tically every denomination is represented, and there are several men of the Roman Catholic faith in the faculty. The Bishop has been misinformed."

"That is not quite so evasive as President Hadley's statement," Bishop McFaul commented. "But if it is true that men of the Roman Catholic faith are in the faculty at Harvard it is time they awoke to the kind of things Harvard's curriculum includes. They could not remain identified with the university if they came to a realizing sense of the actual immorality taught by their fellow professors."

The next statement pointed out by Bishop McFaul is from P. D. Handy, for four years president of the Princeton Club, who is quoted as follows: "Such statements do not deserve refutation. Any one can make statements of that kind, but it is a different matter when proof is required. Any further comment is superfluous."

Based on Magazine Article.

"The burden of proof rests not on me but on the universities," Bishop McFaul said quickly. "However easy it may be to make statements of a derogatory nature it would seem almost unnecessary for me to submit that I am not one to make such statements without due reason.

"I am ready to admit that my condemnation of Yale and Harvard and Princeton and the other colleges I named in my address before the graduating class of St. Francis Xavier was not based on proofs I myself have gathered. But the charges have been made by a reputable writer in a reputable magazine. Figures have been given; photographic facsimiles offered in support of the charges made in that article. It is quite enough for me. It puts the onus of proving this mass of evidence false squarely up to the universities. And until they do disprove my single charge that they are breeding immorality on a systematic basis I shall continue to do my utmost to prevent every young man within reach of my influence from entering such institutions."

Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, whose reply to Bishop McFaul's statement was also furnished by the Bishop, takes the same view as his critic with the difference that he disagrees with the Bishop's premise.

"If immorality is taught in American colleges they should be abolished," President Remsen's statement begins. "If it is really true that all these things exist and immorality is really being taught the colleges should be torn down. I have been in college life all my life and feel that I know a little of the matter. In my opinion college life exerts much toward making strong, good men.

Says Some Must Fail.

"Of course there are some who fall by the wayside, but fortunately they prove that we are but human beings. In all walks in life, in all professions there are those who fail, but as for immorality and rascality being actually taught or even tolerated in the slightest degree, that statement cannot coincide with my views."

Bishop McFaul unhesitatingly declares this kind of defense will not serve to call him off in his assault on the universities.

"What kind of answers are these?" he demanded. "Any other organization, public, business or social, charged with specific instances of wrongdoing would be obliged to come into the open and make definite answers. That is what the universities must do if they are to convince me, and through me my people, that the charges are not true.

"There has been no lack of specification in the charges. The colleges where immorality is being taught have been named. They are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, the George Washington University, William and Mary, the University of Chicago, Columbia, Syracuse and the University of California.

"The information on which the charges are based was gathered by the investigator's attending lectures in these institutions, from interviews with members of their faculties and by consulting the typewritten or printed records of what is taught there.

"And what was found in every case? The multiplex issues of morality, the vitally important problems of political economy, marriage, divorce, the home, religion and democracy — all these sacred principles of the good man's life subjected to a merciless analysis, as if they were mere fossils, gastropods, vertebrates, equations, chemical elements or chimeras.

"There are specific charges for you. Is it or is it not true that such things are going on in these universities? The universities sit back and say it is impossible I have been quoted correctly. To-morrow they shan't be able to say that. They must answer. If they don't they stand convicted of the charges.

"Refutation of each individual count is simple enough—if it is possible. There is need for me to say no more now. I have asked for proof from the heads of these universities that their curricula include only upbuilding, healthful, Christian studies. Ignoring my request, evading it on slim pretexts, attempting to befog the issue by demanding of me proof—none of these methods will avail. **Unless proof of the falsity of these charges is forthcoming I shall instruct every Catholic whom I can reach that to send a son to one of these universities is comparable only to committing his soul to hell."**

PRISONERS IN STORM CELLAR FOR TWO WEEKS.

Family Discovered When Wreckers Removed Cyclone Tossed House from Riding Place.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 23.—In removing a cyclone wrecked house on the farm of Charles Dilson in Brown County, the wreckers discovered a storm cellar in which were Dilson and his wife and twelve-year-old daughter nearly dead. For two weeks they had been prisoners in the cellar with barely a morsel to eat for a week, and nothing to drink for two days. Raw potatoes had been their subsistence for six days. They will survive.

After the storm which wrecked their home the three Dilsons were missed and searchers believed that they had deserted their place and moved away. The house had been blown over and covered the storm cellar, which was about twenty yards from the home, and searchers knew nothing about it. The trio of prisoners tried to dig their way to the surface with their hands and succeeded only in cutting a tunnel which afforded them air.

AMERICA, PERHAPS, LEADING BALLOON COUNTRY OF WORLD.

Gas Consumption in 1908 Gives Aero Club Eight Delegates to Congress of International Federation.

CORTLANDT FIELD BISHOP HEADS THE DELEGATION.

France's Fad for Aeroplanes Costs It First Place in Ballooning.

Because the gas used in balloons owned by members of the Aero Club of America during 1908 aggregated more than 7,000,000 cubic feet the organization is entitled to a representation of eight members at the congress of the International Aeronautic Federation to be held at Milan, Italy, in August. The following members of the Aero Club were appointed yesterday as delegates by the directors: Cortlandt Field Bishop, Jefferson De Mont Thompson, John Jacob Astor, Colgate Hoyt, Orville Wright, Alan R. Hawley, Robert Lee Morrell and Dave Hennen Morris.

Unlike other organizations, clubs in the International Federation are not entitled to representation according to numerical strength, but according to the amount of gas consumed in balloons. This is accepted as the most certain indication of their strength and activity.

It is not known exactly how many delegates other countries will have, but America probably will have the greatest number. If it does this country will have the unique honor of being the leading ballooning country of the world.

Singularly, France, which was at the head last year, has fallen away behind. It is concentrating its attention on aeroplaning. At the last meeting of the Federation America had three votes.

SEEKS ENTRANTS FOR FULTON FLIGHT.

W. J. Hammer May Persuade Government to Start Air Craft in Contest.

After a meeting of the Aeronautic Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission yesterday it was announced that William J. Hammer had been sent to Washington in connection with the details of The World's $10,000 Fulton Flight contest.

Mr. Hammer, who was engaged recently to assist the committee in arranging the airship contest to be held in September and October, will stay in Washington during the Wright trials, will meet noted aeronauts and arrange with them to make final entries in the Fulton Flight contest.

It is expected that Mr. Hammer will be able to induce the United States Government to enter air craft in The World's race.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided to concentrate the committee's work on the Fulton flight. When the details of it have been arranged the committee will devise other forms of aero displays. It is possible a balloon race from Central Park will be one of the features.

NEW MONOPLANE TO GET TEST SATURDAY.

Beach Will Try to Win President's Prize of $250 at Morris Park.

Stanley Y. Beach, who has built a monoplane patterned after the Bleriot, Antoinette and Maxim machines at Morris Park race track, notified the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America yesterday he would make an effort to win the President's prize of $250 for a kilometre flight next Saturday.

The President's prize can be competed for only by machines which have never flown. The distance approximates three-fifths of a mile.

The Beach machine is over forty feet long and about thirty-four wide. It will have to acquire a speed of forty-five or fifty miles an hour to get off the earth. It will be the first effort to win a cash prize for flying ever attempted in America outside of the Wright trials.

PERRY IS AMERICA'S BEST BALLONIST.

Wins Title of Champion by Flight of 377 Miles from St. Louis.

It was officially announced by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America yesterday that John Berry, with Paul McCullough as aide, is the winner of the notional balloon race recently held from Indianapolis.

Berry and McCullough, who represented the Aero Club of St. Louis, sailed the University City and landed on a spur of Lookout Mountain, in Alabama, 377 miles from the starting point.

A. Holland Forbes, in the New York, sailed 357 miles, landing at Corinth, Miss. He won the Fisher endurance prize by remaining 35 hours and 12 minutes in the air.

Berry receives the trophy cup and the title of champion balloonist of America.

It was also announced that the aero carnival at St. Louis in October will be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. Among other events there will be a long-distance balloon race, for which $4,00 in cash prizes is offered. A flying machine race may be arranged also.

TAFT SNUBS VETERANS.

Refused to Send Them a Greeting at Their Annual Encampment.

(Special to The World.)

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 23.—Ten thousand civil war veterans of Michigan met here to-day in annual encampment, but they got no word of greeting or tribute from President Taft.

It has been customary for the President to send a brief message to the veterans, but this year when President Taft was asked to send one he replied that he could not do so, being called upon to write too many letters of this nature.

ORVILLE WRIGHT, THE AEROPLANE HE IS SETTING UP, AND OFFICER HE WILL TEACH.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS WRIGHTS MORE TIME.

Thirty Days' Extension Allowed, but Aeroplanists Will Hurry Up Their Tests.

Despite the extension of time the first preliminary flight probably will be made on Friday. The motor was installed to-day. To-morrow the starting apparatus will be set up and the motor will be tested.

The Wright brothers worked at Fort Myer all of to-day. They are taking extreme precaution with every detail of their machine, permitting no one except one or two army officers within the shed and doing most of the work themselves.

The field at Fort Myer has been cleared of obstructions and it is hoped that within a few days trolley wires enclosing one-half of the field will be taken down. The three small balloons which are to be used to mark the five-mile course for the speed trial were today inflated.

The great interest that the Wright trials have aroused is already manifested by the large number of visitors to Fort Myer daily. It is expected that President Taft and most of the members of Congress will witness the official trials.

Lieuts. B. D. Foulois and Frank P. Lahm, of the signal corps, are to be instructed by the Wrights in flying their machine.

The Wrights must be in Germany by September. Before they leave they have considerable work to do at their Dayton shop, and the Fort Myer flights will not be extended longer than is absolutely necessary.

CAN'T TESTIFY AGAINST EITHER OF HER HUSBANDS.

So When the Men Fight in Her Presence the Wife Is Not a Competent Witness.

(Special to The World.)

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Missouri laws provide that a woman cannot be required to testify against her husband. For that reason Mrs. Annie Koch-Shotrow would give no testimony in the Dayton Street Police Court against either Charles F. Koch or Antwine Shotrow, charged with disturbing each other's peace. Both, she said, were her husbands.

"What did this man Koch say or do to your husband, Mrs. Shotrow?" asked Judge Pollard.

"Both these men are my husbands, Judge," the woman replied.

Mrs. Shotrow said she was married to Koch twenty-five years ago.

Seventeen years ago, she said, Koch was sent to the workhouse for two years. While he was there she married Shotrow, she said, without having been divorced.

Koch and Shotrow both admitted having been married to her. They were arrested at the Shotrow home for quarreling, and were fined $5 each. Both returned to their cells conversing peaceably, and Mrs. Koch-Shotrow, not being molested by the court officials, departed.

Standard Not Permitted to Buy Waters-Pierce Plant.

(Special to The World.)

DALLAS, Tex., June 23—Robert J. Eckhardt, State receiver of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, announced to-day that he will sell the company's Texas property within two months. Mr. Eckhardt said the value of the property is nearly $2,000,000. He said the Standard company probably would be prohibited from bidding, but if it does the bid will be thrown out.

HOT ON THE TRAIL OF ALDERMANIC GRAFT.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Aldermen, by high-handed methods, made the celebration a farce.

The most serious charge is that the Union Novelty and Supply Company, of No. 210 East Fourteenth street, charged $5,000 for fireworks valued at less than $1,000. Experts acting for the Plan and Scope Committee counted the number and judged the quality of the fireworks set off and reported to Chairman Eno that the whole lot at retail could have been bought for $871.85. The World submitted the report to a well-known fireworks dealer, who said that a charge of $1,000 would leave a profit of $400.

As for the electric decorations, flags and bunting, it is alleged by Chairman Eno that they consisted merely of an electric sign across the Manhattan entrance to the bridge, lights for the plaza and a few flags across the Queens Borough entrance. Excepting the plaza lights he believes the whole could have been accomplished for $500. This work was also done by the Union Novelty concern, which has presented to the Aldermanic Committee a bill for $8,000 in addition to that of $5,000 for fireworks.

Union Novelty and Supply Company.

Inquiry made by World reporters brought to light some interesting facts concerning the Union Novelty and Supply Company and the methods of the Aldermanic Committee in arranging the celebration plans. The Union concern is incorporated and has a capital stock of $10,000. Its president is John Henry Stumpf, a clerk in a downtown clothing house, who lives at No. 265 Third avenue, and its secretary is Joseph H. Morris, a newsdealer, with a stand at Fourteenth street and Third avenue. The directors are Stumpf, Morris and Joseph D. Duffy, a plumber, who has a shop at No. 202 East Twenty-third street.

The corporation has desk room in the office of John Peters, a real estate agent, at No. 210 East Fourteenth street. When inquiry was made there for Mr. Morris a young woman in charge of the Peeters office said that persons connected with the company seldom came in. She had never seen either Stumpf or Duffy. Morris occasionally appeared to get his mail, but he could usually be found, she said, at his news stand under the elevated railroad on the corner.

As Morris seemed to be the active head of the company a World reporter sought him at his stand.

"He isn't here now," said a young man who was selling papers. "He's in Tammany Hall, but if you'll wait I'll get him for you."

Pretty soon he returned with Morris, who did not seem surprised or disconcerted when told that the bills of his company had called forth a storm of protest.

"Let 'Em Holler."

"All the matter with 'em is that they're jealous over in Queens because I didn't set off all the fireworks at their end of the bridge," he said. "Let 'em holler. Then, they wanted all the electric lights and I told 'em to go to the committee as I didn't have the right to change the plans. I done what I was paid for and I've put in my bill."

Asked how much he had charged he replied that the full amount was $13,000. He was to be paid, according to his contract, $8,000 for electrical effects, flags and bunting, and the remaining $5,000 for fireworks. He understood that the bill had not been sent on to the Comptroller's office, but expected that it would be.

This was the first time the actual figures had come out and Comptroller Metz smiled when he heard of them. He had expected that the bills would be reduced because of the loud protest. At the same time he did not see how the committee could explain matters satisfactorily, as it had claimed there was not enough money to go around and it would have to prove it spent the entire appropriation.

Morris was asked if it were true that he had obtained the contract through the efforts of Alderman William P. Kenneally, Tammany Boss Murphy's personal representative in the Board of Aldermen.

"Sure, I did," he replied with great frankness. "There ain't nothing wrong in that, is there? I never ask him no favors, although I do him a turn now and then. He handed this out, and I took it. Of course I get a rake-off from the fireworks company in Park place. It was a regular commission that I got. It was a regular business deal, the same as other folks make. If you don't take a good thing when it comes along you don't make any money."

Sure No Money was Wasted.

Morris said he couldn't remember what fireworks were set off as he hadn't the programme, but he was sure that the company lived up to its contract, and that the city got all it paid for. He knew, also, that no money had been wasted in the electrical or other decorations.

In an interview printed on June 10 Alderman Kenneally is quoted as saying that he "got behind Joe Morris for the Queensboro bridge contract just to help out a good fellow. Morris lives in Kenneally's district, and spends much of his time at Tammany Hall. The alderman added that he was not interested financially in the Union Novelty Company, and that he merely helped out in the matter because he thought it good politics.

The alderman did not explain how he "got behind Morris", when he was not a member of the committee. Alderman Nugent was chairman of the full committee, and had as his associates Aldermen Loos, Flanagan, Quinn, Emener, Drescher, Collins, Baldwin, Heffernan, Crowley, Hogan, McAleer, Kavanagh, Carter, Beyer, Gaynor and Gunther. Immediately after organization Nugent appointed a sub-committee, with himself as chairman, to take charge of the details. These men were Hogan, Gunther, Loos, Baldwin and Collins. They appeared to have full charge of affairs and did not trouble the rest by submitting details to them.

When it was seen that the sub-committee did not intend to give the representatives from Queens any voice in arranging the plans Alderman Quinn resigned. At the same time Aldermen Emener, Carter and Flanagan, after consulting with Quinn, also withdrew. It was at this time that Alderman Quinn arose in the Board of Aldermen and created a stir by stating that charges of graft had been made. He declared he had been told that men on the board had an interest in a concern given valuable contracts and that now was the time to enter a denial. He waited, but no one spoke up.

Quinn Is Bitter.

Mr. Quinn was exceedingly bitter in his denunciation of the committee yesterday, saying that the Queens representatives had been forced to the wall and ignored.

"I introduced a resolution calling for an appropriation of $50,000, and although it was cut down I should have been made chairman of the committee," he said. "I was not piqued by that, however. What I objected to was that our requests and recommendations were tabled without so much as a word. All in all the celebration was a farce. They were supposed to spend $20,000, but if they did I don't know where it went. The people in my borough say that the supply of fireworks was meagre—very meagre—and that the whole affair was a disgrace to the city.

"I told one man I would know where that money went if I had to take the matter to the Grand Jury, and that goes. As the bills haven't been presented I don't know the figures, but the amount must have been expended, for the committee complained it did not have enough cash to carry out the week's plans. Where did it go? That's what I want to know. As soon as the bills are submitted I will demand an investigation, and the other Aldermen who resigned will stand behind me. If any one gets after me for taking this stand I'll tell a few things I know and that will make the sparks fly."

Michael Pette, of Jamaica, who was chairman of the Fireworks Committee of the subway celebration in Jamaica a year ago, thought the fireworks display could not have cost more than $500. He said he understood Tammany men were behind the Union Novelty concern, but he did not mention names. He pointed out that in addition to the sum contributed by the city $28,000 had been raised by subscription, and that the celebration should have been one of the finest New York had ever seen, instead of a farce.

Chairman Eno Disgusted.

Chairman Eno, immediately after the celebration, expressed disgust with the whole affair, and he hasn't changed his opinion. At that time he said all important matters had been wrested from his committee by the Aldermen, and that there was nothing left for him to do. He added that George Pople, of Flushing, was to have provided the fireworks for $2,500. This was taken away from him by the Aldermen.

As the Plan and Scope Committee is to hold its meeting next week, Mr. William did not think it proper to discuss the matter further than to say the charges would be taken up. The committee will give out all its bills and then demand that the Aldermanic Committee show its hand. It is certain that the Queens Borough members will ask Comptroller Metz to aid in making a searching inquiry.

The Comptroller will welcome the complaint, as he is anxious to find out where the money went.

"I'm on," he said to a World reporter. "They can't get those bills by me until they show me where every penny was expended. I was told that the concern having the contract for erecting the stands intended to charge something like $3,500. I sent to them and they have already agreed to take less. I guess they'll receive about $1,800. That is something of a saving already. Oh, I've heard all about the fireworks and you may be sure the matter will be looked into."

The graft seems to have extended even to souvenir buttons. The buttons, which were to have been worn by the Ozone Park Board of Trade, could not be found until after the celebration. Finally, at a meeting of the board William J. Anderson produced about 100 of them saying they had been given to him since the parade. He declared that the buttons were to be tri-plated with gold and be worth $1 each. Instead he found them to be made of celluloid and worth half a cent. Moreover, they were the size of fifty-cent pieces instead of the size of silver dollars as ordered. The discovery led to a lively row in the board.

The Plan and Scope Committee, which is to probe on its own hook, numbers many prominent citizens of Queens, among them Alfred J. Eno, W. H. William, Milton L. Lissberger, G. Howland Leavitt, Stewart Hirshman, F. J. Degnan, Herbert Lambert, J. Emerson Leach and George C. Meyer.

TAR AND FEATHERS, SUGGESTS A JUDGE.

Radical Measures Proposed to Stamp Out Mistreatment of Girls by Old Sinners in Los Angeles.

(Special to The World.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—Tar and feathers liberally administered, a ride through the streets on a rail, the public whipping post and long prison sentences at hard labor and on a bread and water diet, are some of the measures recommended to-day by Police Justice Frederickson for stamping out the epidemic of mistreatment of young girls by old men.

The Justice made these suggestions just after he had sentenced R. T. Boyd, fifty-nine years old, for having enticed little girls into his grocery store. Boyd pleaded guilty.

"In this case," remarked the Justice, "I am limited by provisions of law. I will impose the maximum penalty. You are sentenced to serve six months in the City jail."

"I have wondered," continued the Justice, "at the fathers and brothers of these little girls who have testified and at the men in that neighborhood. I am surprised that they did not pummel the defendant within an inch of his life, then tar and feather him; ride him through the streets on a pole so all might look on and brand him as a misuser of children.

"If they had done these things and had been brought before me, I should have ordered their dismissal as having performed a worthy act. The whipping post in public would not be too severe for men of his stamp."

A WARM WEATHER HAIR DRESSING

Made from Crude Oil, It Keeps the Scalp Cool and Refreshed.

During this warm weather the scalp has a tendency to become dry, thus causing a burning sensation. This can be prevented by occasionally rubbing it with Crudol, the new crude oil product.

The cooling and soothing effect of Crudol is delightful, and by its occasional use you can remove dandruff and permit a fresh growth of hair. Crudol can be secured in 25c. and 50c. tubes at any drug store, or direct from the Crudol Co., 1777 Broadway, New York, who will send you a liberal sample for 10c. in stamps.

BABY'S PITIFUL CASE OF ECZEMA

Summer Rash Became a Dreadful Itching Humor—Big Blisters Formed and Skin Grew as Hard and Rough as Bark—Scratched and Tore Flesh till Blood Ran.

ALMOST MAGIC CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our son, two years old, was very much afflicted with a breaking out or what looked to be a summer rash. I applied the usual remedies, such as washing with soda water and powdering with boric acid. Finally, after he suffered with the trouble several weeks I took him to the doctor. He said it was merely a rash that was quite prevalent, and that I was giving the right treatment and that I should just continue it and the baby would soon be all right. But instead of getting better it was getting worse. The rash ran together and made large blisters. The little fellow didn't want to do anything but scratch and we had to wrap his hands up to keep him from it as he would tear the flesh open till the blood would run. The itching was intense, causing loss of appetite and flesh. When it seemed to hurt him most the skin on his back became hard and rough like the bark of a tree so that rubbing or brushing would not break it. He was so feverish that I thought it a bad case of eczema. He could not wear any clothes but a little nightgown with the sleeves just fastened at the top of the shoulder. He suffered intensely for about three months. But I found a remedy in Cuticura Soap for bathing and Cuticura Ointment with which I anointed the sore places. This kept the rash from spreading and in less than a week the result was almost magical. That was more than two years ago and there has not been the slightest symptom of it since he was cured. I am never very long without Cuticura Soap as my family knows the value of it and don't like a substitute. J. W. Lauck, Yukon, Okla., Aug. 28 and Sept. 17, '08."

Millions of women throughout the world use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, chafings, pimples, blackheads, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

The Coward Shoe

"It is highly probable that

Weak Foot

can have its start in childhood, pass unrecognized and without symptoms, on, until adolescence, and then, through some cause appear as an apparently primary deformity."

Dr. Carl R. Keppler in Amer. J. of Surgery

The particular form of trouble referred to by Dr. Keppler is weakness of the arch.

The anatomical construction of the COWARD ARCH PROP SHOE, furnishes a corrective and comfortable support to the strained muscles, relieves the tension and assists them in regaining their normal tone and elasticity.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

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(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Brill Clothes

In about 3 years this big Brill business doubled the sales of Brill clothes.

Every day these Brill stores are selling more clothes than they sold the same day the previous year.

Every day these Brill stores have old customers from other good stores.

Every day Brill customers are sending their friends to Brill stores.

This Brill business is building and building, greater and greater every day, because Brill Clothes are good clothes; because Brill Clothes can be bought at the prices you want to pay—$10.00 and up, and not the prices other good stores are compelled to ask—$15.00 and up; and because, in buying Brill Clothes, at any price you pay, YOU ARE ASSURED of fullest possible service, GUARANTEED color and shape retention and more advanced style than you will find in any other ready-to-wear clothes, or you can have your money back.

Thousands of $18 & $20 Value Summer Suits, Special at $13.50

These extra values are possible because of the Brill policy which demands that good clothes be sold at the least profit margin, at the prices you want to pay, and that every Brill trade advantage be shared with Brill customers.

These extra values are possible only in Brill stores, because of unique Brill trade advantages, such as close mill connections, Brill directed no-expense tailoring and Brill conducted business—four stores under a single executive expense.

Thousands of Brill Summer Suits of B. B. Special Blue Serge, of pure worsted in newest shades and stripe designs, of tropical weight Crashes, Velours and Cheviots and of New England Homespuns.

Every suit cut on new and advance style models.

Every suit journeyman tailored to conform to strictest $18 and $20 standards.

Every suit absolutely warranted to give fullest $18 and $20 service or you can have a new suit or your money back.

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CLOTHIERS.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers St. Harlem Store Open Evenings.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., n. B'way. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.

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FUR STORAGE

Furs and Fur-Lined Garments, Rugs, Robes, etc., received for storage and insured against loss or damage by Moth, Fire or Theft.

REMODELLING

Charges for alterations and repairs made during the summer are materially lower than at other times.

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Eighty-eight years' experience in the care of furs.

Tel. 2200 Gramercy.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

A Men's Department Shop

Panamas

An Importer's Loss

Prices 3.90, 4.80 6.00 and 8.00

Worth about double. All are blocked and trimmed.

Flat Stiff Brims, 1.90

Sennit or split braid, double brim.

A great stock—more than any three hat stores—come.

The Care of a Motor Boat

Its up-keep—necessary equipment to safeguard from accident—and features that will materially add to your comfort. All such information is at your command—and a delightful hour to be spent inspecting the latest in Motor Boat accessories—if you will visit—

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

This week's specials are:
Cork Filled Cushions—per sq. ft. $0.56
Under-Water Exhausts - - $2.50
Spray Hoods—U. S. Khaki - $9.00
John C. Hopkins & Co., 119 Chambers St., N. Y.

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN'S

10c. CIGAR.

Increased sales in May over same month in 1908 upward of 300,000. 34 years New England's favorite. Factory, Manchester, N. H.