IRISHMEN CELEBRATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY BY MARCHING AND FEASTS.

The Largest Parade in Years Passes Through the Crowded, Sunlit Streets. The Windsor Hotel Fire Hinders the Column on Its Way Along Fifth Avenue.

St. Patrick's Day's Big Parade.

The parade in honor of Ireland's patron saint yesterday was larger than any of those that have marked the day in this city heretofore. The photograph shows a division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians as they were passing up Fifth avenue from Madison Square, where the procession formed.

The dying Winter set aside a glorious day for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday, and the sons of Ireland could not have desired more inspiring weather for their annual parade and festival.

The air was bracing and clear and the sun shone down with an Italian brilliance into the crowded streets through which the celebrants passed.

Part of the parade was passing the Windsor Hotel when the fire started which ended in that cauldron of death, and the catastrophe settled a gloom upon the day which would otherwise have been one of unalloyed happiness.

Never before in New York on March 17 have such crowds lined the sidewalks of the thoroughfares through which the parade was to pass. It seemed difficult to conceive that business was proceeding in New York. It looked impossible that anybody could have been left indoors.

Those who had not thought of decorating themselves with green were reminded of their neglect often enough by street fakirs, who had shamrock to sell, the real shamrock, from the green old hills, who sold the four-leaf clover, all sorts of green flags with golden harps upon them, little clay pipes with green decorations and innumerable trinkets with which one would let the world know that Ireland still lived.

New Yorkers at large entered into the spirit of the day and the emblems were worn by all classes and by nearly all races.

Shamrocks for the Multitude.

The steamship Teutonic had brought 25,000 sprigs of shamrock, and these were soon spread wide over the town. The fact was known and was the excuse for at least a quarter of a million patriots declaring that the shamrock they wore was right out of the sacred and ancient soil of Hibernia.

Red-cheeked girls and rubicund matrons wore green skirts, green hats, green ribbons and green feathers, and the haberdashers had handkerchiefs of green. Now and then it could be observed that green had even been adopted as the proper color for the day's hosiery.

From the City Hall flag staff there floated "Old Glory" side by side with the green emblem of Ireland, and throughout New York there was an unusual ornamentation of buildings with flags.

One of the most impressive street parades which have ever graced the great Irish holiday passed in review before shouting thousands. The thirty-five divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, each division with its own band, the old organization of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, the Clan-na-Gael organizations, the several county organizations, the allegorical floats, the Hibernian Rifles and the rest of the procession created high enthusiasm.

The celebration by no means came to an end when the parade had finished its march. Various bodies retired to such places as Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Bremmer's Union Park in the Bronx and the halls of the organizations, where speech-making, banqueting and entertainments finished the day.

The Big Parade in Detail.

Inspector Thompson with 200 men took charge of the formation of the parade at the Worth Monument at 2 o'clock. He was assisted by Captain Price and Captain Steinkamp. Inspector Thompson was in control up to Forty-second street, when Inspector Harley took hold and preserved the line to Ninety-sixth street. At Ninety-sixth street Inspector Kane took charge of the police. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, where the parade divided, Inspector John Grant commanded the escort of the division that went to Union Park.

The parade had not started from the Worth Monument at 2:40 o'clock, and had just got into formation when it was broken up by the alarm of fire at the Windsor Hotel, which the head of the parade had just passed. The Irish Volunteers headed the parade at first, but when the line of march reached Forty-second street the mounted police took the lead, followed by a platoon of police on foot and then the Irish Volunteers.

The grand marshal, Patrick H. Lennan, and his numerous aides were all dressed in full regalia and mounted on fine horses. They followed the platoon of police. Irish flags and regalia were worn by the officers of the line.

After the volunteers came fifty carriages filled with the guests of the societies, and then the divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in full dress, which were followed by miscellaneous clubs, some of them having decorated carriages and floats.

The head of the parade had just passed Fiftieth street when smoke was seen coming from the top floors of the Windsor Hotel, and the crowd set up the cry that the hotel was afire. The band at the head of the parade stopped playing and everybody stopped. Many of the men rushed out of line and ran back toward the hotel. The guest carriages had reached the hotel, and stopped right in front of it.

The crowd of spectators in Fifth avenue pushed down toward the hotel, and the parade was completely broken up for the time being. Fire wagons were impeded in making their way through the crowds.

Commissioners Hess and Sexton, of the Police Department, saw the fire from their carriage in front of the hotel till the carriages were ordered away. Other city officials were in carriages near by. Men with their green regalias on rushed in and helped in the work of rescue.

After a wait of an hour or so some of the volunteers at the head of the procession got started again. The rear of the parade also got in order after a long wait and turned over to Lexington avenue, continuing up to Harlem that way.

The Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiments did not march as a regiment, as had been intended. Colonel Duffy rode in a carriage among the guests, and many of the soldiers were marching with the societies.

Order of March.

Band First Regiment Irish Volunteers.
First Regiment Irish Volunteers.
Platoon of mounted police.
Bicyclists in uniform.
Marshal P. H. Lennon and aides.
Marshal's special aides.
Invited guests in carriages.
Hibernian Rifles of New York County.
Hibernian Rifles of Yonkers, Westchester County.
Hibernian Rifles of Queens County.
County Leitrim Association.
County Cork Men's Association.
County Galway Men's Association.
General body of Clan-na-Gaels.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York County.
Catholic Protectory Band of 200 pieces.
Allegorical Hibernian float with banner of A. O. H., New York County.
County officers of A. O. H.
A. O. H., Divisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Divisions Nos. 4, 5 and 6, of Fordham.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 6 (of Manhattan), 7 and 8.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 13, 14 and 15.
Divisions Nos. 17, 18 and 19.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 20, 21 and 22.
Divisions Nos. 23, 24 and 25.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 26, 27, 29 and 31.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 32 and 34.
Band of music, Divisions Nos. 42 and 48.

British Ship Salutes Erin.

The schooner Michael C. Collins came into port at daybreak yesterday flying a big green flag with the harp of Erin in gold in its centre. The small harbor craft tooted a salute to the schooner as she passed up the bay, and upon reaching the Erie Basin, where the Collins anchored, she received an ovation. The British steamship Baltazan, which is commanded by Captain Milestone, was coming out of the dry dock at the time and, although the green flag has no standing in the code of British merchantmen, those aboard the Baltazan joined in the salutation of the Collins.

WEEKS FIERCELY ASSAILS GARDINER.

Says He Objects to Inspection of Grand Jury Minutes Knowing Them Weak.

NOT FAIR TO MOLINEUX.

He Disputes the Assertion That the Privilege Was Not Allowed Carlyle Harris.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, submitted to Judge Blanchard in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday his brief in opposition to the one filed Thursday by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Weeks says:

"The District-Attorney has affirmed that the defendant is not entitled as a matter of right or justice to a preliminary examination before the finding of an indictment, and has seen fit to state that to hold otherwise would be to declare that the ancient common law and our existing statutes are unrighteous and unjust.

"The statutes of this State prescribe that an indictment can be found only upon legal and sufficient evidence. In common justice and in the light of these principles of law that guard the liberties of citizens accused of crime, it is manifest that no defendant should be put to the disgrace, the ignominy and the expense of a public trial upon an infamous charge unless a legal presentment has been made against him by the Grand Jury of the county."

Must Inspect Minutes.

Mr. Weeks urges that Molineux has no means to ascertain whether such a legal indictment has been found unless he has an opportunity to inspect the testimony before the Grand Jury upon which that indictment is based.

The records of the General Sessions, Mr. Weeks declares in his brief, show numerous cases in which an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury was ordered. One of the most important was that of Carlyle W. Harris, where the application was granted by the court on June 30, 1891, although it was opposed by the District-Attorney.

"We have made this statement of fact explicit," Mr. Weeks says, "in view of the sworn statement of the District-Attorney, in his opposing affidavit that the inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury was denied in the Harris case.

"It seems most improper that the District-Attorney, in view of his willingness to subscribe under oath to such a statement, should apply the epithet 'mendacious' to the statements of counsel in briefs submitted for the defendant.

Impugns Gardiner's Fairness.

"Can it be possible that the District-Attorney consents to an inspection of the minutes in cases where he believes evidence before the Grand Jury is sufficient and opposes an inspection of the minutes in the cases where he knows that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury was insufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment?

"The allegations of the insufficiency of the evidence before the Grand Jury, as set forth upon information and belief in the affidavit, and as elaborated upon in the brief heretofore submitted, are not met by the District-Attorney with any statement of fact, and the claim that the finding of an indictment imparts such absolute verity that it precludes an attack upon the evidence upon which it was found is unworthy of consideration."

After citing a large number of authorities, the brief concludes:

"It is respectfully submitted that every consideration of justice and fairness, as well as the strictest construction of our statutes, as interpreted and supported by the decisions of the courts, shows that the defendant is entitled to the relief prayed for."

Roland B. Molineux spent a very quiet day in the Tombs. He was visited by Mr. Weeks, who remained but half an hour. No other visitors called during the day.

To Contest Mrs. Mathilda Cass Ledyard's Will.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard, of Providence R. I., Lewis Cass Ledyard, the lawyer and yachtsman, and Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, filed notice in the Surrogate's office yesterday of their intention to contest the will of their mother, Mrs. Mathilda Cass Ledyard, which was made in London, on November 8, eight days before her death, at No. 2 Chester street, Grosvenor place, London, where she had lived for several years with her daughter, Maud Spencer Ledyard, to whom she left the bulk of her property.

"DO NOT KILL A WOMAN!" 61 LEGISLATORS PLEAD.

Their Petition Begs Roosevelt Not to Disgrace the State, but He Sneeringly Characterizes Them as "Politicians."

Members of the Legislature at Albany yesterday to the number of sixty-one signed a petition to Governor Roosevelt asking him to change Mrs. Place's punishment to life imprisonment. The petition read:

"To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of State of New York:

"We, the undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of New York, hereby petition Your Excellency to commute the death penalty of Mrs. Martha Place to that of life imprisonment, as we believe if the death penalty is executed in this case it will be an everlasting disgrace to the fair name of the Empire State."

Governor Roosevelt's attention was called to the fact that the petition was in circulation, and he said that his conclusion not to extend clemency to Mrs. Place had been arrived at in accordance with his ideas of what justice demanded, and he was not likely to make a change at the request of politicians.

Eleven the Fatal Hour

At about the hour of 11 o'clock next Tuesday Mrs. Place will be taken to the electric death chamber in Sing Sing Prison and killed.

The preparations for this ghastly event have proceeded in a business-like manner since Governor Roosevelt telegraphed Warden Sage that he would not show mercy to the condemned woman.

No further effort will be made either by the counsel or the few friends of Mrs. Place to save her from the chair. Howard MacSherry, of New Brunswick, N. J., one of her lawyers, came to New York yesterday and conferred with his associate, Robert Van Iderstine, of No. 314 Broadway, concerning further procedure in the case. Mr. MacSherry favored a final attempt to delay or stop the execution of the death sentence. Mr. Van Iderstine said candidly that he thought further efforts were useless.

The two lawyers communicated with the Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers, Mrs. Place's spiritual adviser. The preacher informed the lawyers that Mrs. Place had expressed herself as resigned to her fate and was going forward with her preparations to meet death bravely.

Upon this representation Mr. Van Iderstine and Mr. MacSherry concluded to carry the case no further. Mr. Van Iderstine paid a visit to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon, was admitted to the condemned murderess's presence and then informed her of the uselessness of further efforts.

Mrs. Place Ready for the End.

Mrs. Place accepted his announcement with the stoicism which has characterized her since her doom has been sealed and concurred with him as to the futility of doing anything more to save her from the end.

Mrs. Place has therefore abandoned bravely the ultimate hope and is seemingly doing all in her power to go to her death with fortitude.

Warden Sage sent out yesterday the invitations to the witnesses who will be present in the death chamber when Mrs. Place's life goes out. He reiterated his announcement yesterday that he would adhere to the directions of Governor Roosevelt concerning the exclusion of all newspaper representatives except one from the Associated Press and another for the non-Associated Press papers.

In addition to two preachers to be nominated by Mrs. Place, the requisite number of physicians, the deputy sheriffs and those necessary to the working of the electrical apparatus, the Warden is allowed under the law to invite twelve citizens of his own choosing. Under this law these citizens can be newspaper men if the Warden so chooses, and he has hitherto invited representatives of the newspapers, and could do so still if he cared to ignore the Governor. But upon this point he has made himself clear. He says that he will obey the Governor's suggestions to the letter.

The Woman to Attend Her.

Obeying the suggestion that a woman attendant be present to assist in the electrocution of Mrs. Place, Mr. Sage yesterday selected this person, but he refused to make her name public. He contented himself with saying:

"She has the necessary nerve to perform her duty."

Neither does the Warden give out any hint as to who will be the woman physician to attend the execution.

The woman assistant's duty will be to arrange Mrs. Place's clothing so that one of the electrodes can be fixed to the calf of her leg. It was this delicate consideration for the feelings of Mrs. Place which the Governor had in mind when he suggested that the task be allotted to a woman.

Mrs. Place's scant gray hair, which she wears in a twist, will have to be done up in a special coiffure for the sitting in the chair of death. It will be necessary to remove a part of the hair, so that the sponge which forms part of the electrode can come in close contact with Mrs. Place's head. The woman attendant will also be assigned the task of cutting off a portion of Mrs. Place's hair.

When men are put to death it is usual that their hair be combed over the shaven spot; and it will be an easy task to arrange Mrs. Place's hair so that there will be nothing unseemly in her appearance when she enters the death chamber.

Attempts at Decency.

Warden Sage, in fact, is doing everything in his power to lessen the inherently repulsiveness of the last scene. He will order some kind of drapery strung across the front of the chair so that the operation of fixing the lower electrode can be performed with due deference to propriety.

State Electrician Davis will have the death apparatus in perfect working order this evening, and nothing will remain to be done until Tuesday morning except the miserable waiting, the pain of which every official in Sing Sing is sharing.

Mrs. Place has been singularly silent since Warden Sage announced to her that she must prepare to die. She rarely speaks, and spends the most of her waking moments in meditation and prayer.

Brother to Visit Her.

The doomed woman's appetite is steadily failing her. She ate sparingly of her breakfast yesterday morning, and had but little relish for her dinner, notwithstanding both meals were tempting ones.

Peter Garretson, her brother, who lives in New Brunswick, N. J., will visit his wretched sister to-day and perhaps to-morrow.

Mrs. Place has asked her brother to bring his daughter to see her also, and he has promised to do so. From her other relatives she does not expect visits. Mrs. Place does not speak of her husband. Yet she has written him several letters, it is surmised asking him to forgive her. Place has never answered any of these letters, nor will he talk of the woman who murdered his daughter.

Since Mrs. Place has been in Sing Sing she has written letters to her fifteen-year-old son in Newark, N. J. He has not answered them. This boy was adopted by William J. Ashenbach, a harness manufacturer of Newark, at an early age. The fact that Place refused to allow this son of hers to be brought to his house had much to do with the motive for the murder. Notwithstanding he has not answered her letters he was allowed to visit his mother in Brooklyn shortly after her arrest.

While her application for clemency was pending before the Governor Mrs. Place wrote him three letters, in different veins, asking him to save her. In one of them she asked for a pardon.

Mrs. Place is still kept in the old hospital building, where she has not a cell, but a commodious room. The death house is now occupied by condemned murderers, and although it is customary to place convicts intended for death in this house, Mrs. Place will be allowed to remain where she is.

Only a Short Walk.

Once in the room where is the cage of the condemned murderers, which will be shut off by curtains, Mrs. Place will have only a few yards to walk to the death chamber.

The building in which Mrs. Place's room is located is now undergoing renovation. The balustrade on the lower stairs which Mrs. Place will have to traverse on her way to the chair and the floor over which she must walk are being repaired.

Mrs. Place has selected the dress in which she will die. It is a plain black garment, without ornament. Mrs. Place was noted among her neighbors as a woman severely neat. She was so in housekeeping, was always so in dress. With her hard, sharp features, her angular frame and the Puritan simplicity of her dress her very aspect will add to the ghastliness of the last scene.

When her brother comes to see her to-day Mrs. Place will talk to him concerning the subject of the disposition of her body. Unless it be claimed by some relatives it will be buried in quick lime in the prison cemetery. But Peter Garretson has stood by his miserable sister from the beginning of her troubles. There is no doubt that he will do whatever she asks concerning this matter.

When the Rev. Dr. Coles left Mrs. Place he said, concerning the demeanor of his charge:

"Mrs. Place's stoicism and calmness greatly surprise me. She received the news of her doom bravely, and except for infrequent outbursts of weeping, natural to her sex, is showing remarkable self-possession."

NEGRO SOLDIERS BLAMED FOR THE LYNCHING.

Governor Candler Says the Example of Their Rodyism Was the Direct Cause of It.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17.—Governor Candler is very bitter in his denunciation of the lynching at Palmetto. He attributes the trouble to the fact that negro regiments and soldiers have been passing through the country, and the sight of them has placed in the mind of the negro a spirit of boldness.

"Until recently there was no race friction in the State," he said to-day. "Such outrages as this never, or seldom, occurred in this State till regiments of insolent, drunken negro soldiers, the scum of the dives of the cities North and South, were quartered here and there in the State and in the South. A mob of negro soldiers ran riot in Tampa. Another gang of drunken vagabonds in Macon defied and tried to fire on the police. For months another regiment of these lawless vagabonds, wearing the uniform of the United States, terrorized Chickamauga and the town of Lafayette, in North Georgia, to say nothing of the Griffin episode and other similar occurrences.

"The Leesburg outrage, the Palmetto burning and many other similar crimes committed in Georgia by negroes during the last few months are due to the baneful influence and example of those lawless negro dies who disgraced the uniforms they wore. This is the primary cause of all these troubles. Still this does not justify the blood and barbarous retaliation of Leesburg and Palmetto."

Truck Runs Over Four-Year-Old Boy.

Four-year-old Morris Leonison, of No. 9 Suffolk street, was run over last night by a truck in front of his home and injured perhaps fatally. The child was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The driver, James Natarosa, twenty-eight years old, of No. 181 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested and taken to the Delancey street station, but was not held, as the child was at first not thought to be seriously injured. If the child dies he will be rearrested.

TWENTY-SIX INJURED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Rock Island Train Jumps the Track and Catches Fire—The Baggageman Killed.

Volland, Kan., March 17.—Eastbound passenger train No. 3, on the Rock Island road, jumped the track just west of Volland today, throwing the tank, baggage car and smoker down a bank and leaving the chair car and baggage car partly tipped over.

The train caught fire, the flames destroying the combination baggage and mail car, two coaches and a chair car. Twenty-six passengers were injured, two seriously.

The train baggageman, William Freeman, was killed.

A relief train with doctors was sent from Topeka as soon as word was received of the accident.

The baggage car caught fire almost instantly, and before any one realized that the baggageman had not escaped it was too late to save him. The mailing clerks, in the other end of the car, made their escape by crawling over the side.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE POPE'S CONDITION.

Doctors Deny the Repeated Reports That His Holiness Is Very Weak.

Rome, March 17.—The newspapers Fanfulla and Opinione continue in their reports of the Pope's condition to lay stress upon his weakness.

The Vatican functionaries, however, deny that there is any cause for alarm, and say that His Holiness walks about in his room and occupied himself to-day in arranging a small library and some pictures in his study.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Professor Mazzoni and Dr. Lapponi, his medical advisers, visited him, the former changing the light bandage that protects the wound. The Pope conversed with them, and on leaving they declared themselves satisfied with his general condition.

Mrs. Harold Frederic Dead.

London, March 17.—Mrs. Harold Frederic, widow of the well-known American correspondent, who died in London last October, died to-day of cancer.

DO YOU READ the "Want" ads. in the Sunday Journal? Why not? $200 in prizes every week for finding the Maxim. See "Want" pages in to-morrow's Sunday Journal.

DR. SCHWENINGER TELLS OF BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

He Induced the Prince to Write as a Balm for His Wounds and Sorrow.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Berlin, March 17.—Dr. Schweninger, the physician of the late Prince Bismarck, has written an interesting brochure in which he relates his experiences with the great Chancellor in Friedrichsruh.

The description of the medical treatment of his patient is partly polemic and partly apologetic in its argument, in order to controvert the many canards that were printed regarding the nature of Prince Bismarck's disease and the treatment applied.

Aside from this Dr. Schweninger furnishes many important reminiscences, one of which deals with Bismarck's Memoirs, recently published.

"It was I who prompted the Prince to write the Memoirs," says the doctor. "I regarded this task as the best employment for this staggering giant, with whom so many quasi-friends had broken faith, and who was fighting a valorous battle with death in the lonely Sachsenwald.

"I found that the occupation was a balm for his wounds. It not only busied his sombre thoughts, but it actually renewed his strength and prolonged his life."

FORMER FRENCH OFFICER SENTENCED TO PRISON.

He Carried on a Correspondence with a Foreign Power Involving Military Secrets.

Paris, March 17.—Ex-Lieutenant Boisson, alias Durand, formerly of a French infantry regiment, who was arrested in this city on February 5 on the charge of carrying on an illicit correspondence with a foreign government involving military secrets, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1,000 francs and to be placed under police supervision for ten years.

The Court, in pronouncing sentence, said it regretted that the law did not allow more severe punishment to be inflicted on the prisoner.

Said Wisdom to the Hungry Man Uneeda Biscuit

On The Street.
Dressy
Spring Overcoats
silk lined,
$16, $18, $20, $22, $24, $28, $30,
Combine all the dark rough goods and the light drab cords and coverts.
Spring Suit display ready.
Colored Dress Shirts,
Walking Gloves,
New Neckwear
Open Late This Evening.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Is the truss you are now wearing an instrument of torture, an iron or steel band, that holds you in a deathlike grip? Such a truss cannot cure you, since it cannot fit, and therefore, does not hold the rupture in place, night and day, and the result is often strangulated rupture, which may end in death.

Our improved Elastic Truss is the most
Positive Cure for Rupture
yet devised. It holds the rupture up under the severest strain and effects a perfect and permanent cure, positively without pain or discomfort. It can be worn day and night with perfect ease, thus giving the rupture a chance to heal. We guarantee it to be the best truss made. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and has never failed to give relief.

Come and see us, let us give you proof, and do not tempt fate and ruin your life by delay. Examination free. Catalogue mailed free for the asking.

IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Our goods are not sold by agents or druggists.
Established seventeen years in New York.
Lady in attendance for ladies.
Closed Sundays. Examination free.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF
DR. TOBIAS'
Venetian Liniment
It is simply magic in cases of acute pain, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, Stiffened Joints, etc. Try it and be convinced. Warranted for 50 years. A bottle has never been returned. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 40 Murray st., N. Y.

Dirt breeds disease. Use Pearline

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Carl H. Schultz's Selters, Vichy, Carbonic

NEW YORK JOURNAL
Branch Offices:
BROADWAY: 1267, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND ST.
HARLEM: 230 WEST 125TH STREET, NEAR 8TH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN: 311 WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE.