

SAW ELSIE DIE

Chung Sin Watched Leon Strangle the Girl.

MAKES A CONFESSION

Chinaman Admits He Looked Through Keyhole of Door.

KILLED MORNING OF JUNE 9

Police Officials, by Some Skillful Cross-questioning, Learn How Miss Sigel Came to Her Death.

New York, June 22.—Chung Sin, the Chinese cook, confessed this afternoon that his friend Leung Lim, the good boy of the missions, murdered Elsie Sigel in the forenoon of Wednesday, June 9, and that he helped Leung rope the trunk into which the girl's body had been crowded.

Not for anything would the round-faced Chinaman admit that he helped Leung strangle Elsie. He snarled like a teased cat when Police Capt. Carey shook a fist in his face and charged him with twisting the cord around her neck. All that he knew, he repeated over and over again, was what he saw as he peered fearfully through a hole in the door between his room and Leung's, and what Leung told him after the girl's body had been got out of sight.

He was ready enough to fasten the murder on his friend, but at the slightest intimation that he gave Leung a hand in the business of killing the girl, Chung squeaked with rage, frequently popping out of the chair and shuffling back and forth in Assistant District Attorney Ward's office. He described how the girl lay in Leung's bed, her face and mouth wet with blood, Leung by her side, and he grinned as he told it.

Keeps His Composure.

He pictured Leung stripping the clothes off Elsie's body, and he lit a cigarette while he talked. He made them understand how Elsie looked as she lay dead in Leung's bed, her body covered with a sheet to the chin, only her bare feet showing; and he rattled it off without a shake or a shiver, but he flashed anger when Assistant District Attorney Ward and Capt. Carey tried to break him down with the constant question: "You did tie the rope around Elsie's neck, didn't you?"

Hour after hour they pounded with that question, turning it and twisting it, but the Chinaman squirmed free every time. He only partly admitted that he saw the short-haired mission grafter strangle Elsie. He would not own to having seen the body after he entered the room and stood with Leung. He denied stubbornly that he had laid a finger on Elsie, alive or dead. How could he know, asked Chung, whether the body was cold or warm when he slipped into the room at Leung's frightened call?

Calls on Chinese Gods.

He shouted in English, and he forgot his mission teachings so completely as to call on his Chinese gods to witness that he didn't see Elsie's body put into the trunk, though he knew it was there. It was Leung's good friend and helped him in trouble; that he would not obey Leung when the friend of the Sigels ordered him to help hide the body. That he assisted Leung wind cords around the trunk, he admitted, because, he said, he had skill in making tight knots, but that was all he did that was bad. He hoped that his ancestors would curse him forever if he was not speaking with a whole tongue.

Old Quan Wick Nam, the wizened interpreter, standing a little to one side in a dark corner of Ward's office, let the ghost of a smile flicker across his leather face. There is no dodgier old bird among all the Chinese in New York than Quan Wick Nam.

It has been a long time since the Criminal Courts building, or out of the trial rooms, has supplied a more dramatic scene than Chung Sin's examination. The little Chinaman, his eyes bloodshot from exhaustion and loss of sleep, was planted in a big chair, while big Carey, captain of detectives, and Assistant District Attorney Theodore H. Ward stood in front of him driving their questions home.

Hear Squeak of Chung.

While that was going on the whole third floor of the Criminal Courts was as still as a village street on Sunday. You could hear the roar of Carey's voice as

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Local showers; continued warm to-day and to-morrow; moderate south-westerly winds.

TWO JOKES ON DEFEW.

Paid His Own Fare, Then Found He Had His Dates Mixed.

New Haven, June 22.—Senator Chauncey M. Dewart came to New Haven to-day with two new jokes on himself. He thought this was the day of the fifty-third reunion of his class at Yale—1856. The reunion does not take place until next week.

The other joke, he declared, was that he paid his railroad fare here for the first time in forty-eight years.

PINIONED UNDER AUTO.

John E. Knapp Seriously Hurt and His Wife Bruised.

New York, June 22.—John E. Knapp, president of the Maryland Coal Company, at 1 Broadway, was seriously hurt to-night in an automobile accident at Spring Valley, N. Y., when his automobile, in which he was riding with Mrs. Knapp, was struck by a train on the New Jersey and New York road. Mrs. Knapp was thrown out of the machine, and fell twenty-five or thirty feet away on the grass. The automobile was turned completely over, and Mr. Knapp was pinned under the wreckage. His left arm and several ribs were fractured, and he got several bad scalp wounds.

Both are in the Hackensack hospital. It is thought Mr. Knapp will recover. Mrs. Knapp was badly bruised.

NEGRO SLAYER MUST DIE.

Jury Returns Verdict Against Walter West—Another to Be Tried.

Dallas, Tex., June 22.—The jury to-night, after being out half an hour, returned a death-penalty verdict against Walter West, a negro, convicted of the murder of Frank Woolford, a prominent Dallas County farmer. Three negro highwaymen held Woolford up about midnight on October 30, 1908, in East Dallas, and killed him when he resisted.

Walter West and Genie Jones were arrested in Dallas two days later. Jones turned State's evidence, and confessed that he, West, and Robertson killed Woolford.

Robertson was arrested in Washington, D. C., by Chief of Police Sylvester, of that city, six weeks ago. His trial is to begin to-morrow. Jones was the principal witness for the State to-day.

WARNS AGAINST YANKEES.

Italian Deputy Urges Emigrants to Go to South America.

Rome, June 22.—During the discussion of the foreign office's estimates in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Ferrar advocated the encouragement of emigration to South America. He recounted his personal observations. He found, he said, a Latin civilization, not Anglo-Saxon, like in the United States. Signor Ferrar proposed that the number of Italian consuls be increased, and that immigration to those countries, which is mutually advantageous, be encouraged. He insisted that South America was to be preferred to the United States. The whole house applauded the speech.

JOHN J. RYAN INDICTED.

Cincinnati Brokerage House Traders Called Before Grand Jury.

Cincinnati, June 22.—John J. Ryan, was indicted to-day within an hour after deputies from the county prosecutor's office had gone to the offices of the Ryan-Bill Commission and Brokerage Company in the Burnet House building and served twenty traders with John Doe subpoenas to appear and testify before the grand jury. Ryan is said to be at Atlantic City for the summer.

PIONEER OPERATOR DEAD.

Orrin S. Wood Entered Telegraph Service in Washington in 1844.

New York, June 22.—Orrin S. Wood, one of the first telegraph operators in Washington and a pioneer constructor of telegraph lines in this country, died to-night at his home in Turner, N. Y. He was ninety-one years old. He was born in Sheburne, N. Y., on December 14, 1817. He entered the telegraph service in Washington in August, 1844, and was an operator on the original wire between Baltimore and Washington for seven months. In this time he was intimately associated with the inventor, S. F. B. Morse, studying the science of telegraphy under him.

CHARGE ABUSES IN NAVY.

Commissioner's Reports Show Inefficiency and Even Fraud in France.

Paris, June 22.—The parliamentary commission appeared under the presidency of M. Delcasse to investigate the charges of abuses and inefficiency in the French navy, has issued a report which must cause a sensation. It is the most damaging indictment of those responsible for the navy during the recent years, alleging against them extravagance, lack of method, and even fraud.

Kermat Gets Largest Lion.

Mombasa, June 22.—Mr. Roosevelt's latest bag consists of a lion, three giraffes, an eland, and many smaller animals. Kermat, his son, has shot the largest lion that has yet fallen to the party, and also two cheetahs and various antelope.

Bank Robber Gets \$8,195.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 22.—Just as the Waggoner Bank and Trust Company was closing its doors this afternoon, a lone man, nicely dressed and without mask or disguise, walked in, and, at the point of a pistol, relieved Cashier W. C. King of \$8,195 in bills.

Harriman at Health Resort.

Vienna, June 22.—E. H. Harriman, of New York, has gone to Sommering, the famous health resort in the Eastern Alps of Austria-Hungary.

Reichstag Rejects Bill.

Berlin, June 22.—The finance committee of the Reichstag has rejected the succession duty bill by a tie vote 14 to 14.

Exquisite Commemorative Bouquets, \$1.

Superb flowers used. Blackstone, 14th and M.

TAFT HEARS PLAN FOR INCOME TAX

Cabinet Officers and Republican Leaders Agree.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Measure Regarded as Only Salvation of Party Fight.

Provides for the Imposition of Two Per Cent Tax on the Net Incomes of All Corporations with Exemption of \$5,000—National Banks Will Be Given Rebate Equal to Amount Paid on Their Circulating Notes.

With the object of reaching a final agreement on the terms of the amendment to be proposed to the pending tariff bill for placing a 2 per cent tax on the net incomes of corporations, President Taft had a conference last night with the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, and others whose advice and assistance he regarded as necessary to the success of the proposition.

Those who participated in the conference came early and stayed late. The discussion of the points involved was begun at a dinner, and was continued over the coffee and cigars.

In addition to the President, those present at the dinner-conference were Attorney General Wickersham and Senator Root, to whom was entrusted the important task of framing the terms of the proposed amendment; Speaker Cannon, Representative Payne, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; Representative Dwight, of New York, the Republican whip of the House, and the following members of the Senate Committee on Finance: Senators Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Hale, Cullom, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, and Flint.

Regard Tax as Necessary.

Prior to the conference, there was a general agreement among those concerned that the insertion of the corporation tax amendment in the tariff bill was necessary to prevent the adoption of the so-called Bailey-Cummins amendment, which provided not only for a tax on the incomes of corporations, but for a tax on individual incomes.

The Bailey-Cummins amendment had the support of all or nearly all the Democratic Senators, and in addition, the backing of a large proportion of the Republican insurgent Senators and some other Republican Senators who up to this time have voted consistently with the Finance Committee in the deliberations over the tariff.

A majority of the Republican insurgents, and practically all the other Republican Senators who had shown an inclination to support the Bailey-Cummins amendment, have been willing, however, to throw their votes for a substitute that would be less onerous to corporations.

It has been apparent that the proposition to impose an income tax has had a remarkably strong following in the Senate for the reason that nearly a score of Republican Senators were unwilling, for fear of offending their constituencies, to vote against the income tax proposition if it were presented to them fairly and squarely. But a majority of these Senators have shown a decided inclination to accept some plan of compromise if it were of such a character that they might be able to explain to the people of their States that they had good and sufficient reasons for supporting it.

Wouldn't Oppose Own Party.

In the first place, Senators in this position were unwilling to join a combination whose primary object was to carry out a Democratic platform pledge, and to that extent go contrary to the policy of the Republican organization in the Senate.

Furthermore, they regarded the Bailey-Cummins amendment as extremely drastic, both with reference to the tax on individual incomes and the tax on corporation incomes, and found particularly objectionable the radical provisions which gave to the government unprecedented injudicial powers.

Realizing this condition of affairs, the President and the leaders of the regular Republican organization of the Senate beset themselves to provide ways and means by which legislation would be enacted that would be satisfactory to nearly all the Republican Senators, and at the same time enable the most radical among them to prove to the satisfaction of their constituencies that the course which they adopted had not marked a retrograde movement in the line of present-day political doctrine.

The President and the Republican leaders of the Senate have been unwilling to advocate the imposition of a tax on individual incomes for the reason, among others, that, without regard to what attitude the United States Supreme Court might assume toward the re-enactment of the income tax law, such re-enactment would necessarily be construed as a reflection on the Supreme Court, in view of its decision that the income tax law of 1894 was unconstitutional.

Would Uphold Attacks.

Leaving aside the fact that most of the President's advisers were opposed to an income tax statute per se, they believed that its enactment at this time, following the suggestive attacks made last year on the integrity of the Federal Judiciary, would have a tendency to uphold and further these attacks.

To that extent the Republican party, as represented by the officers of the present Federal administration and its leading representatives on the floor of the Senate and in the House, was unwilling to go. Some of these representatives and leaders assumed the position, like President Taft, that, while they were not certain in their own minds that the Supreme Court would again declare an income tax law to be null and void, prudence, propriety, and a decent regard for the dignity and integrity of the judiciary demanded that provision should first be made for amending the Constitution so as to enable the Congress to put an income tax statute into effect.

But it was realized by the leading Re-



publicans in the administration and Congress that the enactment in favor of the enactment of an income tax law without waiting for constitutional amendment was so strong by reason, particularly in the West, that an attempt to down the proposition by a direct vote, in the Senate at least, would meet with failure.

Action Necessary.

It was necessary, therefore, they came to believe, to bring forward some proposition that would serve to harmonize the conflicting Republican interests and enable most of the more radical Republican Senators to vote against the imposition of an income tax at this time, for reasons which would serve as a justification before the people of their several States.

A fear on the part of the President and some of his lieutenants that the pending tariff legislation would not provide sufficient revenue for a year or two to meet the unusually heavy expenditures which the government would be obliged to confront in carrying out the program for bringing support to the President's proposition that a tax on the net incomes of corporations would be the best means of preventing a deficit. Out of that idea, and the feeling that a proper respect and regard for the judiciary demanded an amendment of the Constitution before the passage of an individual income tax law, grew the pending proposition to impose a tax on the net incomes of corporations only, which was given final consideration at the conference held at the White House last night.

Senator Root and Attorney General Wickersham and Mr. Root was presented the important work of drafting the provisions of the amendment. They were furnished with many suggestions, which were finally reduced to the basis that was satisfactory to all or most of those concerned.

Amendment Carefully Considered.

The proposed amendment drawn by Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Root was presented at the White House conference last night and was given long and earnest consideration.

In effect it provides for the imposition of a 2 per cent tax on the net incomes of all corporations, with a provision that \$5,000 of the net income of every corporation shall be exempt from this assessment.

It is provided, furthermore, that national banks shall be taxed the same as other corporations, but shall be given a rebate to the amount paid by them under the law requiring a tax on the circulating notes issued by national banks. In order to prevent corporations from converting their stock into bonds, and thus evading the purpose of the proposed law, it is provided that funds set aside by corporations for the purpose of assisting to acquire the stock of corporations shall be taxed only for proportionate interest payments on bonds issued in excess of the amount of capital stock of each corporation concerned.

This means that if a corporation with a capital stock of \$10,000 issues bonds to the amount of \$50,000, it will be assessed on the amount of net income set aside to pay interest on \$40,000 of its bonds.

"JOAN OF ARC" PRESENTED

Great Production in Harvard Stadium Goes Without a Hitch.

Maude Adams, as Shepherdess Who Leads Conquering French Army, Achieves Signal Success.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—The great production of "Joan of Arc" in the Harvard stadium this evening by Miss Maude Adams, under the direction of Charles Frohman, was given without a hitch.

From 8 o'clock, when five timid sheep strolled out from behind the wings and began to eat the grass of the football field, up to 11:30, when the maid died on the battlefield near Orleans under the banner of the conquering French army, every detail was carried out as planned. Fifteen minutes before the beginning of the first act the orchestra began the overture to Beethoven's symphony with the sheep entering promptly at the call. Then on in shepherdess dress advanced to the Druid tree.

From this humble beginning the story developed with increasing complexity and splendor.

Gives Radium to Hospital.

San Francisco, June 22.—Mrs. Whitehall Reid, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has presented to the Red Cross Gullit Hospital, of San Mateo, a tiny bottle of radium. The precious metal is to be used for experimental purposes. The hospital is situated near the home of D. O. Mills, the father of Mrs. Reid.

EXTRA PASSENGER MAY BE OMITTED

Question Arises Over Test of the Aeroplane.

PECULIAR WORDING OF CLAUSE

Reads that the Flying Machine Must Be Designed to Carry Two Persons Having Combined Weight of 350 Pounds—Nothing Said of Requirement to Carry an Extra Passenger.

Owing to a slight ambiguity in the wording of a clause in the specifications under which the Wright aeroplane is to be delivered to the government, it is said that neither Orville nor Wilbur Wright anticipated carrying an extra person in the speed test. There is believed to be a possibility that in that test Orville will be the only man in the machine.

The clause in question reads: "The flying machine must be designed to carry two persons having a combined weight of about 350 pounds." Attention has been called to the fact that the carrying of an extra person in the test itself, where a bonus for velocities greater than forty miles an hour is offered, is not specially required.

As it is, the stipulation has been complied with. The machine demonstrated last fall that with an extra person aboard it could go through the endurance test with flying colors and could acquit itself with honor in the matter of speed.

Where the Rub Comes.

The "rub" comes in the winning of the bonus in the velocity test. Orville Wright is believed to be keenly conscious of the fact that, traveling alone, he has a good chance to make forty-four miles an hour, in which case he would gather in the maximum bonus of 40 per cent of the contract price of \$25,000, while with a passenger his speed will be necessarily cut down somewhat.

A representative of The Washington Herald, in talking to Orville Wright yesterday, alluded to an article in another newspaper, Mr. Wright said: "The article is incorrect in quoting me as something I did not say. I said nothing to the reporter about carrying a passenger."

In response to a question as to when he first learned the government meant the aeroplane to carry an extra person in both tests, Mr. Wright said he preferred not to make any statement.

Rapid progress was made yesterday in the assembling of the flyer. Both brothers were on the job, and it was after 7 o'clock in the evening when they returned to the Raleigh for dinner. In the shed at the edge of the parade ground at Fort Myer they worked through the day, with their sleeves rolled up. With them were Lieut. Foulois and Lieut. Lahm, of the Signal Corps, who will be instructed after the tests in the handling of the flyer.

Planes Set in Place.

The two main level planes, with their famous "wing tip" adjustment, which is one of the secrets of the Wright brothers' success, were set in place, trussed with silver painted wooden rods and taut wire cords. The two sprocket wheels by which the power is transmitted from the shaft of the motor to the propellers, were fitted, and the vertical steering planes set were set in place.

Special attention was given to the supports in which the two wooden propellers rest. It was the breaking of a link running to the bearing of one of the 84-foot propellers that caused the accident last fall, which killed Lieut. Selfridge and severely injured Orville Wright.

The framework supporting the two small, horizontal planes forward of the "levels" was partly rigged. Late in the afternoon the gasoline engine was lifted to its place on a tin besplate in the center of the machine, and before the brothers quit for the day, much of the work of fastening it rigidly to the frame was finished. The high, flat water cooler, by which the water which circulates about the four cylinders to prevent them from becoming overheated, flows off its warmth again to the air, was fixed in place.

The two sprockets, to which the transmission chains will probably be fitted to-day, are of the most scientific accuracy of construction. In order to fulfill the difficult task allotted to them of reducing the speed of 1,400 revolutions per minute of the engine shaft, to 400 revolutions at

the propellers. Nothing but the best of materials, done into form by the highest class workmanship, could stand the racket.

Engine in Use Before.

The engine is the one used in the unfortunate flyer of last year. The rest of the aeroplane is new, and practically identical with the previous one. Several minor changes have been made, however, which may give an indication of further developments in the future. The "spread," or lateral dimension of the two main planes, has been slightly decreased, diminishing the supporting area. This may be the first step in further reductions of canvas area and further increases in speed, in accordance with the principle mentioned in a treatise on "The present status of military aeronautics," by Maj. George O. Squier, of the Signal Corps, who has made valuable investigations in the subject.

Maj. Squier points out that under certain conditions, if the speed of the Wright flyer is increased to 100 miles per hour, the supporting effect of the planes will also be so increased that they themselves can be reduced to small surfaces only four feet wide and ten feet long. The weight saved in the reduction of canvas and frame can then be added to the engine and propellers.

Maj. Squier also says it is believed a device for the obtaining of automatic control and stability is one of the next to be brought forward by the Wright brothers. From present indications, a record crowd will be on hand to see the flights. The hotels report men who have come from the Middle West and even from east of the Mississippi to see the aeroplane in action.

Congressmen to Be There.

From the responses received from members of Congress, it appears that practically every man of both houses will be on the parade ground at Fort Myer when the tests commence. There is a strong probability that President Taft and Vice President Sherman will be among the spectators. Of the men in the country prominent in the investigation and encouragement of aeronautics, following have been named: Sen. Charles F. Smith, of the New York State Senate, and Octave Chanute, the "Nestor" of the Wright brothers, may witness the flights. On account of the work remaining to be done in the assembling of the flyer and the "tuning up" of the engine, it is still believed the tests will not be commenced until Friday.

STOP AT WARRENTON.

Good Roads Scouts Will Reach Washington To-day.

Special to The Washington Herald. Culpeper, Va., June 22.—The White Steamer and Oldsmobile scout cars of the New York Herald-Atlanta Journal Good Roads endurance contest reached Culpeper this evening. Allen Potts, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, was in the first car, which bore the Virginia colors. A great crowd gathered around the cars, and as they took their departure, they were cheered by every street corner. They left a few minutes before 8 o'clock for Warrenton, where the night will be spent. Early in the morning they will go to Washington.

CLUBMAN WEDS MILLINER.

Principals in Recent Libel Case In Again in the Limelight.

Pittsburg, June 22.—Samuel Dempster, a rich clubman, was married here last Saturday to Miss Jennie Roberts, a milliner.

It was only a short time ago that Dempster got a verdict for \$40,000 damages against Town Topics in a libel suit, that paper having printed a story alleging that Dempster had made a present of an \$11,000 house in Craig street, Pittsburg, to a young woman.

It came out at the trial that the young woman in question was Miss Roberts; also that she had bought the house out of her earnings, which have been not less than \$5,000 a year for several years.

Ferguson Gets Decision.

Boston, June 22.—Sandy Ferguson, of Chelsea, got the decision over Joe Jeanette, of New York, at the end of their twelve round bout at the Armory A. A. to-night. It was about as poor an exhibition as any two heavyweights ever put up in this city.

Considine Has Pneumonia.

New York, June 22.—John R. Considine, the well-known sporting man and former proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, is suffering from pneumonia at his home, 109 Broadway, and four physicians have been called in.

Elegant Graduation Bouquets, \$1.

Finest blooms used. Blackstone, 14 & H.

GOULD DRINK BILL SHOWN IN COURT

Hotel Restaurant Slips Reveals Startling Facts.

MANHATTANS A-PLENTY

Big Surprise Sprung by Attorneys for Young Millionaire.

Cashier of St. Regis Identifies Checks Which Show that Numerous Drinks Were Sent to Mrs. Gould's Room Daily—Menu Consists of Some Food and Refreshments Galore—Douglas Robinson on the Stand.

New York, June 22.—One of the big surprises of the Gould separation suit came for Katherine Clemmons Gould, the plaintiff, at the session this afternoon, when the defense used one of her own witnesses to get on the record evidence that Howard Gould's counsel regard as most significant in supporting his charges that his wife drank too much, which the defense has not had the opportunity to introduce heretofore.

James H. Brennan, the cashier of the Hotel St. Regis, since it was opened, was the witness who enabled the defense to turn the trick on the other side. He was called to say that he had had many business transactions with Mrs. Gould, and saw her almost daily while at the hotel, but never saw her under the influence of liquor.

When Mr. Nicolai got him for cross-examination, he brought out a score of long envelopes filled with St. Regis restaurant slips. The witness admitted that the slips were all for supplies furnished to Mrs. Gould, and in spite of the objection of Mr. Shearn that his client's name was not signed to any of the slips, and that some of them looked like forgeries, the court admitted them on the cashier's statement that he had charged some of them to Mrs. Gould's account himself and knew that others had been charged by someone else.

Not Read in Court.

The envelopes containing all the checks were marked in evidence, but on Mr. Shearn's contention that he wanted to have an opportunity to examine them over night they were not read in court.

Counsel for Mr. Gould permitted some of the checks to be examined at the close of the afternoon session. All the restaurant checks have stamped on them the date and time at which the articles on the checks were served.

For September 1, 1909, there are the following checks:

10:50 a. m.—One Manhattan, one quart White Rock, Total, 70 cents.
11:21 a. m.—One Manhattan, half portion ragout of lamb, peach pie, pint of No. 73, Total, \$3.90.
1:28 p. m.—One Manhattan, one pint White Rock, one Manhattan, total 30 cents.
7:15 p. m.—Pint of 178, one Manhattan, pint of Apollinaris, a quart of White Rock, total \$2.25.
8:29 p. m.—One Manhattan, one Manhattan, 50 cents.

For September 25 there are these checks:

11:08 a. m.—One Manhattan, pint of White Rock, one Manhattan, 80 cents.
1:23 p. m.—One Manhattan, one Manhattan, pint of White Rock, one Manhattan, \$1.30.
7:33 p. m.—Quart of White Rock, one Manhattan, 70 cents.
7:44 p. m.—Pint of 73.
A Manhattan and Tea.

The checks for September 25 are:

4:20 a. m.—One Manhattan, one English Breakfast tea, 70 cents.
8:46 a. m.—One Manhattan, one English Breakfast tea, 70 cents.
11:55 a. m.—Quart of White Rock, one Manhattan, pint of 73, one-half portion of fried oyster cake, one lamb chop, half portion green corn, cut off the ear; half portion of hot-house grapes, demi tasse, \$3.45.

4:25 p. m.—One Manhattan, one Manhattan, pint of White Rock, 90 cents.

Mrs. Gould's checks for September 27 were:

7:28 a. m.—Malaga grapes, English breakfast tea, scrambled eggs, broiled bacon, dry toast, quart of White Rock, one Manhattan, two demi tasse, \$3.10.
10:40 a. m.—Pint of White Rock, one Manhattan, one Manhattan, one Manhattan, quart of White Rock, one Manhattan, pint of 73, one Manhattan, pint of 178, \$3.50.

10:14 p. m.—Two Manhattans, one pint 178, \$2.75.

For September 28 the checks were: