ing boxes and coverings for the same; for expenses of receiving, storing, addressing and forwarding reports and printed documents, including the rental of rooms for same; for printing and furnishing the Legislative Manual and Clerk's Manual; for law and reference books and publications for the Senate and Assembly library, and committees of the Legislature and the Legislature; for legislative indices to Senate and Assembly bills, journals and documents; for extra clerical and stenographic services; for furniture, alteration and repairs of legislative rooms and for other contingent expenses of the Legislature, to be paid upon the certificate of the clerk of the Senate or Assembly respectively; also for any balance remaining unpaid of the various amounts heretofore certified by the temporary President of the Senate and the chairman of the committee of the whole of the Senate of the session for 1910; for the expenses and compensation of expert witnesses and of counsel employed during the investigation ordered by the resolution of the Senate adopted January 25, 1910, $220,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

In vetoing this item Gov. Dix says:

Section 21 of Article III. of the Constitution provides that no money shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State or any of its funds or any of the funds under its management except in pursuance of an appropriation by law * * * and every such law making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

The public and the Legislature have a constitutional right to know the object for which an appropriation is made and the amount of money which is to be applied to that object. Under this item as it stands the impossibility of ascertaining to what object this money is to be applied, or if not all to be applied to one object the impossibility of ascertaining the sum to be applied to each object is apparent—it permits the money to be applied to one or more objects to the exclusion of the rest or to be divided among them all.

What legislative committees have exceeded the appropriations made to them, what is the amount of their respective deficiencies and how much of the sum appropriated is to be applied to make good such deficiencies?

What balance remains unpaid of the various amounts heretofore certified by the temporary President of the Senate and the chairman of the committee of the whole of the Senate for the session of 1910, what was the purpose of these various expenditures and how much is to be applied toward these deficiencies?

What are the expenses and compensation of expert witnesses and of counsel employed during the investigation ordered by the resolution of the Senate adopted January 25, 1910, and what amount is to be expended for this purpose?

What are the other contingent expenses of the Legislature, how much is to be applied to them and why are they not in the $80,000 appropriated for this purpose?

As I am unable to answer these questions and must veto the entire item or let it stand, the entire item is disallowed.

The item of $150,000 for extra compensation to legislative employees which the Governor vetoed reads as follows:

For deficiency for the compensation and mileage of members and officers of the Legislature and for compensating the officers and employees of the Senate and Assembly, including persons employed under section 24 of the legislative law, whose compensation is fixed at a stated sum for the annual session of the Legislature, for services rendered at the annual session of 1911 subsequent to the first 120 calendar days thereof but not to exceed a period of seventy days, at a rate per diem for each such officer or employee which he would have received if the annual session had terminated at the end of 120 days, payable in the same manner as the regular compensation of such officer or employee is paid, the sum of $150,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The Governor gives the following reasons for vetoing this item:

This item is disapproved for the reason that it violates the Constitution of the State of New York. Section 28 of Article III. of the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor. This provision in the bill in effect grants additional compensation to the officers and employees of the Senate and Assembly, whose compensation is fixed at a stated sum for the annual session of the Legislature. It also provides for the compensation and mileage of members and officers of the Legislature whose compensation is not fixed. Inasmuch as it is impossible to sever these items of appropriation, the whole item is disapproved. Section 21 of Article III. of the Constitution provides that every law making an appropriation shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied. The item, comprising two distinct objects and one appropriation, violates also this provision of the Constitution.

Among the items vetoed in the appropriation and supply bills were the following:

Expenses of investigation by Governor, $10,000; steel filing cases in Comptroller's office, $35,000; Attorney-General investigation, $3,000; State Health Department tuberculosis campaign, $10,000, and for investigation of effect of cold storage on food, $10,000; for an insane curative reception hospital in New York city, $150,000; for New York monument commission at Andersonville, Ga., $30,000; for State's share of condemning toll bridges, $50,000, and for a greenhouse in the Cornell University agricultural school, $20,000.

The Governor vetoed all the appropriations in the supply bill for creek and road improvements, including $30,000 to improve the Piercefield State road in St. Lawrence county on the ground that it is unconstitutional to incorporate in a supply bill an item for a local purpose.

An appropriation of $1,500 each for Assemblymen Waters of Albany and Kopp and Spielberg of New York city for expenses in defending the title to their seats in the Assembly was vetoed because the Governor says these expenses should first be audited by the State Comptroller.

The Governor also vetoes the item of $3,500 to Harry S. Patton for legal services in connection with the State Engineer's Department.

Out of the two big legislative items in the annual supply bill vetoed by the Governor it was intended to pay counsel for Otto Kelsey for defending his title to the office of Superintendent of Insurance, as well as counsel in the Allds trial and the expense of counsel in drafting the New York city charters, as well as the expenses of legislative investigation committees.

The Governor vetoed three items of appropriation for the New York Training School for Boys aggregating $43,000, an appropriation of $100,000 for new buildings for the Buffalo State Normal School, an appropriation of $110,000 for farm buildings, laundry, bakery and bridge at Letchworth village on the ground that this work should not be undertaken until the power and heating plant is completed and an appropriation of $300,000 to progress the work of constructing the new Harlem prison at Wingdale to take the place of Sing Sing prison.

The Governor vetoed the bill making an appropriation to reestablish the burned State Library and gives these reasons:

This bill appropriates the sum of $1,250,000 for the purpose of the reestablishment of the State Library. Of the amount appropriated $250,000 is to be immediately available, $500,000 of such sum to be available on and after January 1, 1912, and the sum of $500,000 to be available October 1, 1912.

This bill is objected to for the reason that we have not sufficient funds to justify making this large appropriation at this time.

The Governor vetoed appropriations of $30,000 for the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, $7,500 for repairs at the New York House of Refuge for Boys on Randall's Island, $20,000 for improvements at the consumptive hospital at Raybrook, for Rome State Custodial Asylum, $65,000; for Craig colony for epileptics, $80,000; for the Bath Soldiers and Sailors Home, $17,100; for the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford,

USHER'S Whisky
USHER'S EXTRA
"GREEN STRIPE"
EDINBURGH
G. S. NICHOLLS & CO
NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

$93,900; for the Elmira State Reformatory, $15,000; for the Hudson Girls' Reformatory, $53,050; the industrial school at Industry, $5,000; feeble minded institution at Syracuse, $8,000; the crippled and deformed children's institution at West Haverstraw, $103,000; the Eastern New York Reformatory, $100,000; the Newark feeble minded institution, $88,000, and for the Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, $25,000.

In vetoing the bills for the charitable institutions Gov. Dix says:

Each of the foregoing items is disapproved and disallowed for the reason that the funds in the Treasury and the estimated revenues for the year will not permit further expenditures for these institutions. I deem it inadvisable to enter upon the construction of further improvements and new buildings until the existing institutions are placed in repair, and the cost of putting them in such condition will not permit at this time any additional expenditure.

MANŒUVRES BEGIN TO-DAY.

North Atlantic Fleet to Learn Rendezvous for Cape Cod Bay.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 30.—In the little Catholic chapel here to-day a plea for more Catholic chaplains in the United States Navy was made by the Rev. Father Christopher of Brighton, who at the invitation of the rector, the Rev. Father Terra, officiated and preached.

Father Christopher said there were about six thousand Catholic men in the navy and only one chaplain for them. He thought there should be a chaplain for every thousand men at least. If the Catholic men in the service took interest and made proper demand he felt that those higher up would accede to their demand.

Stocked with supplies and ordnance on a war basis and with decks cleared for action, the North Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Osterhouse, will sail into Cape Cod Bay from this harbor at 10 A. M. to-morrow in a body to engage in the summer manœuvres.

It is unusual for the fleet to take to the bay in its entirety. The thousands of summer guests will be treated to an impressive naval picture as the ships of the various divisions, dreadnoughts, battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines, get under way.

Every ship got orders to-night to be prepared to sail at 7:30, but they will not haul up their mudhooks for two hours after that. To-morrow will be devoted to tactical manœuvres. The schedule shows that men and ships will be kept busy. The programme will include a novelty in that blank torpedoes are to be shot from one battleship at another instead of into nets, as is the custom on ranges, thus making this branch of the practice more realistic and interesting.

There was an exchange of visits by the five Rear Admirals and other officers to-day. The town was swarming with the men from the ships. Crowds attended the ball games on Evans Field, and hundreds of visitors were carried out to the ships in all sorts of small craft.

The battleship Maine, making fourteen in that division, arrived after dark from New York. C. R. Nelson, a seaman, who enlisted from Hobgood, N. C., died to-day while the Maine was bound here from New York. A telegram was sent to his father, Charles E. Nelson, at Hobgood, to-night.

BROCKTON HAS A FIRE SCARE.

Aid Called From Other Cities When Ammonia Explosion Knocks Out Firemen.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 30.—This city had a fire scare early this morning when Satucket Block, in the heart of the business section, was burned. It looked like an ordinary fire when the department got to work, but an explosion of ammonia tanks in a cold storage plant in the basement of the building blew three firemen from the windows and thirty more were overcome by the fumes.

With the force thus crippled and the brick structure belching forth flames from every opening aid was summoned from Boston, Quincy, Stoughton, Avon, Rockland and Taunton, each of these places sending an engine and hose wagon. Crews of firemen also came from other towns and helped.

When the local firemen were overcome they were carried from the building and taken to the Y. M. C. A. building opposite. All responded to treatment.

The fire started in a bakery on the first floor of the Satucket Block and spread rapidly. While the firemen were turning in volumes of water the explosions came and for some time afterward the fumes kept every one at a distance. Meantime the fire raged through the structure and communicated to a two and a half story lodging house in the rear and destroyed it. Holbrook Block, a four story brick structure adjoining, also caught fire and was damaged considerably.

The firemen who came from outside the city rendered valuable assistance in protecting neighboring property. The loss is estimated at about $200,000.

CAR HITS SIX-YEAR-OLD.

Lexington Avenue Boy Will Probably Die Mother Sees Accident.

Six-year-old Emanuel Epstein was playing in front of his home at 1636 Lexington avenue last night after supper when he was struck by a southbound Lexington avenue car that was putting on all speed to climb Duffy's Hill. Policeman King with the reserves from the East 104th street station lifted the car up and extricated the boy from the forward trucks. He was lifted into the automobile of Dr. Maurice Ura of 1652 Lexington avenue and hurried to Mount Sinai Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his left leg above the foot and to amputate his left forearm. The boy will probably die. His mother, Rose, was sitting on the front porch of her house when the accident happened.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN PARK.

Children Watch Despondent Tailor Fire Shot Into His Head.

A number of children who were playing about the rustic cottage on the hill in Central Park opposite East Sixty-seventh street yesterday saw an elderly man put a .32 calibre revolver to his head and fire a shot.

An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital and Dr. Doran said the man with the bullet in his head had a chance of living.

The wounded man was Augustus Brockel of 242 West Twenty-fifth street. He is a tailor, 50 years old, and is married. The police learned that he had been out of work for some time and had become despondent.

He was taken to the hospital a prisoner.

TO CONFER ON TARIFF BILLS

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEY ARE AT.

Indications Are That an Agreement Will Be Reached to Pass the Farmers' Free List Bill With an Amendment Striking Out Products of the Farm.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Democratic Senators have called a party conference for 10 o'clock to-morrow to determine what shall be their course in the matter of amendments to the farmers' free list bill, which is to be voted on Tuesday and to consider the entire tariff situation.

In advance of the conference the indications are that an agreement will be reached to pass the farmers' free list bill with an amendment striking therefrom the products of the farm. This is substantially the Bailey amendment. It is understood that this concession is necessary in order to secure support for the bill from Senator Bailey and his Democratic following, and the insurgent Republicans are also demanding that a certain amount of protection be retained on the products of agriculture.

The attitude of Senator Bailey and his friends and of the insurgents appears a little inconsistent, in that they demanded when the Canadian reciprocity bill was before the Senate that duties should be taken off of flour and meat, on the ground that they were the products of the milling trust and the beef trust. Now they are insisting that the duties be kept on these articles. But they justify their action on the ground that in the Canadian reciprocity legislation the farmers' products that entered into the manufacture of flour and meat, cereals and livestock, were on the free list, while duties were retained on beef and flour.

The farmers' free list bill places all of these articles on the free list, both the raw material and the finished product. The effect of the Bailey amendment will be to restore them to the dutiable list. Senator Bailey and the insurgents appear to think that the farmer was hit so hard by Canadian reciprocity that he should have some compensation in the retention of duties on his products. The Democratic leaders believe they will be able to command enough votes to pass the farmers' free list bill on Tuesday if the Bailey amendment is adopted exempting agricultural products from the free list.

There has been some quiet work to prevent any amendment to the farmers' free list bill other than that proposed by Senator Bailey. It is understood that no serious effort will be made to attach the House cotton bill as an amendment to the farmers' free list bill. Senator La Follette's bill revising the cotton schedule now pending in the Senate bears a very close resemblance to the Underwood cotton bill. For a time it was feared that the Senator from Wisconsin might insist that his Democratic allies accept his cotton bill and failing in that might offer the House bill and put them in a hole.

There was also a disposition manifested for a time among the insurgent Republicans to offer amendments revising schedules generally, but it is the understanding now among the Democrats that they have a working agreement from their insurgent friends by which they will not press these amendments. Even Senator Bristow, it is reported, will not offer his amendment to the sugar schedule. The cotton bill, when it comes from the House, will be referred to the Finance Committee and hearings be had upon it, if the Southern Democrats can have their way, and they are feeling rather cheerful just now over the outlook.

There is a disquieting situation for the Senate Democrats in the attitude of Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, toward the La Follette wool bill. Mr. Underwood declares that he will not accept the La Follette bill nor will he agree to a compromise carrying 30 per cent. on raw wool and corresponding duties on the manufactures of wool. He insists that his bill which passed the House carrying 20 per cent. on raw wool and corresponding duties on the manufactures of wool has been drawn on a scientific plan, and he predicts that when the Tariff Board makes its report on the woollen schedule it will recommend duties more nearly approximating those given in the Underwood bill than those carried by the La Follette bill.

The Senate Democrats admit that they are somewhat apprehensive over the outlook. If the Tariff Board should recommend duties lower than those carried by the La Follette bill it would be a vindication for Mr. Underwood, they admit, and would leave those Democrats in the Senate who voted unanimously for a 35 per cent. duty and its accompaniments in a very bad way.

Representative Underwood has had a number of conferences with the Senate Democratic leaders. He insists that they shall accept his bill. He declares that he will not ask for a conference, but will move to send the bill back to the Senate and require the Senate to ask the House for a conference. The Senate Democrats are urging Mr. Underwood to agree on a compromise bill carrying 28 per cent. on raw wool with corresponding reductions from the rates given in the La Follette bill on the manufactures of wool.

They admit that they are doubtful about getting the necessary votes to pass through the Senate any bill which reduces the duty on raw wool below 30 per cent. They have an agreement with the insurgents by which they can command the necessary votes to pass a bill based on 30 per cent. That was the understanding when the La Follette bill, based on 35 per cent., was passed. The 5 per cent. represented a margin for trading purposes. It required a great deal of labor and persuasion to get enough Senators to agree to accept the compromise based on 30 per cent. It is known that some of the Republican Senators who voted for the La Follette bill will not support a duty below 30 per cent., but the bill had 16 majority and the authors of it can lose a few votes and still be able to pass it.

Nothing definite will be known until after the Senate conference to-morrow morning. There are a great many uncertain factors in the situation and much doubt as to just when Congress will be able to adjourn. One Democratic Senator asserted to-night that if President Taft vetoed the wool bill, provided it goes to him, there would be a very prompt adjournment of Congress, because it would be notice to the lawmakers that the President would not approve any tariff legislation of a general character in advance of the report of the Tariff Board.

"But if he should sign the wool bill we would be here until December," said this Senator, "because the revisionists in Congress would feel it their duty, having been successful in part, to continue the work of revision just as far as the President would stand for it."

The Senators from the Southern States in which the cotton manufacturing industry is at all prominent have served notice on their Democratic brethren that they will not stand for any revision of the cotton schedule at this time. They declare that business conditions are not very favorable in that industry under present conditions, that most of the mills are working only about one-third time, and if Congress entered seriously on the work of revising the cotton rates without giving a hearing to those who are interested in the industry and in the absence of the report from the Tariff Board there would be a general shutting down of the mills and this would be a very serious matter to some localities in the South.

It is very evident that President Taft could make the Democrats in the Senate very uncomfortable by approving the wool bill, but there is no indication that he will do so. Some of the Republican leaders in the House were saying to-day that the President ought to veto the wool bill, but that at the same time he ought to announce that he would require the Tariff Board to report on the woollen schedule as early as November 1 and announce his intention of convening Congress on November 1, a month ahead of the regular session, to take up the work of a general revision of the tariff. There was much support for this idea, and even some of the most prominent standpat Republicans are in favor of it. They admit that the tariff must be revised at an early date and they believe that the Republican party would go into the next campaign much stronger with the people if the President took the action which they may urge upon him.

The Democrats have more than one reason for being uncomfortable because of the tariff situation. They look forward to a victory in the Presidential election next year if conditions continue as they are at present, but they realize that business conditions throughout the country are not so favorable just now as might be wished and they appreciate that any attempt to revise the tariff will be attended with uncertainty and probably some business depression. Therefore they would like to get the matter out of the way as soon as possible. They fear that if the uncertainty is projected into the next campaign and they are made mainly responsible for it the country may become frightened at the prospect of a Democratic administration and turn to and reelect President Taft.

This is one avowed cause for uneasiness among the Democratic brethren. Another is the reflection that they may be held equally responsible with the Republican insurgents for precipitating a revision of the tariff in advance of information from the Tariff Board. While the Democrats have in the main consistently opposed the creation of a tariff board or commission, they put themselves in a peculiar attitude when the last appropriation was made for the work of the board. Senator Culberson of Texas offered an amendment requiring the board to report on the woollen schedule next December. In submitting his amendment Mr. Culberson explained that there would be no disposition to revise the tariff before the regular session. The Democrats voted for Mr. Culberson's amendment and it was adopted. Now they are on record as having voted for a general revision of the woollen schedule in advance of receiving the information called for by the very amendment for which they cast their votes.

TIME DOES NOT FLY

It is stupidly slow. It takes 60 seconds to make a minute, 60 minutes to make an hour and 24 hours to make a day.

But time is consistent—it never varies. It is the tortoise in the race and man is the hare that lags behind.

In the building business we aim to combine the consistency of the tortoise with the swiftness of the hare.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

E. T. JEFFERY, CHERRY EATER.

President of the Denver and Rio Grande Makes Record Feast.

DURANGO, Col., July 30.—President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande, Vice-President and General Manager Schlacks of the Western Pacific, General Traffic Manager Hughes and Messrs. Blair, Mason and McCutcheon, three New York bankers, set a world's record here yesterday as cherry eaters.

The party was taken in automobiles for a ride up the Animas Valley. Along the line are many fruit orchards and the visitors were surprised to find the trees bending with fruit. At the Edgar Buchanan ranch fruit of about every description was found, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums and all the small fruits.

"I believe I can eat more cherries than any man in the world," Mr. Jeffery said to his host, Mr. Buchanan. Messrs. Blair, Mason and McCutcheon took this as a challenge and declared that the only way to decide the question was by an actual test.

Farmer Buchanan brought on five bushels of his best cherries and told the four men to go to them. They did, and never stopped until most of the fruit had disappeared. Mr. Blair was first to drop out and was soon followed by Mason and McCutcheon.

"Why, I've just started," said Jeffery and then ate three peaches for good measure. He was then voted the champion cherry eater.

SPEEDING TRAIN HITS AN AUTO.

Motorist's Wife Tossed Fifty Feet—He and His Daughter Hurt Too.

DOVER, N. J., July 30.—Mrs. William V. Shoemaker received injuries which are expected to prove fatal and Mr. Shoemaker and his daughter Jessie, residents of Dover, were seriously hurt this afternoon when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a northbound train of the Jersey Central Railroad near the depot of the little village of German Valley, seven miles west of Chester in Morris county. They are now in a farmhouse a short distance from the scene of the accident under care of physicians.

Shoemaker, who is a coal merchant of Dover and who lives on Fairview avenue, took his wife and daughter out in his machine early this afternoon. They were returning to their home about 5 o'clock when they started to cross the track at German Valley. There are no gates at this crossing and no flagman, only a warning electric gong. Whether this was ringing as the machine approached the crossing cannot be determined, since there were no immediate witnesses of the accident. The railroad track at this point is straightaway and trains usually run at high speed past the German Valley depot. The country road approaches the track between the banks of a cut.

Just as the automobile got fairly on the track it was struck by the engine that was pulling an excursion train from Lake Hopatcong to Jersey City. The machine was hurled many yards to one side, each of its occupants being thrown clear of the wreckage.

The engineer stopped his train as soon as he could and backed to the crossing. All three were found unconscious. Mrs. Shoemaker was lying fully fifty feet away from the spot where the collision occurred. Before help was summoned Mr. Shoemaker regained consciousness, but his wife and daughter were seen to be more seriously hurt and were carried to a farmhouse a short distance away from the crossing.

There Dr. J. Willard Farrow of Dover and Dr. Henry W. Kice of Wharton attended the three injured people. They found that Mrs. Shoemaker had both legs broken, her skull was fractured and she had received internal injuries which, in the belief of the physicians, she cannot survive. Miss Shoemaker's hip was broken and she received severe bruises. Mr. Shoemaker had escaped with nothing worse than a severe shaking up.

After the three injured people had been attended the excursion train proceeded to its destination.

A WOMAN IN CAR ROWDY NET

MRS. MARIA COLLINS PAROLED AFTER B. R. T. SCRAP.

Her Husband Held for Assaulting Railroad Inspector—Police Get Six Youths on Clason Point Road and Three in Subway—Nine Go to Workhouse.

It was a bad Sunday for car rowdies, eleven persons charged with roughing things in public vehicles falling into the police net during the day. One of these was a woman. Nine men were sent to the workhouse.

Peter Collins, a salesman, and his wife, Maria, of 79 Poplar street, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the Manhattan avenue police court, Williamsburg, on the complaint of Frank Smith, an inspector for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, who said that they assaulted him on a Grand street car. Collins and his wife got on the car at the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza to go to North Beach. The conductor refused to accept their transfers and Collins declined to pay another fare.

When the car reached Grand street and Union avenue, the conductor summoned Inspector Smith, who told Collins to pay the fares or get off the car. Collins, it was said in court, grabbed Smith's legs and threw him to the floor of the car. It was also brought out that he and his wife mauled and kicked the inspector. The passengers got excited and when some men tried to go to Smith's aid Collins hit them and his wife used her finger nails. Detective Ruth of the strong arm squad, who was out looking for car rowdies, boarded the car and arrested Collins and his wife. Magistrate Naumer held Collins in $500 bail for examination to-morrow and paroled his wife.

Six young men kept the passengers of a Clason Point car in a state of terror during its trip through The Bronx last night until they fell into the strong arms of Headquarters Detectives Laders, Travers and Vieth at 149th street and Third avenue.

The detectives say that the six used bad language, banged passengers over the head and created general discomfort. The sleuths hustled them off the car before the sextet showed much fight. The prisoners were Antonio Carrano of 508 West 136th street, Clement Zeahn of 1502 Amsterdam avenue, Frederick Kenny of 1493 Amsterdam avenue, Clarence Dillings of 501 West 139th street, Walter Rapps of 1510 Amsterdam avenue and Frank Zaccara of 1482 Amsterdam avenue.

Miss Emily Barrow of 423 East 150th street appeared in the night court against the six and said that some of them had pulled her hair and used insulting language to her. Magistrate Corrigan sent the six to the workhouse for five days each.

Alexander Quint of 70 Carmine street and Samuel Herman of 45 Carmine street were taken off a southbound Broadway subway express train at 231st street last night by Detective Shields, who said that the two had been terrorizing the passengers. Magistrate Corrigan sent them to the workhouse for three days apiece.

About the same time Detective Boschamar found Ralph Blumenthal of 64 East 105th street throwing fruit around a subway train at 225th street and Broadway and making miserable the lives of the people in the car. Blumenthal went from the night court to the workhouse, where he will stay ten days.

COPS BRING DOWN A RUNNER.

He Was Found Bending Over a Man Hurt After a Saloon Row.

Two policemen were attracted by cries for help at the corner of Fulton and Cleveland streets, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They saw a youth bending over a man who lay on the sidewalk near a saloon.

"There they go," he called to them, pointing down Fulton street. The policemen ran in the direction he indicated, only to discover upon turning around that the young man himself had taken to his heels. They took after him and when he didn't stop Policeman Nallin fired a shot in the air over his head. The runner kept going.

Policeman Cuff threw his nightstick at the fugitive, just missing his head, and then dropped on one knee and fired twice. The chase continued for another block into Ridgewood avenue, where the youth sank down upon the sidewalk. A bullet had entered his right hip.

The wounded man said he was Lawrence Murphy, 21 years old, of 128 Ridgewood avenue. He was making for his home when the bullet brought him down.

He had done nothing to provoke the shooting, he declared. Members of his family came up and made some trouble.

From the boy's statement and what Capt. Rooney of the Liberty avenue station could learn he was one of several men who left a saloon just before the chase started. There was a row between the men, and the police say that Murphy admitted striking one of his companions. During the chase the man who was knocked down slipped away. Murphy will recover.

COP FELLED BY BRICKS.

Car Barn Gangsters Wreck Chimney to Obtain Missles.

Policeman Peter Morris of the East Eighty-eighth street station saw a number of youths at the corner of Ninety-fourth street and Second avenue last night. He recognized some of them as members of the car barn gang, which holds forth in that vicinity, and ordered them to move on. The toughs told Morris what they thought of him and didn't show any signs of going until the policeman started to arrest them.

They then ran east on Ninety-fourth street and into the tenement at 301. Morris didn't care about going in after them alone and stood at the doorway for a moment looking to see what was going on inside. While he stood there a shower of bricks dropped from the roof and Morris fell to the street unconscious from a blow on the head. He was carried by another policeman to the station.

While an ambulance was being called to take care of Morris a number of detectives were sent out to find the gangsters. They discovered that the chimney on the roof of 301 East Ninety-fourth street had been torn down for ammunition, but the throwers had departed. Morris was able to go home after having his scalp sewed up at the Presbyterian Hospital.

ON A TRAMP TO THE COAST.

Two Atlantic City Boys Start With $10 Apiece and a Promise Not to Beg.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., July 30.—James Marnell and Norman Tarxell, sons of business men of Atlantic City, started this morning to walk to San Francisco and return, covering 10,000 miles. The start was made from the city hall in the presence of a number of people, and as the young men in walking suits, each carrying a cane with the city colors and a large pack strapped across his shoulders, began their tramp they were given three cheers and well wishes from friends.

If the young men successfully make the trip each will receive $500 offered by business men of the resort. They are to receive the signature of some official in each town they pass through. They arrived here at 1 o'clock and stopped long enough to secure the signature of Sheriff E. L. Johnson. They started the journey with $10 each, and when they go broke they must not beg, but will sell postcards to purchase food. On reaching San Francisco they must secure the signature of Chief of Police John E. Seymore.

YOUR PEACE OF MIND

is to a great extent dependent upon the safety of your capital.

Whether this be large or small our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates offer you the best opportunity for investment in a conservative security yielding 4½% and tax exempt in this State.

They are issued in amounts of $5,000, $1,000, $500 and $200.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus . $8,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BUD MARS FLIES WITH ONE ARM.

Miss Scott Takes a Long Ride and a New Airman Gets His License.

There was good flying at both of the Long Island aerodromes yesterday. Something like 1,500 or 2,000 persons were at each place.

Mr. Bodger of Pittsburg, a pupil of Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, was out before 5 o'clock in the morning at the Hempstead Plain field performing figure eights, turning circles and climbing for altitude to win his pilot's license. Officials from the Aero Club of America were on hand to ratify the certificate, which the young airman won without half trying. Bodger, who was formerly an automobile racer, joined the flying colony a few weeks ago.

Miss Blanche Scott went out in the afternoon and made the longest flight to the credit of an airwoman here. She circled the field eleven times and then shot out to Hicksville and back. It was the first time that a large crowd of New Yorkers had seen a woman drive a machine, and when she stepped back to earth there was some enthusiastic applauding.

Bud Mars, who was injured in an aeroplane accident recently, flew yesterday afternoon for the first time since he was injured. He tried out a new machine and was up for a flight of about eleven miles. He shut off his engine and volplaned from a height of 700 or 800 feet. Mars has the use of only his right arm. The other is still sore and stiff from the hurt.

At the aerodrome of the Aero Club of America Al Welch and Sopwith took up several passengers. The longest flight was made by Welch when he carried Washington Irving Twombly as a passenger. They were up for about twenty minutes and Mr. Twombly experienced sweeps and dives that don't usually go with a first ride. Mr. Twombly said it was a great ride.

Bodger flew over from the Hempstead Plain field and raced back with Sopwith. Bodger made the better time.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Ten Big Cities, Including Brooklyn, to Have Them on September 1.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—New York's new postal savings bank, which is to open Tuesday, August 1, will be followed on September 1 by the establishment of other banks at Brooklyn, Jersey City and eight of the other larger cities of the country.

After trying out the system on the smaller towns of the country the Post Office Department has gradually perfected the machinery which it believes will make practicable the operation of the postal savings banks in the larger metropolitan centres.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock not only expects the postal savings banks to bring into sight hidden money, but to stop part of the tremendous export of money, estimated at $100,000,000 annually, which is sent abroad by foreign born American citizens for deposit in the Government banks of European countries.

The ten cities where postal savings banks are to be established on September 1 are big industrial centres and all have large foreign born populations. The cities are Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, Jersey City, Wilmington and Long Island City. The foreign born population of Brooklyn is estimated at 31 per cent. and that of Jersey City at 28 per cent. The postal savings banks will be located at the general post offices, and special accommodations will be provided for the patrons.

The banks will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and there is absolutely no charge to depositors for the service performed by Uncle Sam and no restrictions as to race, color or previous condition of servitude. The depositors at the banks already established include white, black and brown, native and foreign born citizens, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Indians.

While no deposits of a fractional part of a dollar will be accepted, it is possible to save 10 cents at a time by buying postal cards which will contain nine stamps. These stamps may be bought one at a time and placed on the card, which may be turned in when full and credit received for $1. No savings account can exceed $100. The accounts draw interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The faith and credit of the United States Government are behind each separate account. All Uncle Sam wants to know is that you have no other account with him and are depositing the money for yourself and not for any corporation, society or other combination. The amount deposited to the credit of each individual will be kept absolutely a secret and cannot be divulged except by the permission of the Postmaster-General himself. To withdraw an account no notice is required further than the presentation during office hours of an application for an amount which does not exceed that on deposit. When the banks at the main offices get under way branch banks will be opened at a number of the sub-stations.

AN AGGRESSIVE GIVER.

Here's a Burglar Who Broke In Just to Leave a White Tie.

If the burglar who broke into the home of Henry Zucker of 56 Prospect avenue, Bayonne, will send his name and address to Zucker the latter will send his thanks for a white silk necktie which the burglar left. Zucker was awakened about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in his room and saw a man rifling a bureau drawer.

Zucker yelled and the intruder disappeared through a window by which he had entered. When Zucker made an inventory he found that the burglar had got nothing and had left the white silk necktie on the bureau with a note which read "With my compliments."

Advertising Men of Great Britain.

Sixteen advertising men of Great Britain, representing some of the biggest publications and advertising houses, arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Celtic. They were met down the bay by E. D. Hallock, P. F. O'Keefe and P. J. Evans and escorted to the Hotel Belmont. They are headed by James C. Ackerman and will attend the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which will open to-morrow in Boston and continue four days. They took the midnight train to Boston.

COUNT DE LA MOTTE QUITS

HAS BEEN WATCHING SHIPS AT THE HOOK 36 YEARS.

Finds at 70 That One of His Eyes Is Not So Young as It Might Be—Doesn't Call Himself Count as Other People Do—Saw Many Changes From His Tower.

The Count de la Motte, who has been watching the ships come in and go out of the Hook for the last thirty-six years, has retired from the little tower on the sandspit because he can no longer see through marine glasses or long telescopes with that clearness which he deems essential. He noticed more than six months ago that the vision of one of his eyes, which he had been glueing to a telescope ever since he went into the observatory, was failing. The Western Union, which employed him, retired him recently on pension at his own request. He is quite capable yet of identifying liners with the marine glasses and even with the naked eye at distances that make the amateur wonder how he does it.

The Count is 70, but he does not look or feel it. THE SUN has received letters from readers interested in the Count's observations and literary productions asking if the Count is really a Count. The Count himself says that some fellow who had seen the seal and coat of arms of his family tacked the title on to him and that it stuck. But he is descended from the nobility of France. His family record dates back to 1688, when one of his family, descended from a Marshal of France, the Count says, became a citizen of the free city of Bevay. This was on June 7, 1688. He and his two sons had quit France because their religion, Protestantism, did not fit the country. The old Marshal himself was a strong Catholic.

In the long term of his service at the Hook the Count has seen wooden clippers superseded by steel, single screws driven out by twins in the equipment of liners and the triumph of the turbine. He has reported disasters that have occurred within his vision, and he has given the approximate time of record breaking liners, sometimes figuring it out to the minute, that swept across his view before the wireless came into commission and did away with guessing. Hundreds have been taken from wrecks in the neighborhood of the Hook by breeches buoy and lifeboat within the period of the Count's service.

"It takes the telescope," the Count said recently, "to get the points by which you may distinguish a vessel at a distance so that you will know her name. Twenty miles on a clear day is about the limit of the telescope. I have seen the features of Miss Liberty from this tower, and she is eighteen miles away. She does not look so solemn as she seems when viewed from the Battery; in fact she has a very pleasant countenance, which is remarkable for a lady who has been out all night in all sorts of weather so many years."

For a swift sweep of the horizon the Count prefers the marine glasses to the telescope, which requires more skill in adjusting. Some persons cannot use the Count's big telescope at all, simply because they have had no experience with telescopes, and almost anybody after a little practice can see things through a good pair of marine glasses. The Count wants it understood that the report that he has been married more than once is false. After the publication of this report the Count's wife and his children asked him embarrassing questions.

The Count had the reputation of sending to THE SUN even up to the day of his retirement the swiftest and most accurate messages ever flashed from the Hook. He kept up to date, learning the art of sending and receiving by wireless as incidental to his ordinary telegraph work at the Hook. That is another way he could tell the coming of the ships.

A GOPHER GANG SHOOTING.

Thomas Sullivan, Leader of One Faction, Held for Winging Joseph Doyle.

Joseph Doyle, a driver, was shot last night while he was standing on the street near his home at 544 West Thirty-ninth street talking with Mrs. Annie Cronin, who lives in the same house. The bullet was fired by some one on the opposite side of the street and lodged in Doyle's neck. He is in the New York Hospital in a serious condition.

According to the story of the shooting obtained by the police it is the result of a gang row. Mrs. Cronin and her husband, John Cronin, who saw the shooting from the steps of the tenement at 544, told the police that Thomas Sullivan, leader of the Sullivan Association, a neighborhood organization, and his brother, John Sullivan, had fired three shots at Doyle, Thomas, they said, firing two and his brother one.

The Sullivan Association, the police say, is one of two factions of the Gopher gang, the other being known as the O'Brien faction. Doyle is known as a member of the latter.

Doyle and his wife say that there were no words between Doyle and the Sullivans last night; that the two Sullivans merely walked by on the other side of the street at about 10:30 o'clock, and when they got opposite where Doyle was standing opened fire on him.

When Policemen King and Thompson of the West Thirty-seventh street station got there they found Doyle lying on the pavement with a crowd about him but no representatives of the Sullivan end of the gang within range of vision. After hearing the Cronins' story the policemen went around to the headquarters of the Sullivan Association at Tenth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. Thomas Sullivan was there.

He denied all knowledge of the shooting, but accompanied the police voluntarily to the station house. He was locked up on suspicion and men were sent out to find his brother. The Cronins, husband and wife, were locked up as material witnesses.

A fully loaded revolver was picked up in the street after the excitement had languished.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, at Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, July 29, Robert D. Benedict, aged 82 years 10 months.
Interment Tuesday at Burl