shown a disposition to prosecute this particular monopoly. His efforts were upheld by the Circuit Court, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. But the speech made by Mr. Wickersham in New York on April 30 last, Mr. Culberson asserted, seemed to indicate that Mr. Taft's Administration would be lenient with the monopolies. In that speech the Attorney-General said that if the decision of the Circuit Court was upheld by the Supreme Court in the tobacco cases, then Mr. Taft would probably urge Congress to amend the Sherman act so as to legitimize certain trade agreements. "It seems strange to me," Mr. Culberson commented, "for a Cabinet officer to announce that if the decision of the Circuit Court is sustained by the Supreme Court, then the President will seek Congress to amend the law."

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CAPT. HAIN'S ARMY STATUS.

It Will Remain Unchanged as Long as He Is in Charge of State Authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The verdict atushing yesterday in no way changes the status of Capt. Peter C. Hains as an officer of the United States Army, and if in the end Capt. Hains is sent to prison for a long term of years the War Department will take no action until his final release from the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. He is not, however, drawing pay from the Government, and will not until he has been acquitted or released because of non-conviction, in the event of a new trial. There is a specific provision in the army regulations covering the case. There are numerous precedents in the records of the War Department, but they all relate to enlisted men, and do not recall to-day the case of Capt. Hains is unique as far as officers are concerned. Capt. Hains is not drawing pay because of the following regulation: "Officers and enlisted men in arrest and confinement by the civil authorities will receive no pay for the time of such absence. If released without trial or after trial and acquitted their right to pay for the time of such absence is restored."

Capt. Hains is carried on the rolls as "absent in civil confinement." He cannot be dropped as an officer without a trial by military court-martial and he cannot be brought before a court-martial until the civil authorities have finished with him. The civil authorities have jurisdiction, and until he has completed his sentence the military authorities have no opportunity of exercising their jurisdiction.

STRAUS NOMINATED

For Ambassador to Turkey, and Rockhill to Russia.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Be Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—Oscar S. Straus of New York, to Turkey; William Woodville Rockhill of the District of Columbia, to Russia.

Be Consuls-General—Charles Denby of Indiana, at Vienna, Austria; William A. Rublee of Wisconsin, at Hongkong, China; Amos P. Wilder of Wisconsin, at Shanghai, China.

To be Postmasters—New York, George A. Werburg, Lyonsville. Citizens to be Assistant Naval Surgeons—John G. Ziegler of Pennsylvania, Glennore F. Clark of Kentucky, William M. Kerr of New York, George A. Riker of New York, and Thos. Harlan of the District of Columbia.

MORE WEST POINT CADETS.

Bill Authorizing Members of Congress to Make Appointments Every Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill to-day providing that whenever any cadet has finished three years of his course at the United States Military Academy the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with the existing law. The effect of this bill, if passed, will be to authorize every Senator and Congress member to make appointments to West Point every three instead of every four years, as at present. The measure is designed to increase the number of cadets at West Point, and by providing additional officers for the army. If passed, the number of cadets will be increased 25 per cent.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Collier Colgoza has arrived at Tompkinsville, the cruise of the Monitor, the tug Fortune at Norfolk, the cruiser Chester at Monrovia, the battleship New Hampshire at Portsmouth, N. H., and the despatch boat Dolphin at Washington. The Annapolis Albatross has sailed from Annapolis for Corinto, the gunboat Duquesne from Guantanamo from New Orleans, the cruiser Prairie from Newport, the transport ship Arcturion from San Diego for San Francisco, and the torpedo boats Macdonough, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes from Pensacola for Charleston via Key West.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts to be Minister to Morocco and of Edward T. Harvel of Massachusetts to be Collector of Customs for the district of Fall River.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—These army orders were issued to-day:
First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps, to be Major, to Fort Logan, Colorado.
Second Lieut. Charles W. McClure, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Wayne to the Division.
First Lieut. Austin Allan Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Sill to Fort Sigsbee to Fort McPherson.
Second Lieut. George F. Motlow, First Infantry, to retiring badge at Washington for examination.
Lieut. Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, from Frankfort Arsenal to Midvale Steel Company, relieving Major Edward W. Cochran, from the Vermont Arsenal for duty in office of Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. William P. Platt, from Watertown Arsenal to Benicia Arsenal.
Capt. Edward M. Thimble, from Benicia Arsenal to Benicia Arsenal.
Col. Levi F. Hunt, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Leavenworth.
Col. Charles H. Murray, from Tenth to Fourth Cavalry.
Capt. John R. McGinness, Sixth Infantry, to Fort Snelling.
Capt. Albert R. Dillingham, to Twenty-third Infantry.
Capt. William R. Gibson, to Second Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield, to Thirtieth Infantry.
First Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, to Fifth Infantry.
First Lieut. Harrison W. Stucky, Medical Reserve Corps, from Philippines Division to San Francisco for further orders.
These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. R. T. Menner, from New York yard to the Rhode Island Pacific fleet.
Lieut. H. W. Johnson, from the West Virginia to home.
Lieut. F. H. Roberts, to the Vermont.
Ensign E. L. McNeely and L. B. Anderson, to the Rhode Island Pacific fleet.
Ensign W. H. Lee, from the Yankton to the Alabama.
Ensign A. Claude, to the Paducah.
Ensign W. C. Nixon, to command the Tingey.
Midshipman W. C. Cochran, from the Vermont to the Tingey.
Midshipman R. R. Stewart, from the Tingey to the Severn.
Midshipman W. A. Hodgman, from the Tacoma to the Rhode Island Pacific fleet.
Midshipman R. E. Hughes, from the Tennessee to the Rhode Island Pacific fleet.
Midshipman J. H. Everson, from the Tacoma to the Nebraska.
Midshipman B. H. Bruce, from the Rhode Island to the Tacoma.
Midshipman H. E. Rogers, from the Tacoma to the Nebraska.
Midshipman F. M. K. Lynch, from the Connecticut to the Tacoma.
Midshipman N. H. White, from the Nebraska to the Connecticut.
Midshipman G. A. Duncan, from the Tacoma to the Connecticut.
The master T. W. Leutz, from the New Hampshire to naval medical school hospital at Washington for treatment.

SULZBACHER STILL IN A CELL

APPEAL FOR SUPREME COURT INTERVENTION FAILS.

Jerome Exclaims That a Lawyer Witness "Is Testifying Just as Evelyn Thaw Did, Telling Things That Were Told to Him"—This Provokes Osborne.

The second attempt of counsel for Joseph H. Sulzbacher, on trial in General Sessions on the charge of bribing a witness to leave the State, to get the Supreme Court to interfere with Judge Malone's order committing their client to the Tombs during the trial, failed yesterday when Judge Davis in Part II. of the Supreme Court dismissed the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari obtained on Tuesday. As on the previous occasion, the contention of Sulzbacher's counsel was that Judge Malone had not exercised his discretion in committing their client in pursuance of his rule so to commit all defendants charged with a felony.

Failing in this contention, they had no recourse but to go back to Judge Malone and ask him to consider a motion to admit to bail. Mr. Littleton, of counsel for Sulzbacher, made this motion and urged his client's standing in the community and the fact that he had come back from Europe to face the charges. He also said that Mr. Sulzbacher is in poor health.

District Attorney Jerome opposed the motion, saying it would not serve the best interests of justice to admit the defendant to bail. Mr. Littleton was on his feet at once, protesting that he had Mr. Jerome's promise to remain neutral in the bail matter. He accused Mr. Jerome of acting in bad faith and was joined in the accusation by James W. Osborne, also of counsel for Sulzbacher, who declared that the District Attorney was on record as having said that in the event of an application for bail he would remain neutral.

"This is the first time I have ever been accused of bad faith," replied Mr. Littleton angrily, "and no one has the right to accuse the people demand that this motion be made properly by the filing of notice and affidavits. Mr. Littleton retorted that his reputation for veracity is as well established as Mr. Jerome's. He urged the Court to take the matter under advisement at once and avoid the delay necessary if formal papers were required.

Judge Malone said he would consider the bail motion. He had not reached a decision last night. The only witness examined yesterday was Amos McCook Beard, who was Sulzbacher's counsel during the time that the alleged bribery took place. Mr. Beard told in great detail the story of Sulzbacher's relations with Evelyn Thaw, the witness whom he is alleged to have bribed, and contradicted some of the statements that have been made by witnesses for the State. District Attorney Jerome continually objected to the character of the evidence given, and drew down Mr. Osborne's wrath by exclaiming:

"Why, he is testifying just as Evelyn Thaw did—telling a lot of things that had been told to him!"

"I object to the District Attorney bringing the name of Evelyn Thaw into this case," cried Mr. Osborne. "He may say what he pleases about me or my unprofessional conduct, but I don't want him to characterize the witness as he has done and charge the law on me."

The allusion to Evelyn Thaw was ordered stricken from the record. At the end of the session George Gordon Battle handed to Judge Malone a certificate from Dr. Ruhlich that Sulzbacher has sclerosis of the arteries.

FEDERATION OF ARTS.

Constitution Adopted—Annual Convention to Be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The American Federation of Arts went through its second day to-day. There were several addresses and F. D. Millet, chairman of the committee on by-laws and constitution, read the report of that organization. The report of the committee provides that the organization shall be continued, to be called the American Federation of Arts, and the objects should be the amalgamation of art institutions and organizations for the advancement of art and the cultivation of patrons. It was reported that the organization be in the city of Washington and that an annual convention be held here. The constitution recommended by the committee was adopted.

MADE SENATORS LAUGH.

The New Senator From South Dakota Addressed Them as "Fellow Citizens."

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota, fresh from the hustings, made the senators ring in the Senate to-day that is, he would have made them ring had there been any rafters. "Fellow citizens," cried Senator Crawford, whereas most of the other citizens laugh and continued grinning until the South Dakota orator had finished. Nobody ever called Senators "fellow citizens" before.

BURGULARS CAN'T SCARE HER.

Mrs. Wallace Grabs One and Holds Him Until He Knocks Her Down.

Mrs. Wallace found a burglar when she went into her son's bedroom on the fourth floor of the flat house at 148 West Forty-third street yesterday. The burglar had stuffed jewelry, clothing and a clock under his coat and was rifling young Wallace's bureau when Mrs. Wallace appeared. The man attempted to rush past her. She grabbed at him, but got a blow on the jaw. She grasped his coat, however, and the man, unable to shake her off, turned on Mrs. Wallace with a shower of blows that felled her. Then, she says, he kicked her in the back of the head and ran downstairs. Traffic Policeman Patrick McDonald found the man hiding in an empty flat two flights up. He said he had seen McDonald, 29 years old, of 261 West Forty-third street. The police say he has served time and is known also as Frank Williams. Magistrate Cornelius McDonald, 29 years old, of 261 West Forty-third street. The police say he has served time and is known also as Frank Williams. Magistrate Cornelius McDonald, 29 years old, of 261 West Forty-third street. The police say he has served time and is known also as Frank Williams.

An Impromptu Wedding.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 12.—Miss Dorothy Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leonard of 21 Hollywood avenue, had long been courted by Clarence H. Krieger of this city. Last night Krieger drove up to the house in an automobile, and they all started off, the party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Miss Leonard's sister, Mrs. Krieger, the bridegroom's sister, and Martin Shrieber of Newark. The bridegroom did not reveal his plan until after the ceremony at the door of an old friend, the Rev. George Weikert, rector of St. Mark's Church. Then he sprung his plan and secured the consent of the parents and entered the rectory, where he was married. They had a wedding supper in Newark and later Mr. and Mrs. Krieger went on their wedding trip.

DR. RAINEY CROSSES THE BRIDGE

He Spent \$600,000 Urging a Predecessor of the Queensboro Structure.

Dr. Thomas Rainey, who spent twenty-five years of his life and \$600,000, his entire fortune, as an endeavor to promote and build a bridge across the East River between Manhattan and Long Island City, quietly stole from his home at 340 Lexington avenue yesterday morning and afoot made his first trip across the Queensboro Bridge, which supplanted his pet project and left him stranded financially. Dr. Rainey is nearing his eighty-fifth year. He wore a pair of house slippers, a soft cap and a sack coat, and he made the trip without an overcoat. Although unknown to the young policemen at the Manhattan end of the bridge, the doctor was humored in his desire to cross the bridge and was informed that when he reached the Long Island City side he might find a conveyance to bring him back.

At times he held on to the iron rail for support, but having set his face toward the Queens end of the structure he never once wavered or attempted to retrace his steps. He had accomplished about two-thirds of his journey and was walking slowly down the Long Island City approach when he was recognized by an old time friend going in the opposite direction, who turned and accompanied the doctor to the Long Island City terminus.

"This is my bridge," said the doctor, as he wiped away the tears. "At least it is the child of my thought, of my long years of arduous and self-sacrificing work over there, pointing to a ruined heap of stone along the river front, 'are the old towers of my bridge which I began to build in 1862, and which I spent all I owned, \$600,000, on the project, and then Greater New York with all its great wealth and power came in and took away my money, leaving me in my old age and left in ill health and alone to sto to my remaining days.'"

Then the doctor pointed to where his old country mansion had stood in the Riverwood section of the Long Island City, the site of which has since been turned into a park.

Despite his feebleness on reaching the Long Island City end of the bridge, the doctor insisted on being allowed to take a trolley car to the Thirty-fourth street ferry. While the question was being deliberated, G. M. S. A. general manager of the New York and Queens County Electric Light Company, accompanied by H. L. Snyder, treasurer of the company, happened along in an automobile, and was invited to place a tablet in charge of Frank Bailey of Brooklyn, Samuel J. Blooming, a Congressman, William W. Cocks of Westbury, John D. Crimmins, Paul D. Cravath, County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens, George W. Peck, Editor of the Daily Mirror, and Charles H. Steinway, and Henry Clay Weeks.

ADRIFF ALL NIGHT IN SOUND.

Three Yale Students Have Thrilling Escape From Death.

NEW HAVEN, May 12.—Three academic sophomores, W. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; Chantler Cornish, Yonkers, and Everett O. Waters, New York, started from Pond Point, Milford, eight miles southwest of New Haven harbor, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a small dory to come to this city.

The wind was blowing a gale and the dory had not gone more than a mile from Pond Point when it was capsized and the students were dumped overboard. They clung to the overturned boat, taking turns at straddling it to prevent exhaustion. For six hours the dory was tossed about the Sound, but the chilled students managed to stick to the boat until a fortunate shift in the wind blew the capsized boat toward the middle breaker just outside the entrance to New Haven harbor.

All three could swim but one had cramps and the other two would not think of leaving him. There was one life preserver fastened to the boat, but no compass would take it. At 11 o'clock the boat was within twenty feet of the breaker when it began to sink. There were lights on the end of the breaker. Bishop took the life preserver and swam to the breaker with it. Then he tossed it back to Cornish, and after Cornish had reached the breaker the life preserver was shared by the other two. Bishop and Cornish without trouble. It was then about midnight and the boys were exhausted and chilled. They took down the two red lights and waved them and the life preserver was seen by the cutter an hour's shouting they broke into a small house in which the lightkeeper kept his oil, and remained there until this morning, when they were found by the cutter.

SCORES CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Reformers Are Not Satisfied With Present State Commission.

Twenty-five of the 894 members of the New York Civil Service Reform Association attended the annual meeting of the association at the City Club last night in the election of President Taft and the reelection of Gov. Hughes. The association sees continued progress for civil service reform in the nation and State. They are not satisfied, however, with the present State Civil Service Commission. The executive committee's report, which was adopted unanimously, says:

"The personnel of the State Civil Service Commission remains the same as for several years past. The president is the Hon. Arthur H. Sleigh, who was manager of the other Republican member is the Hon. Roscoe C. E. Brown of New York, and the minority member is the Hon. John E. Kraft of Kingston. All three are newspaper editors. Through this composition the commission loses the decided advantage of having a lawyer as a member of the board to aid in the solution of the many legal problems which must inevitably arise in the construction and enforcement of the civil service law. It is felt that one of the Commissioners is resident in Albany and all are actively engaged in private business in places at a considerable distance from the capital the executive direction of the office work has been confided to the secretary and chief examiner."

PEOPLE FAVOR GAMBLING.

Citizens of Orange County Do Not Want French Lick and West Baden Closed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—In a statement given out to-day Gov. Marshall laments the lax enforcement of the laws against gambling at French Lick and West Baden. He says in part:

"I am told in Orange county the citizens are glad to have gambling going on at French Lick and West Baden, and that it is extremely difficult to obtain information against the keepers of the games because of the sympathy which the people have for the practice, presumably because the games mean more money for the Orange county residents and more beautiful surroundings at the health resorts. If it is true that such a sentiment exists, what are we to expect from a jury representing such a sentiment when the game keepers are brought to trial on indictments, as they will be?"

BLAMED HER MANAGER

And Got Judgment Against Him for \$9,000 for a Clerk's Theft.

Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, widow of the leather manufacturer, has obtained a judgment for \$9,000 by default against Arthur H. Sleigh, who was manager of her husband's leather manufacturing plant at Glen Cove, L. I., on the ground that Sleigh should be held responsible for the theft of that amount by J. F. Otto Ernel, a bookkeeper, who was convicted of larceny last fall and sent to Sing Sing for three years.

The case came before Supreme Court Justice O'Grady yesterday on an application to have the judgment vacated. Sleigh's counsel said that he had not been properly served with the summons. Counsel for Mrs. Ladew reported that they could not find him to serve him in person. Decision was reserved.

To Remodel Cornell's Loomis Laboratory.

J. Andre Smith, architect for the dean and trustee of Cornell University Medical College, has filed plans with Building Superintendent Murphy for remodeling the first, third and fifth floors of the Loomis Laboratory of the college, opposite the new Bellevue Hospital at 414 East Twenty-sixth street. As made over these floors will contain professors' offices and new rooms for inoculation operations, special laboratory work, physiological research, and for microphotography.

Healthfulness is the most vital of the reasons for using a natural sparkling table water in preference to waters charged with manufactured carbonic acid gas. PERRIER, too, is more delicate, satisfying and invigorating, alone or with your whiskey. Perrier The Champagne of Table Waters. Green's Wine Merchants. Clubs Hotels.

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CROSS COFFEE SETS. WHITE OR BLUE PORCE-LAIN—Gilt or Electro Plated Trunk—For 2—\$19.50 OTHER STYLES—For 1, 2, 4, 6 Persons—\$19.50 to \$45.00 COFFEE and Liqueur Set—Complete for 6 Persons—\$49.50

MOTOR POUCH. PIGSKIN—Check Lined—Straps and Handles—25 inches, \$17.50 28 inches—\$18.50

CROSS TRUNKS. STEAMER TRUNKS—From \$12.50 DRESS TRUNKS—From \$21.50 COMBINATION HAT, Shirt, Waist, Skirt and Boot Trunk—\$29.50 VERY PRACTICAL STEAMER TRUNK—Heavy Sole Leather Binding—\$29.50 MEN'S WARDROBE—\$55.00 LADIES' WARDROBE—\$65.00

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