EX-MAYOR SMITH ELY IS DEAD

ONE OF THE MEMORABLE MAYORS OF OLD NEW YORK.

A Bachelor, but Far From a Misogamist—A Pie Eater, Yet Lived to Be 86 Years Old—Head of City Government in Stormy Times—Break With Tweed.

Smith Ely, former Mayor of New York city, died yesterday morning at his summer home in Livingston, N. J., at the age of 86 years. He had been ill for several months of ailments incident to old age. He died at the Ely homestead, where for many years he had been accustomed to spend his summers. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at the house. Burial will be in the cemetery at Hanover.

Some years ago Mr. Ely wrote in the *Medico-Legal Journal* that one of the secrets of longevity was in eating pie. And he was born not in New England but in New Jersey.

"My regular meal (dinner) for many months," he wrote, "consisted of three or four pieces of baker's pie." This was when he was about 16 years old. He added: "At all periods of my life the dessert has almost always been the better part of the meal." As he was 16 years old in 1841 Mr. Ely was some years ahead of the doctors, who a few years ago began advising people to munch a few chocolates or add a few lumps of sugar to their after dinner coffee to give themselves renewed strength.

"Sweets did it," he wrote; "I don't know that this diet of sweets has benefited my disposition, but it has given me strength to undergo the nervous strain and excitement of a political career at Albany, Washington and New York that would have shortened the existence of a beef eater.

"My parents, like many others, thought that sweets of any sort were unwholesome for children, and I enjoyed such things in my childhood only within strict limitations. Consequently when I reached the age of 16 and found employment downtown, with permission to dine as I pleased, I made up for lost time."

Coming to a later period Mr. Ely wrote: "I resided for more than twenty years in the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and during all that time it was my regular habit on my way home from clubs and entertainments to stop at Maillard's and have a meringue glacé, followed by a cup of hot chocolate with whipped cream. It has been, and still is, my habit to place a lump of confectionery of some sort in my mouth upon retiring for the night."

Mr. Ely also presented another morsel for thought to the statisticians and publicists who, with M. Bertillon, have lately been warning the world that the unmarried are short lived, for he was a bachelor, though a gallant one, and far from a misogamist. Indeed, as Mayor of this city he made a record as a marrying Magistrate, and refusing to accept any fees permitted insistent bridegrooms to drop the honorariums into a "poor box" whence, in his own words, "during my term they all went to poor outcast women. Tramps and men walking on their uppers would appeal to the poor box, but they never received a cent."

Mr. Ely was born at Hanover, Morris county, N. J., on April 17, 1825, and was graduated from the law department of the New York University, but he never practised law. He made his career instead in politics and in business, and enjoyed himself socially. He withdrew from politics in early middle life, but he continued in active business among the leather merchants of the Swamp even in late life.

He was Mayor when the relics of the shattered Tweed ring were under the heavy foot of justice and Tweed himself died during Mr. Ely's term. Mr. Ely fought Tweed and Jake Sharp, had a row with John Kelly because his ideas and Kelly's did not agree as to patronage, and brought the Police Commissioner to trial for permitting dirty streets, this disturbance over the Police Commissioners bringing about a situation so acute that the saloons had to close.

He was in the Legislature with Sharp in 1857 when Sharp was agitating his Broadway railway scheme, which thirty years later led Sharp to jail. Ely opposed the scheme and lost a renomination which was tendered him if he would agree to favor it. He was in the Legislature when that body authorized the Tweed court house, to cost $100,000, and he was in the Board of Supervisors when this gigantic job was swelled into the $12,000,000 steal which it became. Tweed was there too, and Ely's opposition to the steal was such that though the two men remained together in the board for four more years they never noticed each other during all that time.

Mr. Ely was elected a member of the Democratic general committee in 1856, when there were only three members from each ward, and the committee met in the present SUN building, which then was Tammany Hall. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, from which his opposition to Sharp's scheme caused his retirement the next year. He became a supervisor in 1860 and was reelected in spite of Tweed's opposition. Horace Greeley supported him at this time because of his opposition to the court house steal and because of his aid in adjusting the negro riot claims.

In 1870 Mr. Ely was sent to the Forty-second Congress from the Seventh district and he was reelected in 1874. In Congress he was on the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury. He fought the so-called "salary grab" for back pay and was one of the members who turned in to the Treasury the $5,000 back pay that he was entitled to keep. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of New York over Gen. John A. Dix by a majority of 54,000. He served in 1877 and 1878.

In 1878, when railroad strikes in the middle States resulted in rioting and the killing of some public officials, the anarchists and socialists of this city invited their comrades from other parts of the Union to unite with them in a great meeting in Tompkins Square. As some of the New York city regiments of the National Guard were away on duty in other parts of the State there was fear here that if such a meeting were allowed to assemble trouble of great proportions would follow and a committee, of which William E. Dodge was chairman, petitioned the Mayor not to permit the meeting. Mr. Ely, however, felt that any sign of weakness at such a time would be bad, and he supported the Police Commissioners in their attitude of permitting the meeting and persisting at the same time in the intention to control it. The display of firmness and strength had the effect of quieting the turbulent elements. They confined themselves to moderate speeches, and the agitation over the country began to subside. Mr. Ely himself never made a public speech while Mayor.

A nomination to Congress was tendered to Mr. Ely while he was still Mayor, but he did not take it. He declined in 1884 to run for Comptroller on the anti-Tammany ticket. He was spoken of later at various times for Mayor, but he never was nominated. From the time of his retirement from the Mayoralty he devoted himself to business and to the care of his property.

Mr. Ely came of an old New York family. His father, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in New York, and his grandfather, who was in the commissary department of the army in the Revolution, lived here during most of his life. His maternal grandfather, Judge Kitchell of Morris, was for many years a Representative and Senator in Congress from New Jersey.

It was said of Mr. Ely some years after his retirement from politics: "A man cannot be a favorite with Sorosis, a gentle purveyor of courtly compliments to women, a thoughtful student along the higher planes of aestheticism, a contented gallant in the boudoirs of the fair and at the same time hoist the gonfalon of faction and challenge volunteers to a forlorn hope, charging forcibly and energetically upon a well lodged enemy, giving head and heart and sturdy hand to well contested battle on fields of political doubt and public uncertainty. Smith Ely enjoys the respect of his fellow tradesmen and the confidence of the community at large, but politicians will have no more of him and he passes unnoticed along our busiest thoroughfares; his subdued manner and gentle bearing are types of the thoughtful courtesy of his nature and the sweet simplicity of his unfeigned character."

N. W. HALSEY DEAD.

Banker Has an Attack of Angina Pectoris After Yale-Harvard Boat Races.

N. Wetmore Halsey, head of the banking firm of N. W. Halsey & Co., died of angina pectoris early yesterday morning at New London. Mr. Halsey left town on Thursday to join his son, Ralph W. Halsey, of the class of 1911 at Yale, at the Harvard-Yale boat races. Mrs. Halsey was with him. He was taken sick on Friday night and died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

He was born in Forreston, Ill., on December 25, 1856, was educated at Beloit College and at the Union College of Law, Chicago. For ten years he was a member of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., and left it to form N. W. Halsey & Co., investment bankers. He consolidated all the electric light and power companies in 25 counties of California and was instrumental in the consolidation of the public utility corporations of Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Iowa and Moline, Ill. His banking firm has branches in Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Its New York office is at 49 Wall street.

Mr. Halsey was director of the Electric Properties Company and a member of its executive committee, a director in the Netherlands Tramway Corporation and the Monterey Light and Power Company, and was chairman of the boards of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the California Gas and Electric Company and the Tri-City Railway and Light Company.

He was a member of the Chicago Law Institute, the American Geographical Society and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member of the Lawyers and other clubs in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. He lived at South Orange.

He was married in Chicago on October 2, 1885, to Miss Margaret C. Hitt. Their children are Miss Frances D. Halsey, Miss Helen Halsey and Ralph W. Halsey.

Obituary Notes.

Henry Emerson Fitz of 1027 Southern Boulevard died at his home on Friday morning in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Fitz was born in Danville, Me. Between 1860 and 1896 he was continuously in the service of the United States Government. In the civil war he served in the Eleventh Infantry and was wounded. After the war he was in the customs service. In 1870 he became bill clerk to the United States Senate. In 1889 he was appointed to a post office inspectorship under the new civil service law. In 1896 he came to New York and he had since been a stationer at 123 Liberty street. He was twice married and leaves six children.

Jackson Ellsworth Sickels, who died in Washington recently at the age of 83, was a well known engineer and railroad builder many years ago. He had charge of the construction of 1,200 miles of railroad, including the Iron Mountain line. He was a brother of Theophilus Sickels, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, and of Frderick Sickels, who gained fame as the inventor of steam engine improvements and the application of steam steering gear to ships. Jackson Sickels is survived by his wife, a daughter and a brother, David Banks Sickels, who was a New York banker, a United States Minister to Siam and one of the founders of the Lotos Club.

TEACHER SUED FOR $10,000.

Young Woman, After Making a Discovery, Alleges Breach of Promise.

Albert J. Lavine, a teacher in Public School 43 in Brooklyn, who was arrested in the schoolroom on Friday on a warrant issued by Justice Kapper of the Supreme Court in a $10,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Pauline Agress of 353 Schenck avenue, was released yesterday on bail after a night in the Raymond street jail.

In her complaint Miss Agress sets forth that the defendant came to board at her home in February last and at once made an ardent bid for her affections with the result that a marriage engagement was soon entered into between them and was formally announced at a large party of their friends.

Shortly afterward Miss Agress's father discovered that his prospective son-in-law was in financial straits, but being assured by the latter that his troubles would be over in a short time loaned him $500 and agreed to give him his board and lodging gratis. Another loan of $250 to cover a judgment against Lavine was also advanced by the father, who, however, became suspicious when he discovered that the judgment was for lingerie, bonbons, flowers, parasols and so forth, that had been bought in a department store but had not come in his daughter's direction. There was friction at once in the Agress household and Lavine got out.

HOKE SMITH IN AGAIN.

Takes Office as Governor, but May Move Out as a Senator.

ATLANTA, July 1.—Hoke Smith was inaugurated Governor of Georgia at noon to-day for the second time, displacing Gov. Joseph M. Brown, who two years ago displaced Smith at the completion of Smith's first term. There was a large crowd present at the Capitol and Hoke Smith was frequently cheered during the delivery of his inaugural address. The applause halted his speech for two minutes when he referred to the abolition of the convict lease system as one of the best things ever done by the State of Georgia. It was one of the reforms accomplished by Smith during his first term. He also urged the passage of a stringent anti-lobby law.

It is said that next week Gov. Smith will announce himself as candidate for the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Clay, which ex-Gov. J. M. Terrell is now filling under appointment by Gov. Brown. It is conceded that Smith will be chosen Senator if he wants the place. If chosen Senator it is understood that he will not qualify until the regular session of Congress, but will retain the office of Governor until that time.

Furniture Show Is Over.

The forty-first semi-annual exposition of the New York Furniture Exchange closed yesterday at the New Grand Central Palace. The exposition continued for two weeks and represented 31,381 pieces of furniture, the wholesale value of which was $664,320. Exhibits came from twelve different States, showing the product of 350 factories, while the visiting retail dealers came from twenty-seven different States.

Sixty-fifth Arrives at State Camp.

PEEKSKILL, July 1.—The Sixty-fifth Regiment, which left Buffalo at 11 o'clock last night, arrived at the State camp at 11:30 o'clock this morning 815 strong under command o Lieut.-Col. Haffa. Their former Colonel, S. M. Welch, who has been commissioned Brigadier-General, accompanied his old command in order to be present at the school of instruction. The regiment's drum major, R. D. McLeay, stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stocking feet.

DOZENS OF DOINGS ON THE 4TH

EVERY LITTLE PARK WILL BE A SCENE OF CELEBRATION.

Biggest of the Fetes Will Be at the City Hall, Which Has a Centenary of Its Own to Commemorate—Fireworks and Music All Over the City at Night.

Following out the "safe and sane" idea New York's celebration of Independence Day next Tuesday will approximate still more closely the Fourth of July doings that were popular before the invention of the giant cracker and other small boy destroyers. That safe and sane doesn't mean dull is shown by the programme, which provides for over five hundred different celebrations in the five boroughs. There will be something doing every minute from the time the day begins officially with the hoisting of the flag on the old block house in Central Park until it closes with a blaze of rockets signalling "Good night" from seventy-five stations.

According to the plans worked out by Mayor Gaynor's committee, headed by Herman Ridder, the centre of the celebration will be the City Hall in Manhattan, where in addition to the other exercises the centenary of the building will be celebrated. It is just 100 years ago next Tuesday that the Board of Aldermen held its first session in the building where De Witt Clinton sat as Mayor.

This part of the celebration will be held in the Mayor's reception room under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. There will be speeches by the Mayor and other city officers, an exhibition of the minutes of the meeting held 100 years ago, a talk on the history of the portraits hung in City Hall and a reception to the descendants of Mayor De Witt Clinton and the descendants of members of the Common Council of 1811. This will take place at 9 o'clock.

The commemoration exercises will be followed by a military band concert on the City Hall steps and then the Mayor will be escorted to the stand of honor by a uniformed guard of patriotic societies, headed by the Sons of the American Revolution, who will march up from Fraunces's Tavern.

When the Mayor is seated the parade of nations will begin, the procession passing around City Hall Square. Every nationality in the greater city is to be represented. The paraders will dress as far as possible in their national costumes and will carry the flags of the lands of their birth. Col. John B. Holland will marshal the marchers.

There will follow addresses by Mayor Gaynor, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, Comptroller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny, songs by the United German Singers and the National League and concerts by Stretz's military band and the police band.

Although City Hall will be the centre of the Manhattan celebration large meetings have been arranged for at many other places. In Washington Square at 10 o'clock there will be a celebration especially arranged for French and Italian New Yorkers under the direction of Alderman Curran and Joseph L. Delafield. A military band of sixty pieces will play American, French and Italian airs and there will be speeches in French and Italian. Prof. A. Bollaert will read the Declaration of Independence in French and Albert Pecorini will speak in Italian on "Washington and Garibaldi." At night there will be aerial fireworks.

Up at City College the Hebrew Orphan Asylum children will hold a drill and a parade at 8:45 and at 10 o'clock in the great auditorium of the college there will be a meeting presided over by Judge Charles L. Guy. There will be music by the Peoples Choral Union. Col. William d'H. Washington will read the Declaration of Independence and Edward Lauterbach and Henry George, Jr., will speak.

At Hamilton Fish Park and Seward Park large Jewish celebrations will be under the leadership of Dr. Henry Moscovitz and Joseph Barondess. It is expected that 10,000 persons will take part in a parade between the two parks.

The Italians will celebrate at 10 o'clock in Mulberry Bend Park and Thomas Jefferson Park. The Declaration of Independence will be read in Italian at both gatherings and there will be folk dances by the children and plenty of vocal and instrumental music.

The Bohemians will celebrate at Sixty-seventh street and First avenue and the Hungarians at Tompkins Square. The programmes at both gatherings will be similar to those to be carried out in other places.

At Fort Washington Park and at McGowan's Pass Tavern there will be flag raisings and historical exercises and special exercises appropriate to the day will be held in 200 schools and playgrounds.

All kinds of athletic sports will keep contestants and spectators busy during the afternoon. The games, which have been arranged by James E. Sullivan, will begin at 2 o'clock. Three hundred and sixty events are scheduled and over 10,000 contestants have entered. The programme of sports includes team carnivals at Jaspar Oval, City College, and meets in Battery Park, Cherry Street Park, Seward Park, Tompkins Square Park, Hamilton Fish Park, Corlears Hook Park, St. Gabriel's Park, Chelsea Park, Thomas Jefferson Park, Pastime A. C. grounds and at Ninetieth street and Avenue A. Among the clubs entered are parochial schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Public Schools Athletic League, the Catholic Athletic League, the Intersettlement Athletic League, the Church Athletic League, the Recreation Centres and the Amateur Athletic Union.

Dock Commissioner Tomkins has arranged dances for children at the recreation piers and Park Commissioner Stover is responsible for band concerts in eighteen Manhattan parks. They all begin at 8 P. M.

In The Bronx the official celebration will begin at 10 o'clock on the field in the rear of the Borough Hall, and there will be other celebrations at the revolutionary battleground at Indian Field and at McKinley Square, Poe Park, Claremont Park and other open spaces. Special celebrations have also been arranged by Supt. Maxwell at many of the Bronx public schools and there'll be athletic meets and band concerts in the parks afternoon and evening. The Bronx will have its own fireworks display in the several Aldermanic districts at night.

Borough President Steers of Brooklyn will preside at the main celebration in that borough, which will be held at the Brooklyn City Hall at 10 o'clock and will include singing by the United German Singers, music by military bands and patriotic addresses. There will be other celebrations at most of the Brooklyn parks and fireworks in the evening.

The Grand Army posts of Staten Island, two chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Spanish War Veterans who have Richmond posts and many other military and civic organizations will conduct the celebration in Richmond Borough, where the central celebration will be held in the morning at Curtis High School field. In the evening there will be band concerts at Stapleton, Tompkinsville and Tottenville, with fireworks at 8:30.

RUSSIAN BALLET O. K'D.

Magistrate Kernochan, Who Saw Dancing, Dismisses Police Complaint.

Miss Gertrude Hoffmann and the Russian ballets at the Winter Garden were exonerated yesterday afternoon of charges of improper performances. B. Ogden Chisolm, who wrote a letter to Mayor Gaynor characterizing the performances as "lewd and disgusting with very little to redeem them," is to be sued, according to John F. McIntyre, because the letter got newspaper publicity.

Magistrate Frederick Kernochan in the West Side court yesterday had before him Morris Gest, manager of the production, who had been summoned by Capt. Burfeind of the West Forty-seventh street station, acting in behalf of the Police Department, to which Mayor Gaynor had turned over a number of signed and anonymous communications complaining of the moral tone of the performances.

The Magistrate, who granted the summonses last Sunday and then witnessed the show on Monday night, said:

"No objection could be taken to the performance I saw. A director of the Metropolitan Opera House accompanied me. He had seen the performance before and he pointed out to me where the changes had been made to correspond with the complaints of the police. I am satisfied that the management has acted in good faith."

AFTER DR. DRAPER, UNCLE SAM

STOVER EXPECTS THE WEATHER BUREAU IN HIS ARSENAL.

Records There for 43 Years Kept by the Retiring Director—He Thinks They Should Be in a Safer Place—Invented Many of the 'Ometers Himself.

Dr. Daniel Draper, who resigned last week as the director of the Central Park Observatory after forty-three years of service, came down from the observatory on the fourth floor of the Arsenal about noon yesterday and after saying good-by to his friends around the building was off for his country place at Hastings.

There has been some talk that it was a waste of money to keep up the city weather bureau since the Government had one here too. But the importance of Dr. Draper's establishment was shown yesterday when it was reported that if the city did not want to keep it up the Federal Weather Bureau was ready to take over the observatory at the Arsenal and provide a director. This would be in addition to Forecaster Scarr's outfit on top of the Whitehall Building.

The city Charter provides that the Park Commissioner shall keep up the Central Park Observatory, the directorship of which pays a salary of $2,500. Commissioner Stover said yesterday that he was not certain just how that provision could be avoided, but was sure that the Government would be in charge of the observatory by the end of the week.

It is also probable that Dr. Draper will be retained as "director emeritus" of the observatory. His chief assistant died some time ago and it is desirable that he should not sever his connection entirely. When he left he said he would come down to the city occasionally to help his successor.

"I guess I deserve a rest," he said. "I've been on the job ever since the observatory was founded, back in '68, and haven't missed a day in keeping my records since then. I'm not so very young now, anyway, and besides it gets pretty hot up there on the roof in summer." Dr. Draper is over 70, but no one would guess it.

Down in the room beneath the platform on which whirl all the devices used in getting a line on the weather, are the recording instruments, all of them invented by the director himself. He had had them patented and now they are using them abroad. Over in one corner is an old bookcase. Dr. Draper unlocked it yesterday and took out a volume that contained the meteorological record for his first year of service. He compared one day, December 18, 1869, with the complete records for that day that were framed and hung on the wall. "That day," he said, "was the first real weather I had since I took the job," and one could imagine from the red lines that zigzagged across the sheets what sort of capers the elements had been up to. On that day New York passed through two cyclonic storms.

"The records that I am leaving," Dr. Draper added, "are really of great value and they ought to be in some place safer than this. The director of the new library has asked to take them over for safe keeping, but I don't know but they would be too inaccessible there. It is as often as two or three times a month that I have had to go to court and testify in some law suit in which the weather at the time involved is of vital importance. A few years ago a number of law suits were brought against the city after a flood in The Bronx. We had the records of a much worse storm in Manhattan at the time and ultimately the suits were dismissed."

The director had not been told that the Federal Government was ready to take over the observatory and he was strong in expressing the hope that a successor would be appointed in his place. "Even though the Government has a weather station here in this city the work we do here ought to be kept up in spite of the cost," he said. "The continuity of the records ought not to be broken."

MEMORIAL TO FATHER JOGUES.

Committee Selects a Site for a Monument to the Discoverer of Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, July 1.—W. Max Reid of Amsterdam, chairman of a committee to select a site for the memorial to Father Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit pioneer and discoverer of Lake George, visited the lake recently to inspect the favorable sites for the proposed monument. In company with State Historian James A. Holden and local Game Warden William H. Burnett Mr. Reid made a tour of the lake, and after considering several points which seemed suitable it was decided to recommend to the New York State Historical Society, the sponsor of the memorial, the northernmost island of the Mother Bunch group, which is situated near the north end of the Narrows, about twenty miles from Lake George village.

The site is ideal in that it looks over the northern expanse of water toward Lake Champlain, where Father Jogues first saw the waters of Lake George, or as he named it Lac du Saint Sacrement. The committee of the Historical Society to whom the recommendation will first be submitted consists of George O. Knapp of St. Louis and Shelving Rock, Mrs. Harry W. Watrous of New York and Hague, David Williams of New York and Rogers Rock and the Rev. Father Campbell, S. D., of New York.

BURNHAM BOY INJUNCTION.

Grandmother Must Not Remove the Youngster From His Present Abode.

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin Burnham, a niece of Mme. Nordica, obtained a temporary injunction from Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday against her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine M. Burnham, who is the widow of Frederick A. Burnham, the insurance man. Mrs. Lillian Burnham is suing for a divorce from Frederick K. Burnham and for the custody of their young son, Frederick William Burnham. The injunction restrains the defendant's mother from refusing to surrender the boy to the plaintiff and from removing him from 66 East Seventy-eighth street, where she lives with her son.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS

By Schenck's Orchestra at the Century Theatre.

Elliot Schenck is to begin to-morrow night a series of orchestral concerts on the roof of the Century Theatre. The organization is composed of the best available players in the city and most of them are selected from the symphonic societies that give concerts in the winter. Mr. Schenck's programme will combine popular and classical music.

Mary Hissem de Moss will be the soloist on Monday and will sing the polocca from "Mignon."

TRY POKER STORIES ON COURT

HUSBAND SAYS WIFE GAMBLED AWAY HOUSE MONEY.

She Says He Taught Her, and Himself Lost His Money in Stocks—Another Wife Says She Got Beaten When She Tried to Stop Husband's Gambling.

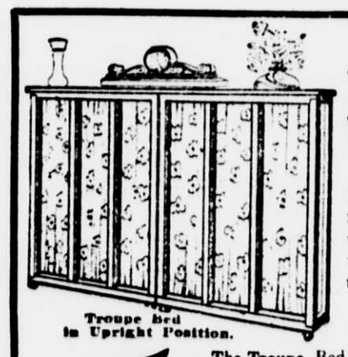
Charles Jacobs, a manufacturer of underclothes, is sued by his wife, Carrie, for a separation. She said her husband compelled her to move to Cedarhurst, L. I., and then knocked her down because she wouldn't take in a boarder. He hasn't supported her since May, she said.

Jacobs replied he was married in 1908 and that the first year of married life was happy, but that his wife then "met a number of persons who claimed to be interested in so-called charitable societies, the chief object of which was to meet different days in the week for the alleged purpose of engaging in charitable card games, but whose real purpose was to gamble." He said his wife then made the acquaintance of a large circle of women outside "who were occupied at playing poker and gambling for large stakes." As a result, Jacobs said, his wife neglected her home, but he said nothing because he thought she would tire of it. Then, he says, "she extended the circle of her card game acquaintances, became more interested in the games and continually labored under feverish excitement as a result." Finally she became so absorbed that she took no interest at all in her home, and their household expenses increased from $2,000 to $4,000 a year, because of his wife's losses and because her house was mismanaged. Jacobs said he moved out to Cedarhurst to get his wife away from the card games, and then she threatened to commit suicide and one day took a harmless powder and threw herself on the floor, saying that she was dying.

Mrs. Jacobs said that all she knows about poker she had learned from watching her husband and his friends play and that when she was married the only game she could play was cassino. She became interested in a relief society for the aid of widows and orphans, she said, but the members merely played whist once a week. The only time she lost large sums at poker was when she was playing at her husband's orders, while he went and lost a lot of money in stock speculation. Justice Guy of the Supreme Court gave her $100 a month alimony yesterday and $250 counsel fee, with the understanding that her husband is to continue paying her rent.

In a suit for separation brought by Fannie Kneitel against Sigmund H. Kneitel the plaintiff said that on May 21 last her husband invited a number of friends to their house at 751 East 155th street and insisted that they play twenty-five cent limit poker. She protested because the guests were not anxious to play. Then he threw a deck of cards in her face and told her he was the boss. Mrs. Kneitel said that her husband frequently lost $50 and $75 a night playing poker and that he beat her when she opposed his gambling. She said he stayed away from home gambling for five days once. Then he came home without a cent and pawned her ring to get a new start.

Kneitel replied that he never gambles. Justice Guy gave her $8 a week and $100 counsel fee.



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Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Consisting of

Dresses of Lingerie, Linen, Cotton Voile, Foulard, Chiffon and Meteor,
Suits of Linens, Ramies, Silk Serge, Pongee, Serge, Mixtures, Hairlines and Mohairs,
Coats of Tussah, Satin, Chiffon, Pongee and Linen,
Skirts of Rep, Linen, Crash, Khaki, Mohair, Serge and Taffeta,

At Very Exceptional Reductions in Price

Particulars will appear in Wednesday Evening's Papers

For To-morrow, Monday,

Unusual Values in the following departments:

Women's Bathing Suits

of Duchesse Satin, in navy and black, with surplice effect of polka dot foulard, fitted skirt, kimono sleeves with extra gusset under the arm,

Value $8.75. at $5.50

of Messaline, in navy and black, with sailor collar and tie of polka dot foulard, fitted skirt, kimono sleeves with banding to match collar,

Value $7.50

SECOND FLOOR — NEW BUILDING

Men's, Boys' and Children's Bathing Suits

Two Piece Worsted Jersey Suits,
Men's, at $1.95, 2.45
Boys', at 1.75, 2.10

Children's One Piece Suits, of Flannel, with sailor collar and fancy trimming, at $1.65, 1.95

Men's Summer Underwear

Plaid Nainsook Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers, Gauze Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, regular and athletic style, Each 38c

Sea Island Cotton or English Gauze Shirts and Drawers, regular or knee length, Each 50c

Imported Lisle Thread Shirts, extra light weight, short or long sleeves, also Drawers, Each 85c

English and French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, superior quality, Each $1.00

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery

Women's
Tan, White and Black Silk Lisle, Black Gauze and Silk Lisle, trunk shape, all with extra double garter tops, Pair 39c
Gauze Pure Thread Silk, in black, white or tan, cotton tops and soles, Pair 83c

Men's
Imported Lisle Thread, extra quality, in black and colors, self clocked, Pair 35c

Women's
Pure Thread Silk, in black and colors, double garter tops, with cotton soles, Pr. $1.10
Imported Pure Silk Hose with self embroidered fronts or in plain black and colors, superior quality, with double tops, Pair 1.89

Children's
the latest Imported novelties in Half Hose, in self clocks, striped and fancy tops, Pair 35c

The two entrances on West Twenty-second Street will be found very convenient for Automobiles and Carriages.

West Twenty-third and Twenty-second Streets