

FAREWELL REVIEW OF CADETS

WEST POINT'S FIRST CLASS IN ITS FINAL PARADE.

Secretary Dickinson Late in Arriving and the Review is Delayed Until He Gets Into His Best Clothes—Then the March—Also the West Point Girls.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14.—Perhaps it's because the cadets have better taste than their brothers of the universities, or perhaps it's because they don't run so much to aunts and cousins and other distantly related relatives at commencement time, but anyway it must be admitted that the West Point peach is no idle creation of the calendar artist's mind. She has been here all of to-day and she is here with ruffles.

Naturally this young person has to come into any well regulated story about commencement at West Point, but as will be remembered she usually occurs a little further down. This year she simply takes the lead, right out of the hands of the Secretary of War and she eclipses a whole afternoon of drills and reviews and field manoeuvres. Mr. Dickinson was here, however, and he created no end of a stir when he arrived. His train got in late in the afternoon and they had to put off the graduation parade until he had been properly received.

The whole battalion was turned out at 6 o'clock and they stood around in front of the old barracks waiting the signal of Capt. Isaac Newell, the instructor in tactics, who had command of the outfit for the reception to the Secretary. To start their feet moving. All along one side of the great putting green that they call a parade ground those aforesaid peaches and their chaperons and a few white and gray haired men with red ribbons on their coats that proclaimed them as graduates of the academy sat on the movable bleachers and waited.

There is no much hubbub about a West Point annual because this was a little quieter than the review came the last drill in which this year's first class will take part at the point. So they sat and waited and watched for the secret of the Secretary to appear at the top of the hill leading from the station. Pretty soon Capt. Guy V. Henry jogged into the road around the parade ground at the head of the detachment of black troopers.

The cavalry red and white flag danced along the road and brought a carriage into the sight of the waiting crowd. Through the windows you could see a big man with a full gray mustache wearing a light suit and a smasher in soft hat that came down over his eyes. Everybody began to wonder whether the Secretary was going to the review in his travelling clothes. If they thought he was they didn't know Mr. Dickinson. Instead of going to the little line of camp stools that had been placed in front of the spectators' benches the Secretary made a straight shoot for the house of Col. Hugh L. Scott, the academy's superintendent.

Ten and maybe fifteen minutes dragged along and the troopers' horses pranced at the curbstone and over across the stretch of green the cadets tapped their gloved fingers on the barrels of their guns. People began to get up and look around and the clock was flying toward the hour when the graduation hour was scheduled. Of course it was a matter of the centre figure of a group that was very pleasant to see. Beside him stood Gen. Tasker Bliss, who had come up from New York with him. On the other side was Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Smith, commanding the corps of cadets, who had received the Secretary in the absence of Col. Scott. The superintendent was down in Princeton today receiving an L. H. D. He returned to his quarters shortly after the review, and during Mr. Dickinson's stay at the Point the Secretary will be his guest.

Around these chief persons stood many of the officers' staff here and there and were a little ahead of the bleachers line. Just as quick as they were ready Capt. Newell gave the signal and the review started. Now everybody knows what was to follow at a review and it is unnecessary to mention that the battalion streamed out in front of the reviews, and that the cadet commander took many hasty steps from one end of the line to inform the army officers of commands that the battalion was formed and then took an equal number of steps back to where he started. Or how the companies went past the Secretary at a walk and then how they took it on the run, or how the side of his hat in salute to the colors. All these things are well understood.

Just as soon as the field was cleared and the battalion had gone over under the trees in front of the barracks the companies reformed and came out for the graduation parade. When the line of white trousers was threaded across the grass the band over at the extreme left side looked at the cadets very quietly the strains of "Home, Sweet Home." The cadets stood at parade rest. Right on the heels of this the brass instruments picked up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and while the cadets remained where they were the band travelled up and down the field with this lively tune and "Auld Lang Syne" blaring out. Then they got back to the starting point and quieted down again into the "Be It Ever So Humble."

In another minute the members of the first class who had left their arms behind came to front and centre. They closed in ahead of the battalion, and officers and men shoulder to shoulder, and marched out to Col. Sibley, who was receiving the parade.

Directly behind him they took their positions and the corps passed before them. That's the way it went when the cadets who are leaving get a good strong mingling of regret and pleasure. They aren't quite sure that they like to attain what they've been working four years to be able to do.

When the first class was falling out there was a moment's delay to-day and then one chap was led back to his barracks. It was not of his friends. Perhaps he was just tired out by the work and perhaps he wasn't. At any rate when the companies went past the stands you heard more than one mother of a first classman say, "Look at those sergeants commanding companies, not a cadet officer left, think of it."

When the last line of the battalion had passed by the budding men of Uncle Sam's fighters there was the greatest kind of swirling across the grass to get a little dinner and then dress for the hop. It was a dinner and then dress for the hop. It was a dinner and then dress for the hop. It was a dinner and then dress for the hop.

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she had a pink parasol and white shoes and a black velvet jacket just back of her front hair. It was impossible to compute the number of couples who had this makeup. But it was hot! One girl said "You took me through a nice, lovely cold building, a little while ago. Let's go back there. So they sat in the library and in other artificially cooled places or else—yes, it can't be dodged—they went around flirtation walk.

Me every side you could hear people telling one another what an exceptionally good class this 1910 really is. Take, for instance, Daniel De Pullen, who came from Alaska four years ago. He has played football for the academy since he was a member of the team last fall, and he stood No. 4 in his class. Then there's Crawford Garington, whose father is Inspector-General of the army, and Joseph Page Alshiro, whose father is Quartermaster-General. Another is José Martin Calvo, a Government guest from Costa Rica, whose father used to be Minister from there. He had an older brother who went through the academy with the cadets, and he was a Spanish grammar with all the hard parts interlined. He remarked in his preface that this would show them not only the kind of coloring drill. The gray coats and white trousers had ducked into the barracks a short time before, and when the battalion was formed in was made up of flannel shirted men bearing the khaki colored cap and tie.

Out there under the sun of the parade they wiped their foreheads when they got a chance. It was hot work throwing up those dog tents in six minutes and a half.

And then there was not more than time to catch a breath before Capt. Morton F. Smith, senior assistant instructor in infantry tactics, trotted on horseback along the streets to see the cadets. He was wearing the right blade of grass and that every blanket lay without a wrinkle. Four minutes was all they needed to strike camp and then the perspiring lot wheeled about and pitched their tents.

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JEROME REFLECTS ON GOFF

ROSALSKY ORDERS REMARKS STRICKEN FROM RECORD.

Counsel for Indicted Poultry Men Says the Justice Overruled Demurrer Without Reading It Through—Case Going to Trial on Impugned Indictment.

W. T. Jerome was arguing in the General Sessions yesterday for the postponement of the cases against eighteen members of the poultry "trust" whom he represents. His clients are commission men and he has been endeavoring to get the cases of the wholesalers separated from those of the smaller dealers. He said that it seemed singular to him that the case should be singled out for such remarkable activity and he asked the Court that it do him the favor of examining the demurrer first filed in the case.

"The learned Supreme Court Justice presiding when the demurrer was submitted did not even extend to counsel the courtesy of reading the demurrer through before he decided adversely on it," said Mr. Jerome. "Now I have had occasion to confer with the learned Assistant District Attorney whose business it is to draw these indictments, and I want to say that if the Court cares to consider anew that demurrer, and the Court takes the trouble to read through the demurrer as originally interposed in connection with the indictment, it will give any court that will take that trouble very great pause, apart from the questions that were raised here, if that demurrer is not good. If this indictment is not multifarious and demurrable because in conflict with the code in the record filed, I am very much mistaken. I am of the opinion that it is multifarious, and that is the opinion of a number of other attorneys who have examined it, and even in the District Attorney's office it has been said that it is open to grave argument on that question."

"And I suggest, if the Court please, that the demurrer has been passed upon and is no longer a proper subject of discussion here," said Assistant District Attorney De Ford.

"No, it is not in question here now, but I think this court is not going to be trifled with," replied Mr. Jerome, "and I am not going to let the court go on an indictment that it knows not to be good; and I merely suggest the careful examination of the demurrer, though the learned Justice before whom it was presented did not take the trouble to carefully read it through."

"I think, Mr. Jerome, that your remarks as to the learned Justice who passed upon the demurrer are entirely out of place and are not to be stricken from the record," said the Court. "I know that Justice Goff has had a vast experience in this class of cases. My recollection is that as an Assistant District Attorney under Col. Fellows, Justice Goff presided over some of the principal conspiracy cases; as a Judge of this court he presided at the trials of some of the most important conspiracy cases. His great legal learning and large experience in criminal cases, and particularly in cases of this character, led me to the conclusion that he was familiar with the indictment and with the facts stated in the demurrer and that he might as well not act as surrogary as you claim it was."

"He could not have been familiar with it because he did not read it before he decided it," rejoined Mr. Jerome. "I presume," said Judge Rosalsky, "that he concluded that the indictment is a valid indictment. I have read this indictment and it seems to me that the plea of the defendant is a simple one. It is framed along the same lines as the indictment in the cases of the People vs. Klug & Erlanger and the People vs. Duke."

Mr. De Ford said that the reason the indictment was being pressed was that the defendants were the big fellows, and it was the policy of the present administration to get the big fellows, and particularly those who were not in the views of the former District Attorney and he presumed that they did not.

The case was put over until some time in the fall—perhaps in the latter part of September. The exact date was not set, as no one in court knew when the Jewish holidays would come, and most of the eighty-eight men indicted are absent.

Court of Appeals Upholds the Findings in Elias B. Goodman's Case.

The Court of Appeals sustained yesterday the suspension for two years of Elias B. Goodman, a young lawyer at 42 Broadway, who was found guilty on charges which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declared show "a persistent course of attempted fraud and chicanery designed to impede and prostrate the course of justice, in every step of which the respondent participated in one capacity or another."

The gist of the charges was that to delay proceedings against Goodman's client by a creditor false answers were put in and in a related matter Goodman drew deeds transferring the property of one of his client's bondsmen to himself, and immediately transferred it back, although the second deed was not recorded, as the result of which the Court said the bondsmen for Goodman's client were enabled by the respondent's scheme to postpone for more than a year the payment of a just claim to which there was never a shadow of a defense.

The respondent even now, said the Appellate Division, "seems to be unwearied in his conduct, and he has been of a nature to justify criticism and censure. He seems to be impressed with an idea that so long as an attorney keeps himself within the limits of the law he may safely and justifiably mislead the Court and defeat the just claims of an opponent by attempting to uphold what he knows to be false statements and fraudulent acts on the part of his clients."

CHICKENS

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MOST STICK TO 4 PER CENT.

Ten Savings Banks Voted for It Yesterday. Three for 3 1/2.

All of the savings banks in Manhattan, with the exception of three, that met yesterday to consider the matter of reducing the 4 per cent. interest on deposits to 3 1/2 per cent. decided to continue the old rate. The recent suggestion of State Superintendent of Banks Orion H. Cheney that they pay 3 1/2 per cent. did not suit the various boards of directors. They said that their depositors would not stand of each.

The North River, the Union Square and the Italian Savings Banks declined on the 3 1/2 per cent. rate, a change that has been under consideration for some time. The Manhattan Savings Bank in the course of a long meeting struck a compromise scheme, similar to the one set forth by the Greenwich Bank last week.

The Manhattan will pay 4 per cent. on all accounts less than \$100. On deposits greater than that it will pay 3 1/2 per cent. but will allow 4 per cent. on the first \$1,000 of all accounts. The savings banks that voted yesterday to remain at the 4 per cent. rate were the Metropolitan, the East River, the Harlem, the Bronx, the New York, the Dollar, the Empire City, the Maiden Lane, the United States and the American.

Several banks have not yet decided yet. The directors of the Irving will meet to-day and the Franklin on June 20. The Brooklyn Savings Bank is continuing its old 4 per cent. rate. Edwin W. Mayhew, the controller, said yesterday: "The Brooklyn Savings Bank does not incline to the theory that the entire system should be guided by the stronger savings banks. The officials, on the other hand, believe that each bank should pay what it can afford to pay, and the depositors should receive what is earned over and above a sufficient surplus. They regard each bank as an independent institution, not part of a system to be protected for the sake of smaller banks."

ELISHA P. WILBUR DEAD.

Once President of the Lehigh Valley—Interested in Many Industries.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 14.—Elisha P. Wilbur, Sr., former president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died this afternoon at his summer home on Sport Island, Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. The news was received in a telegram this afternoon by Mr. Wilbur's eldest son, Warren, said that Mr. Wilbur had passed peacefully away at 3:15 o'clock. With his father was his son, Elisha P. Wilbur, Jr., and Kenneth. Mr. Wilbur had been an invalid for several years and had suffered several strokes of paralysis which rendered those views did not coincide with the views of the former District Attorney and he presumed that they did not.

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BAR SUSPENSION STANDS.

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The respondent even now, said the Appellate Division, "seems to be unwearied in his conduct, and he has been of a nature to justify criticism and censure. He seems to be impressed with an idea that so long as an attorney keeps himself within the limits of the law he may safely and justifiably mislead the Court and defeat the just claims of an opponent by attempting to uphold what he knows to be false statements and fraudulent acts on the part of his clients."

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THE RAILROADS' SIDE OF IT

POINTS MADE AT TRENTON IN REPLY TO COMMUTERS.

Representatives of the Roads Tell the State Railroad Commission Why Rates Were Boosted—Higher Taxes and Demands of Unions Among the Causes.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—That the increasing demands made upon the railroads from many sources in recent years have contributed in a large measure to the increase in passenger rates was the opinion expressed by officials of the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Erie and New Jersey Central systems before the State Railroad Commission to-day.

Representatives of the four roads appeared in response to subpoena issued by the commission, which to-day began an investigation the purpose of which is to determine the reasons for the increase in rates and the justification for changing the passenger tariff schedules. The commission announced at the outset that it was without power to make orders upon the subject and that whatever recommendations it might make must apply solely to intrastate traffic, opposed to that between States, and subject only to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Therefore, it was stated, complaints involving interstate traffic would be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. A series of resolutions was adopted by the commission asking the State Comptroller, the State Board of Assessors, the commission to appraise railroad property and the railroads themselves to supply data showing the value of each system, the amount invested, indebtedness, capital stock issues, and in short, the business of each.

With this information the commission hopes to approach a physical valuation of each road as a means of determining the justice of the increased rates.

Mr. Patterson, in opening the case for the Pennsylvania Railroad, outlined the general argument of the speakers who followed. He pointed out that in the last five years New Jersey has more than trebled the taxes of the railroads. In ten years, he said, wages have been raised from 10 to 18 per cent. The expenses of the labor unions in the last four months, he said, meant an increase of \$1,000,000 a year in the wages on the Pennsylvania system alone. The cost of operation in the meantime has increased enormously.

Adding to these causes the additional facilities required to accommodate traffic Mr. Patterson said it had become imperative to increase the revenues of the company. Should the present rates be maintained, he said, the company would be compelled to lower the standard of its service.

Jackson E. Reynolds, speaking for the Central Railroad, New Jersey, said that the increase in passenger rates had been made with the avowed purpose of making that branch of its business, so far as possible, profitable. For some years he concluded passenger revenue has not equalled the expense of conducting the service and has resulted in a large deficit. The result, he argued, had been to place a unique share of the burden on the shippers. Freight receipts, he said, had never failed to take care of that portion of taxes, fuel charges, fire charges with interest, rentals and other miscellaneous expenses involved in the permanent provision of facilities for the traveling public.

"The estimated increase in revenue to be produced by the slight increase in rates upon the Central Railroad system," Reynolds said, "amounts to \$25,000 for one entire year. The estimated increase of the payrolls of the road for the State involved in the recent wage increase for July imposed by the labor unions upon the railroad is \$1,000,000 for one entire year. The estimated increase of the payrolls of the road for the State involved in the recent wage increase for July imposed by the labor unions upon the railroad is \$1,000,000 for one entire year. The estimated increase of the payrolls of the road for the State involved in the recent wage increase for July imposed by the labor unions upon the railroad is \$1,000,000 for one entire year."

Mr. Reynolds gave some specific instances of the increased price of apparatus and equipment. He said that the increase in the cost of material used by the railroads had been more than the cost of the purchases of the ordinary household.

"The railroads," he continued, "have no stock like the British railroads, from which they can get more than the contents, and the point has been reached where the public must decide whether they desire the railroads to curtail their services to a degree commensurate with their income or whether the public desires to retain their present excellent service and pay enough to enable the railroads to continue to do so. That is the problem in a nutshell."

Speaking for the Pennsylvania Railroad George W. Boyd, general passenger agent, said that his company felt fully justified in its increasing rates because of its improved service and terminal facilities. Summer excursion tickets to seashore resorts in New Jersey should have consideration in this State, he argued, before an agitation against the increased rates is encouraged. As an example he said that the proposed advance in commutation rates between New Brunswick and New York will hardly cover actual expenses.

Mr. Boyd said that of the traffic ending in the Pennsylvania terminal at Jersey City 60 per cent. originates within the district between New Brunswick and Jersey City. The average cost to the railroads is seven and a half cents a passenger, exclusive of ferry service. The increased commutation rates for passengers between these points is six cents a passenger. He said that no profits accrue to the Pennsylvania through the use by its patrons of the McAdoo tunnel.

W. G. Hope, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad, general passenger agent; W. S. Jenney, vice president, and M. M. Stallman appeared for the Lackawanna. The Erie was represented by J. C. Tucker, traffic agent; H. H. Miller, H. Taylor, in addition to M. Boyd, R. M. Pike, assistant passenger agent; B. M. Bell, counsel, and Carol M. Bunting, comptroller, assistant for the Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General Wilson and Assistant Attorney-General Gaskill were present by invitation of the commission. The hearing will be continued on the 24th instant.

FORT TAKEN TO TASK.

Senate's President Sends a Peppery Letter to the Governor.

TRENTON, June 14.—Gov. Fort received a peppery letter from President Frelinghuysen of the Senate to-day taking him

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The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK. Loans from \$1 to \$1000 upon pledge of personal property. INTEREST RATES One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof. One-half per cent. (1/2%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making. NEW OFFICE NOW OPEN, 14th St. & Cortlandt Ave. THE BRONX. OFFICES MANHATTAN: Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street. Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street. Seventh Ave. bet. 48th & 49th Sts. 125th Street cor. 3rd Avenue. Grand Street cor. Clinton Street. BROOKLYN: Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise Street. Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

to task for saying that the Legislature is controlled by "special interests" and that it would therefore be useless to call an extra session to consider the increase of passenger rates by the railroads. Senator Frelinghuysen told the Governor plainly that if he thought the railroads had taken an unfair advantage of the public it was his duty to act if he thought the State could do so effectively. He asked too that facts take the place of mere charges and insinuations, declaring that he for one would join in any plan that would be at once put to the railroads and their patrons. Senator Frelinghuysen wrote: "I read with interest your speech reported in yesterday's papers in reference to the increase of rates to commuters. If I understand it correctly you are of the opinion that the people rise in their wrath and conviction at the last session of the Legislature a law had been enacted in accordance with your views and recommendations. Inasmuch as the advance in rates applies chiefly to commuters from points in New Jersey to New York city I have been of the opinion that the increase of rates is an interstate one and therefore under the jurisdiction of the general rather than of the State Government. However, as I have not had the advantages of either legal or judicial training I am not so well qualified as you to speak on the subject. What to me, and I think to the entire public, is of more importance is the charge time, and again made by you during the past six months that the Legislature was under the domination and control of corporations. Only Saturday night you spoke of the corporation-trail and claimed that a special session will be of no avail until the people rise in their wrath and convince their representatives that they must obey their will and not that of a "most powerful special interest." Between the charge recently made that one branch of the Legislature upon its closing engaged in acts of immorality and debauchery and your charge that the Legislature served not the people but special interests, the public will come to view their representatives as disreputable and dishonest. Call a special session of the Legislature. Present.

Vacation for Dr. Bumpus. The trustees of the Museum of Natural History have granted a six months vacation to Dr. Harmon Carey Bumpus, director of the Museum. Charles H. Townsend, director of the Aquarium in Battery Park, will take Dr. Bumpus's place during his vacation.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street. The Dishes for Dinner Breakfast or Luncheon table should be attractive. They sort of boost along one's appetite if they really are artistic and refined. There's a particularly interesting sale of Imported China Dinner Sets on this week at Bloomingdale's, "The Store of Certain Satisfaction." Better come see about it. Dinner Set—Austrian China choice floral, spray and border decorations; 100 pieces; \$13.98. Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets—Neat spray decorations; 100 pieces; regularly \$21; sale price \$15.98. Dinner Sets—Imported decorated china; very choice decorations; some with colored hand borders and gold tracings; 100 pieces; \$17.98. Dinner Sets—Limoges China; 100 pieces; with soup tureen; choice decorations; 6 different patterns; regularly \$35.00; sale price \$22.50. Bloomingdale's, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

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