

BURSTING BOILERS KILL MANY

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PLANT IN CANTON WRECKED.

Twenty Bodies in Morgue—Others Scattered Over the Town in Bits—Huge Piles of Machinery Carried Many Yards and Dropped Upon Houses

CANTON, Ohio, May 17.—Many men were killed and injured in a boiler explosion at the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company here this afternoon.

Richard Rex, assistant superintendent of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, said that twenty-five or thirty men were dead.

More than 100 men were in the mill at the time of the explosion, and it is not known that more than a dozen escaped.

Seven boilers exploded simultaneously and a half shaped addition near the middle of the main mill. All employees connected with that department were torn to pieces.

The injured were carried to the porches of nearby residences by the first responders and later were hurried to the hospital in ambulances and automobiles.

Many are thought to be buried in the debris, which caught fire immediately after the explosion, but was extinguished by the fire department.

One body was thrown through the side of the home of Henry Ruke, a block and a half away from the wrecked plant. The body passed through the house, came out on the other side, struck a fence and knocked it down.

Another body was picked up at the plant of the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company, half a mile away from the scene of the explosion. A man's hand crashed through the window of the office, seventy-five feet away.

The cause of the explosion is unknown and the boilers were supposed to be sound.

The whole side of the plant was blown out by the explosion. Windows were broken in all houses within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

Louis Hughes, a fireman, and A. W. Kaufman, storekeeper, were standing in the storehouse, 700 feet away from the main plant. The storehouse was demolished, but both men escaped death.

Kaufman had only a few cuts and bruises, while Hughes sustained a broken leg.

Patients at the Ingleside Hospital who were able gave up their rooms at Ingleside so that the injured could be cared for.

One man whose identity could not be learned died at the hospital soon after he was operated upon. Neither doctors nor nurses knew his name and there was nothing in his clothes by which he could be identified.

Another man, name unknown, who was operated upon for an injury to his head, will die, it is thought.

The mill is practically a wreck. The shell of the boiler was thrown 600 feet north of the plant. A boiler tube was found upright in the ground in Bridge street, a long distance from the mill.

P. V. McLean, construction engineer for the Canton Sheet Steel Company, was among the first on the scene. "I personally saw eleven dead workmen," said Mr. McLean. "I helped to dig out the bodies and succeeded in finding two, one of an American and the other of a foreigner. The American was about 30 years of age."

The windows of the office of the Canton Sheet Steel Company were broken by the explosion.

Walter True, a doublet at the mill, who was removed to Ingleside Hospital slightly injured, said: "I don't know what happened. I went outside the mill as is customary after completing a heat and heard a loud report. I thought the engine cylinder head had blown out, but a hail of pieces of iron and brick soon began to fall. I started to run to a place of safety. Several who ran with me said that some of the men were blown through the roof of the plant. I was hit on the head and shoulder with missiles, but kept on running."

Despite a cold rain groups of grief-stricken women stand about the wreck in suspense as to the safety of their relatives.

Dimitie Roman was at his home sleeping when a lump of steel weighing 1,000 pounds came through the roof and went on to the cellar. In front of the house a foot was found. A little further away was a forearm and the trunk of a man.

A piece of iron was driven through the barber shop of George Brown, a quarter of a mile away. The directors of the Canton Stamping and Enameling Company were in session at the time of the explosion and immediately voted a general subscription to the relief fund.

Miss Jessie Gries, stenographer at the wrecked works, was sitting at her desk in the office when the explosion occurred. Miss Gries escaped injury. She said: "I saw a bright light and heard an awful roar. I went to the window to see what was going on. The air was full of flying bricks and debris crashed through the glass."

A list of the identified dead includes Charles Brown, Jack Wheeling, George Rose, Jack Henry, Bultze, Heftman, Romaine, Romaine Boyle and John Slutz.

A number of the dead are not recognized and some were blown to pieces. There are now twelve bodies in the morgue.

UNION SEMINARY GRADUATES.

Thirty-three Graduates at the Commencement Exercises Last Night.

The commencement in the old Adams Hall, when thirty-three men were graduated and the degree of bachelor of divinity was conferred upon twenty-three of them. Of the more than thirty graduates to be not all are Presbyterians. For in the seminary more than a dozen religious bodies are represented.

Of the graduates, Jesse Halsey, who is going to work in Labrador in company with Dr. W. L. Grenfell, George P. Halsey, who is going to the Presbyterian Church, and one to Japan and one to Turkey. The class included two Armenians, two Italians, and one man who volunteered as a missionary to the West Indies.

Baby Hit by Wild Bullet Dies.

Michael Volpe, the two-year-old boy who was hit by a stray bullet from a shooting on Mulberry street near Heister street, in which Salvatore Priolo of the street was seriously wounded, died at the Harbor street hospital yesterday morning. He received a bullet in the chest as he sat on the sidewalk in front of 134 Mulberry street. He lived for twenty minutes at 134 Mulberry street.

The Wall Street "Evening Sun."

Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN, containing all the financial news and market quotations to the close of the day. The closing quotations, the day's news and market quotations, with the Wall Street "Evening Sun" are contained in the Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN.

HYPOTHESIS

The income from a building, like any other hypothesis, must be worked out logically.

Extravagance, poor workmanship and delay will not give the proper income for a result, any more than two and one will make four.

The only way to prove the hypothesis of a building income is to work out the problem on the basis of economy, quality and speed.

But our Cost Insurance goes further than that. It dispenses with the hypothesis and substitutes a guarantee.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction Fifty-One Wall Street

STAYS HOOKING RECEIVERSHIP

Judge Dustin Suspends the Order of Judge Kinkaid.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 17.—After a legal battle between prominent attorneys in which a stay of receivership was asked for by the Hocking Valley Railway Company United States Circuit Judge C. W. Dustin to-night gave permission to the plaintiffs to file a supersedeas bond for \$25,000, suspending the order of Judge Kinkaid of Franklin county in the appointment of receivers John M. Sheets and Henry M. Booth.

He sustained the injunction granted by Judge Kinkaid as to the transferring of stock.

This is a victory for the Hocking Valley, as the throwing of the road into the hands of receivers would take the control out of its hands and tie it up in litigation for a year or two. Judge Dustin announced after the arguments that the only question which bothered him was whether or not the filing of a supersedeas bond in the United States Circuit Court at Columbus did not take the matter out of his hands.

As this case is not to be heard until tomorrow morning there is a general belief among the attorneys that Judge Dustin acted within his powers. Lawrence Maxwell was chief counsel for the Hocking Valley and Wade Ellis for the minority stockholders.

WANT TO BE JUSTICES.

Magistrates After New Jobs If Special Sessions Is to Be Reorganized.

The commission which investigated a year ago the congested Criminal Courts of inferior jurisdiction in this city has worked out a bill reorganizing those courts. The bill provides for a court of Special Sessions of New York city, to be administered by a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices. The twelve Justices now acting in the First and Second Divisions and the Children's courts are to continue until the end of their respective terms.

The additional posts created in this court are that of Chief Justice, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, and two Justices at \$8,000 a year. These are to be filled by the Mayor on or before July 1.

The Chief Justice is vested by the act with wide administrative and discretionary powers. He will designate the number of parties and their respective territorial jurisdiction, assign the Associate Justices, establish procedure and supervise the court clerk's work. He will also appoint a chief clerk of the court.

At least a dozen clerks of lesser magnitude are to be appointed by the Board of Justices, and probably twenty or more civilian court attendants and twenty-four probation officers. The chief probation officer will be appointed by the Chief Justice. Most of the present probation officers and court attendants are policemen, but under the new order of things they will go back to the sidewalk.

Of course the most important nomination Mayor Wagner will make, if the bill is passed, is that of Chief Justice. It is said that already he is making inquiry as to the fitness of various men. Practically all the Magistrates are gunning for the three additional Associate Justiceships required by the bill. The salary is \$2,000 a year more than a Magistrate will get. Besides the woman's court and domestic relations court contemplated in the bill mean added responsibility and much more work than at present for the Magistrates' courts.

Under the bill the Magistrates' courts are to be organized in two divisions, the first division embracing the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx and the second Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. On or before July 1 the Mayor is to appoint two new Magistrates, one for the first and one for the second division. In each division there will be a Board of Justices, consisting of a Chief Magistrate and sixteen Magistrates. Each Chief Magistrate will appoint a chief clerk of each division and a chief probation officer.

It is estimated that the proposed expense of reorganizing Special Sessions and the Magistrates' courts will increase the budget by about \$160,500. In the last budget the items covering all the Magistrates' courts amounted to \$469,350.

Successful Operation on Mrs. George M. Pullman.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Mrs. George M. Pullman was operated on to-day at St. Luke's Hospital. The following announcement was made later: "Col. Frank O. Lowden, Dr. Frank Billings and Dr. L. L. McArthur have announced to the family that the operation was successful. Two gall stones were removed from bile duct. The operation revealed nothing else. Mrs. Pullman's speedy recovery is confidently expected. The patient is in good condition."

Gettysburg Battlefield

THREE-DAY TOUR VIA Pennsylvania R. R.

Saturday, May 21, 1910

Road-Trip \$12.75 from NEW YORK

Cover transportation on Special Train to and from Gettysburg, hotel accommodations at Gettysburg, necessary meals en route, and drive over the Battlefield.

Detailed itineraries and full information of Ticket Agents, or C. Stoddard, D. P. A., 285 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

IN CARTAGO WHEN IT FELL

PROF. CALVERT AND HIS WIFE SAW A THOUSAND DEAD.

Demented Fugitives Threw Themselves Under the Wheels of the Relief Train—New York Doctor Came Out of It a Captain in the Costa Rican Army.

Several passengers who landed yesterday from the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Joachim, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, had been in Cartago, the old capital of Costa Rica, when the earthquake practically destroyed the city on May 4. Dr. Philip P. Calvert, professor of biology in the University of Pennsylvania, who has been collecting biological specimens in Central America for the last year, living chiefly at Cartago, was among them. Mrs. Calvert, who was with him, told how they got out of Cartago with five trunksful of specimens.

The shocks began on April 13. As they are very common in Costa Rica and particularly in the neighborhood of Cartago the people paid little attention to them at first. After the professor and his wife had counted about 150 shocks they felt as if they might endure a few more with composure; but they and all the rest of the residents were unprepared for the gigantic upheaval that came on the night of May 4, shaking down nearly all the buildings of the city and sending the inhabitants in panic into the streets.

Dr. Calvert and his wife were in a one-story plaster and adobe hotel when everything collapsed. Beams, wall, ceiling, all came down together. Some fell in such a way as to form a protective covering for the doctor and Mrs. Calvert. They got into the street and found great crevices in the earth everywhere and hardly a house standing. Most of the people killed were killed by falling walls. More than a thousand corpses dragged from the ruins lay in the street for days before the bodies could be buried.

The railroad tracks were so badly twisted that trains could not begin to bring relief to the wounded.

Dr. Waldpole Brewer, surgeon of the Prinz Joachim, led a relief party that went from Port Limon to Cartago, arriving there on May 6. He said the special train that took him to the scene of havoc made the sixty mile trip in twelve hours. The country was filled with men, women and children fleeing to the coast. Some demented fugitives flung themselves under the wheels of the train and were killed. The relief party found Cartago a city of the dead. Every man, woman and child who could get away had gone. Every church was destroyed and the peace palace built by Andrew Carnegie had less than half a wall standing. The doctor picked up five men and women lying dead under the spire of the cathedral.

It was estimated by the relief party from the Prinz Joachim that the dead in the city of Cartago were not less than 1,000. The bodies were piled on freight trains and sent into the country for burial. The wounded were put in tents and fed and doctored.

The Prinz Joachim was loading at Port Limon when the great shock came, rolling her like a rowboat in a swell. The doctor said so far as he could learn no Americans were killed in Cartago, and few if any Europeans, but many of the women met in flight from the stricken district. The doctor, who is not the ship's regular surgeon, was loaned to the Hamburg-American line for one trip. His post when here is at the Riverside Hotel. He said that most of the Prinz Joachim's passengers who had been in the earthquake belt were tourists. The doctor said:

"After I had been working in that wrecked town a day and a half a very black Costarican man came around and ordered me to take off his uniform. I hadn't known that I had a uniform on. I found out afterward that the Mayor of Cartago had put the brilliant apparel on me just as we were excitedly entering into the work of rescue. I had been a Costarican army Captain for thirty-six hours. Every other man in the relief party had been similarly decked out. Some of them sailed into New York with Generals' uniforms in their kits."

DAMAGES FOR RELUCTANT FAN.

Didn't Want to See the Game That Day, but Couldn't Get Out.

WHITE PLAINS, May 17.—Frederick L. Talcott, Jr., of Manhattan, who sued the National Exhibition Company, which controls the Polo Grounds in New York city, for \$5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment because, as he claimed, after entering the grounds he could not get out for two hours and thirty minutes, although he was very sick, was today given a verdict in the Supreme Court to-day for \$500 damages.

Talcott alleged that he applied for reserve seat tickets, but could not get them. Then he tried to get out of the grounds, but the policeman stopped him. He asked the officer why and he swore that the policeman answered "I don't know." He saw one of the officials and was told to stand and wait. "I stood with a crowd of men who wished to leave the grounds, but no one could get out," continued the witness. "I then decided to try and get out through the press gate and an officer stepped in and pushed him and he seized hold of me. I was grabbed by three or four other officers and was pushed backward. This was at 11:30 and at 1:30 P. M. a special officer told me that he was in the event of his death by Theodore Lyman of Brooklyn grounds. He took me through the press gate."

PINCHED ITS NOSE.

Policeman Ryan's Way With Reins Horse That Broke a Man's Arm.

Policeman Joseph Ryan, who guards the crossing at Avenue A and Eighty-first street, near Public School 96, saw a runaway horse that threatened a crowd of school children coming east on Eighty-first street yesterday. As the horse approached Ryan saw that there was no bridge, but he threw one arm over its neck, while with his free hand he grasped its nostrils and shut off its wind. With the policeman holding on the horse turned south on Avenue A and stopped at Eighty-third street. A few minutes later a man with a broken right arm came up. He said that he was Joseph Sander and that the horse was his. It had become frightened at Second Avenue and Eighty-first street and overturned the delivery wagon on which Sanders had been sitting.

Ryan is a medal man. He saved a man from drowning last summer.

FIREMEN MUST GO TO WORK.

As Shop Holders Sent Back to Their Companies, Where They're Needed.

The details of twenty-eight members of the Fire Department were revoked by Commissioner Waldo yesterday. The men are two foremen, two lieutenants, four engineers of steamers and twenty first grade firemen.

Mr. Waldo has reduced the number of men assigned to detail work from 240 or more to 114, and yesterday's order is in line with his policy of putting men whose jobs have been essentially decorative back to work with their old companies.

The order falls most heavily upon men assigned to detail work in Brooklyn. Capt. Charles J. McCarty and Frank J. Hennessy will return to-day to their old companies at Far Rockaway and Arverne, two places where there have been complaints of late as to inefficient service. Brooklyn headquarters will lose Patrick M. Carroll and Charles A. Kleinfelder, engineers of steamers, and William Hamilton, elevator attendant, who will return to duty with Engine Company 108 as first grade fireman. The Brooklyn fire marshal will have to get along without Harry Martin, as Harry is going to work with Engine Company 142.

The bureau of repairs and supplies in Manhattan is bereft of four detailed men and the Brooklyn bureau loses one. Two men will leave their work in the offices of the Deputy Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens and Thomas E. Riordan forsakes the office of Chief Croker for work with Engine Company 68.

The combined salaries of these men who have been on detail amounts to \$22,800. It is figured at Headquarters that about \$10,000 worth of clerks and laborers, together with new cast catalguing systems, will be able to hold down the jobs all right.

All of the men whose details have been revoked are able bodied. Firemen injured in the course of duty retain their detail work.

HIT AT ASSEMBLYMAN TOOMBS.

The Member From the 17th Denounced for His Primary Bill Vote.

The ears of Assemblyman Toombs of the Seventeenth Assembly district might well have burned last night at the description given of him by the West Side direct primary organizations who met at a dollar dinner at the Hotel Langham. He was described as "the Assemblyman who has disgraced this district," and his name found mention in the resolutions passed at the close of the speaking where it was said that "We denounce the act of Assemblyman Toombs of the Seventeenth in casting his vote against the Hinman-Green bill as false and treacherous to his constituents."

Dr. Rudolph Tombo of Columbia, who presided, let it be known right at the start that the funeral meals of the Hinman-Green bill had not been used to furnish the banquet.

Miles M. Dawson, actuary of the Armstrong insurance committee, began his talk with a review of the things which he said Gov. Hughes has stood for. The Assemblyman was loudly applauded. Then Mr. Dawson went into the direct primaries situation as affecting the Seventeenth district. He said that as that district could always poll as large a vote as an independent as for a Republican or a Democrat, Assemblyman Toombs was asked for a pledge to support direct primaries when he came up for reelection. Mr. Dawson said that he wanted the bill passed and believed it would pass sometime. He also declared for the abolition of the Rules Committee, which he described as "an institution foreign to a republican form of government."

Other speakers were Dr. Charles Austin Beard, professor of politics of Columbia, and ex-Judge William H. Wadhams, president of the State Direct Primary Association.

In a course of the dinner resolutions were adopted thanking Assemblyman Murray and Congressman Bennett for "intelligently representing the people of this district, particularly in support of the Hinman-Green bill," and accusing Assemblyman Toombs for backsliding.

SAVINGS OF HERR CONRIED.

\$55,000 Collected From the Opera Co. and \$25,375 From Otto H. Kahn.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Heinrich Conried, filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, shows that the suit he brought against the Metropolitan Opera Company for \$75,000 for breach of contract was settled for \$58,000. It also shows that he had sued Otto H. Kahn, president of the opera company, for an agreement to \$45,000 to carry an account for him in stocks, on which claim the estate collected \$25,375.

Mr. Conried left only one parcel of real estate, which was valued at \$14,375 and consisted of a \$6,000 mortgage. The personal estate included the following securities: 50 shares of Aetna, \$53,750; 30 shares of United States Realty and Improvement Company, \$45,000; 200 "non-pacific" common, \$37,200; and \$23 Guggenheim Exploration, \$144,375. He had two \$10,000 life insurance policies, \$40,251 on deposit in a Berlin bank and \$2,176 deposited in Vienna. The total estate amounted to \$450,000, of which is subject to a deduction of \$158,252 owed to the Stock Exchange firm of Suto Bros. He had two notes of \$10,000 each made to Murray and Daniel Guggenheim.

Mr. Conried also left 2,000 shares of the Ocean Comfort Company, which got franchises on ocean liners through the influence of Mr. Conried. After his death the company lost the franchises and the stock is put down as of no value.

The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the Cunarder Lusitania, for Fishguard and Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Minton, Major V. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Low, Charles A. Kip, George G. Kip, Sir Walter Henry Hutcheon, Dr. Graeme Hammond and the Countess von Rosenberg.

Passengers by the White Star liner Oceanic, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton: Mrs. Gustav Aminck, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Coppel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Young, Mrs. J. H. Dineen, Mrs. W. J. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Barton, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, Gen. Edward C. O'Brien and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ordway.

By the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg: Mrs. D. T. Elmer, Dr. J. C. Harding, Mrs. S. H. Grant, Mrs. W. R. Woodman, Mrs. Henry D. Macdonald and Mrs. R. F. Brown.

Passengers by the Royal Mail liner Oceanic, for Bermuda: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Howell, John W. Logan, C. B. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Strickland and Mrs. A. M. Wheeler.

By the Quebec liner Bermudian, for Bermuda: Mrs. George S. Adams, the Rev. and Mrs. D. E. Grant, Dr. Bayer Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beck and Capt. F. H. P. O'Connor.

Made in Scotland

from Spanish Seville oranges—the only kind that have that sharp, slightly bitter, appetizing zest. No preservatives. Makes a good breakfast better.

Keiller's Marmalade

FINAL RAILROAD AWARDS.

Arbitrators Have Finished Their Work on the Vanderbilt Lines.

The grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors received yesterday from Arbitrators E. K. Clark and P. H. Morrison, who have in the past been their award in the case of the trainmen and conductors of the last three of the five Vanderbilt roads west of Buffalo. The award in the case of the two other roads in this group, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central, was received on Monday. The three roads affected by yesterday's decision are the Big Four, the Lake Erie and Western and the Chicago, Indiana and Southern. Presidents Lee of the trainmen and Garretson of the conductors last evening gave out these details of the last decision:

Passenger service, effective January 1, 1911, conductors, \$2.48 per hundred miles; baggage-men, without express, \$1.85 per hundred miles; baggage-men, with express, \$1.55 per hundred miles; brakemen, \$1.50 per hundred miles. The old rates of the conductors were \$2.20 per hundred miles, and up to January 1, when the E. & O. wage scale goes into effect, they will be \$2.20 per hundred miles, and the wages of the baggage-men and brakemen will be advanced in proportion.

The following are the wages under the award for other classes, being the B. & O. rates, effective April 1 of this year:

Through freight, conductors, \$3.83 per hundred miles; brakemen, \$2.42 per hundred miles; local freight, conductors, \$3.97; per hundred miles; brakemen, \$2.70 per hundred miles.

The Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads agreed before the arbitrators began work to be broken under the award of yesterday. The total number of the men affected by the awards in the case of the five Vanderbilt roads west of Buffalo and their subordinate roads is a little over 10,000.

The following are the average rates by the hour for the conductors and brakemen under the award of yesterday: Day conductors, 38 cents an hour; night conductors, 40 cents an hour; day brakemen, 35 cents an hour; night brakemen, 37 cents an hour.

Presidents Lee and Garretson made the following joint statement after giving out the details of the award they received yesterday:

"We have cleaned up the situation as far as the main Eastern railroads are concerned, most of the smaller roads agreeing to the settlements in the cases of the roads they are allied with, except in the cases of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Erie. In the case of Erie we are canvassing the vote of the trainmen and conductors on the question of a strike. The conferences between the grievance committees of the trainmen and conductors of the Reading and the officials of that road have not started yet and the grievance committees of the men of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and its officials are now in conference. We have made better headway than we expected and are well pleased that so many settlements have been made so far without a strike."

EXPRESS RATE CONFERENCE.

First Step in Appeal to Interstate Commerce Commission.

The executive committee created by the express rate conference of May 11 met yesterday morning at the rooms of the Merchants Association of New York to consider the plan of proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was agreed to send out invitations to commercial organizations throughout the country inviting their cooperation.

A subcommittee was created, with instructions to engage counsel and experts for the hearing before the commission. The committee adopted the name "The Express Rate Conference of Associated Commercial Organizations of the United States."

D. O. Ives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce presided. Five of the seven composing the committee were present, the others being S. G. Kroeger of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, H. S. Keasler of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, C. W. Sumnerfield of the similarly titled association of Philadelphia and F. C. De Berard, statistician of the Merchants Association.

DEER RUNS THROUGH UTAH'S STREETS.

UTICA, N. Y., May 17.—A fine buck deer, evidently driven many miles from his haunts in the Adirondacks by dogs, sped across this city to-day and hid itself in the dense woods in Roscoe Conkling park, on the southern outskirts of the town. Not a hand was raised to stay the progress of the animal as it bounded across highways and lawns and sought shelter in the park. It has been many years since a deer frisked about the city's streets.



Keiller's Marmalade

Common dishes become a genuine treat when served with Heinz Tomato Ketchup

CONTAINS NO BENZOATE OF SODA

Advertisement for Heinz Tomato Ketchup, listing various dishes it can be served with.

Advertisement for Heinz Tomato Ketchup, listing various dishes it can be served with.

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1887 Brill Clothes—Ready to Wear 1910

The BRILL TWENTY Men's Suits at \$20

We call them the BRILL TWENTY to emphasize the striking difference between our \$20 standard and that of the average clothier. This difference is substantial. It was deliberately planned. We want the patronage of men who limit their suit or overcoat expenditure to \$20. And to win it we took special pains in the proper production and close pricing of our \$20 garments, in an exceptionally large and attractive assortment of fabrics and colorings, of good quality, well styled and well tailored.

The "Perfect" Shirt, \$1.50

Negligee, plain and pleated; coat model; cuffs attached. Custom made, of 20% better madras than is usual in any shirt under \$2.

Brill Brothers CLOTHIERS 4 CONVENIENT STORES

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

270 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th St., nr. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT ST., nr. Greenw. Ch.

New Officers of Women's Club Federation. CINCINNATI, May 17.—The election of the tenth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs took place this afternoon. The counting continued until late to-night, but the indications are that these are elected: Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president; Mrs. J. E. Cowley of Los Angeles, first vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Sherman of Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. H. W. Dawson, Newark, N. J., recording secretary; Mrs. Frank S. Shick, Westland, Wyo., corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. L. Frankenburg, Philadelphia, auditor.

Mrs. Sanger's Will. The will of Mary E. Sanger, who died recently in the Sanger mansion at 10 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, was filed yesterday for probate. It is dated May 16, 1890, and disposes of an estate variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. No schedule of values was filed. It provides that William Cary Sanger, son of the testator, receive \$200,000 and equal shares in the Montague terrace house and a trust fund left by his father. The residue of the estate goes to Lillian Sanger, a daughter.

Lord & Taylor Extraordinary Sale of Fine Furniture

Our Surplus stock