

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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The Governor's Counsel

His Duties Sketched in an Interesting Lecture by Former Professor Cuthbert W. Pound

The lecture recently delivered before the University by former Professor Cuthbert W. Pound on "The Work of the Counsel to the Governor" contained so much of general interest that the NEWS prints it herewith practically in full. The speaker is well known to Cornell alumni as a former member of the College of Law faculty and one who was always close to the undergraduates. For the past year he has served as counsel to Governor Higgins and so is personally familiar with the subject treated. The lecture was given under the auspices of the department of political science, but was attended by many students not connected with that department.

Mr. Pound spoke as follows:

The routine work of the governor of the state of New York may be classified under six general heads: 1—execution of the laws, including removals from office, nuisance proceedings, etc.; 2—recommendations to the legislature by message; 3—military affairs; 4—pardon and extradition cases; 5—appointments to office; 6—action on legislative bills.

The governor is authorized to appoint a person under the style of "counsel to the governor," whose duty is "to advise the governor in regard to the constitutionality, consistency and legal effect of bills presented to the governor for his approval."

I shall talk this afternoon briefly and informally upon those duties of the governor in connection with which his counsel renders such assistance as the law contemplates and his abilities permit.

In theory we have in a republic, a natural classification of governmental powers into three separate and distinct departments: a legislature which makes laws, a governor who sees that they

are executed and enforced, and courts which interpret the law and apply it to controverted cases. This theory is well expressed in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights as follows:

"In the government of this Commonwealth, the Legislative department shall never exercise the Executive and Judicial powers, or either of them: The Executive shall never exercise the Legislative and Judicial powers, or either of them: The Judicial shall never exercise the Legislative and Executive powers, or either of them: To the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

In practice, we have on the one hand an elaborate system of checks and balances devised to prevent the entire concentration of any one department of governmental power in the hands of the legislature, or the governor or the courts, and on the other we have the unwritten law of the constitution under which, by custom, one department has been allowed to advance and occupy some disputed ground.

UNIQUE POWER OF COURTS

The judicial department in the United States exercises the unique power of declaring void for unconstitutionality the acts of the legislature,—an equal and co-ordinate branch of the government. The English Parliament is supreme, but American legislatures are subject to judicial supervision on questions of constitutional law. The almost daily exercise of this power by the judiciary leads us to accept it as a matter of course, but it is, in fact, confined to American jurisprudence and is the creation of the statesmanlike mind of John Marshall. It is an implied power, for no constitution gives the courts express authority to override the acts of the legislature.

The executive in state and nation, being more directly the choice of the whole people, exercises the constitutional power to outline and urge proper legislation by message to the legislature, and prevent what he deems to be im-

proper legislation by the exercise of his power to veto legislative bills.

Aside from any question as to the power or the duty of the executive to initiate policies of legislation and impress such policies, by argument and influence, upon legislators, the governor has to do intimately with the technical part of legislation. When a bill reaches the executive he must, before giving it his approval, consider whether the design of the law-giver has been constructed into law in words that express its meaning and effect its purpose; whether the bill has been properly passed; whether it is constitutional, and whether it is consistent with existing law.

I purpose to discuss not the broad questions of constitutional limitations, but rather the technical part of legislation as it is dealt with by those who examine bills in the hands of the governor for his approval. It is easy to form the basic ideas of wise legislation, but it is difficult to formulate such ideas into law. The state constitution contains many formal impediments to the free exercise of the draftsman's skill which are not found in the general, natural and necessary restrictions on legislative power set forth in the Bill of Rights.

During the regular legislative session of 1905, 1046 bills reached the executive chamber. Of these 760 became laws, 15 were vetoed, 108 were recalled, and 163 thirty-day bills failed to receive executive approval. Of the latter, 42 were city bills returned without the approval of the cities affected. At the extraordinary session one more bill was passed and received executive approval.

Each bill bears a certificate or "jurat" signed by the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate, indicating how it was passed; that is to say, whether it received the assent of a mere majority, or whether a three-fifths quorum was present, or whether it was passed by a two-thirds vote, as

the constitution requires in the particular case.

Bills should show by the jurat that the requisite quorum was present and the necessary vote cast, and the governor's adviser must be on the alert to see that all three-fifths bills and two-thirds bills bear the proper certificate, for this certificate is made by statute conclusive evidence of the passage of the bill (Leg. Law Sec. 40).

It is a salutary rule of legislative draftsmanship that the title of a bill should be the key to its subject-matter. The constitution provides on this subject that: "No private or local bill, which may be passed by the legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The object of this constitutional requirement is to advise the public in general and members of the legislature in particular, by the title of a private or local bill, what interests are likely to be affected by its becoming a law. It is not necessary that the title be the best that could be selected, nor that it should set forth all the details of the bill. It is sufficient if it fairly expresses the general purpose of the bill. For example, a bill entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Ithaca" sufficiently states the purpose of the bill, no matter how numerous the changes may be; but a bill entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Ithaca in relation to the office of the recorder" must be limited strictly to its expressed purpose, and it will be defective and void if it contains some little joker increasing the police force.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Much may be said in criticism of special legislation which benefits individuals, or is aimed at individual cases rather than classes. Such legislation is repugnant to the doctrine of "equal rights to all; special privileges to none." Yet general laws for special cases, which keep the letter of the constitution while they utterly disregard its spirit, are still more obnoxious as being a cover for "sneak" legislation. For example, the prohibition against private bills giving corporations the right to lay down railroad tracks is the parent of all manner of "sneak" bills, innocent enough as explained by the introducer as curing some technical defect in the charter of some local trolley road, but, in fact, intended to

vitalize defunct or dormant charters and franchises in New York city of untold value. In such cases, plain English is better than undue respect for theory, and the act should be special rather than general in language as well as in effect.

It has been held that an act which embraces all things of a certain class is a general and not a local act; although by reason of some limitation based on population or other condition, only a particular city or the inhabitants of a single locality can at the time receive its benefits. Thus an act applying to all cities having upwards of one million inhabitants, is not a local act within the meaning of the section, although there is but one city within the state having upwards of one million inhabitants.

PECULIAR BILLS

Some of the most extraordinary specimens of legal draftsmanship on our statute books have resulted from an effort to apply this rule. Two instances may properly be referred to. In the case of Henneberger, 155 N. Y. 420, construing chapter 286 of the laws of 1897, it was held that "an act to provide for the widening and improving of highways in towns having a total population of eight thousand or more inhabitants, and containing an incorporated village having a total population of not less than eight thousand and not more than fifteen thousand," which excepts the county of Madison from its operation, and which applies to a highway which extends within the limits of such town and without the limits of such incorporated village for a distance of at least two and one-half miles, although general in form, is a local act. There are in this act at least seven conditions, all of which must be met in order that it may be operative, and it doubtless applies to but one town in the state of New York.

The court stood four to three on the constitutionality of the act. The rule laid down by the minority seems a conclusive reason against any restrictions upon special legislation. The constitution should be something more than an obstacle which may be driven around by any skilful legislative coachman.

AN AMUSING EXPEDIENT

When I was a member of the state senate I was asked to introduce a bill

entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge company," which provided in plain and simple terms that said company might construct an additional bridge across the Niagara river and lay trolley tracks thereon. When the bill passed both houses of the legislature and went to the governor for his approval, I was informed by his legal adviser that it was unconstitutional as being a private act providing for the laying of railroad tracks, but that his objection was to form only and not to substance, and could be obviated by him. I recalled the bill for amendment, and it was transformed, with his assistance, into what is now chapter 311 of the laws of 1894, entitled "An act to authorize certain corporations to construct additional bridges across rivers forming a part of the boundary of this state." The act provided that:

"If a domestic corporation has heretofore, in pursuance of express authority of a statute of this state, constructed and is now operating a bridge over a river which for its entire length forms a part of the boundary of this state, and if there be in such river a waterfall more than one hundred feet in height, and if the land of such corporation adjoin a state reservation, such corporation is hereby authorized to establish, construct and maintain another bridge over such river, below such waterfall, at or near such present bridge and not more than five hundred feet northerly therefrom, and the necessary approaches, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles; and such corporation may lay tracks upon such new bridge and its approaches for the passage of electric, cable or horse cars, and may operate street cars upon the same by electric, cable or horse power, or any other locomotive steam power, for the conveyance of passengers and property for compensation."

This triumph of the legislative draftsman's art must be upheld if the legislature's motive in enacting it is exempt from judicial attack and if the courts must close their geographies before deciding upon its validity.

CITY BILLS

The provision (Art. XII, Sec. 2) requiring special city laws to be submitted to the local authorities of the city also requires consideration. The effort to give to the cities a

measure of home rule, as manifested by this section of the constitution, has this curious result: If the bill is returned without the approval of the city, and the legislature is in session, it may be again passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In practice, so far as my observation goes, this section has proved a slight restraint only upon the legislature, as the legislature will, if urged by the senator and assemblyman in charge of the bill, pass it a second time, and the governor may and should then approve or disapprove it on its merits, influenced only by the knowledge that the bill does not have the approval of the local authorities.

On the other hand, if the local authorities can withhold the bill until after the adjournment of the legislature, or until it is too late in the session for the legislature to vote on it a second time, the disapproval of the local authorities becomes an absolute veto, as the bill in that case is not subject to the action of the governor.

ATTITUDE OF THE COURTS

Congressman Campbell's famous inquiry "What is the constitution between friends?" has often been called to my mind when I have considered the ingenious makeshifts which have been devised for the purpose of evading our constitutional limitations on legislative power, and the equally ingenious reasoning of the courts in upholding the constitutionality of the laws which carry on their face the evidence of a deliberate purpose to defeat the spirit of the constitution by a strict and narrow construction of its language. The courts do not permit the legislature to impair the obligation of contracts, to pass *ex post facto* laws, to deprive persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or seriously to disregard the spirit of any of the broad, general provisions of our Bills of Rights; but where the common sense of legislators and judges finds in a constitutional limitation only a technical, unnecessary and harassing obstacle to the execution of the legislative will, the courts will often give to such limitations the narrow construction of a penal statute, and defend their course by expressing their respect for a co-ordinate branch of government.

The Rochester Dinner

Alumni of Genesee Valley Listen to Dean Crane and Other Speakers

The annual banquet of the Cornell Alumni association of Rochester was held at the Genesee Valley club February 24, and Cornell spirit and enthusiasm reigned supreme. At intervals throughout the dinner and the program "short yells" broke forth spontaneously, and the red and white carnations visible on every hand seemed alive with thrills of sympathy when "Alma Mater," "Cornell" and the "Evening Song" rang out. The committee in charge, which consisted of Miss Mary G. Heughes, '02, chairman, Miss Kate Gleason, '88, E. P. Allen, '92, Ralph H. Gorsline, '89, and John H. Agate, '03, furnished the banqueters with sheets containing the words and music of "The Big Red Team," printed from the plates of the ALUMNI NEWS, and the Rochester *Morning Herald* said: "The Big Red Team," an unpublished song of the University, was sung for the first time in Rochester, and one who heard the zest with which it was rendered at the club could well believe that with it 3,000 students could create consternation in the hearts of a foe."

Dean T. F. Crane was the guest of the evening, and during his address the following telegram was sent to Dean Huffcut, who was dining with the Buffalo alumni at the Ellicott club in that city: "The dean is still talking and no one has left the room yet." As no response was received it was surmised in Rochester that the Buffalonians must all have been unable to "leave the room."

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected during the evening: President, Andrew E. Tuck, '98; vice-president, Miss Lillian B. Coleman, '96; secretary-treasurer, John H. Agate, '03; executive committee, Dr. Willis E. Bowen, '02, G. Townley Fries, '02, and Dr. J. K. Quigley, '03.

About nine o'clock Miss Heughes, vice-president of the association, presented to the banqueters as the evening's toastmaster A. E. Tuck, and he officiated gracefully in that capacity.

William R. Price, '98, the first speaker, after stating that the perturba-

tion occasioned by the knowledge of his impending effort had permitted him to "swallow nothing but the lump in his throat," dwelt briefly on the importance of such meetings to the alumni and to the University, and then toasted "Cornellians abroad," referring to the omnipresence of Cornellians and the great work done by them in every walk of life.

DEAN CRANE'S REMARKS

Dean Crane was next introduced by Toastmaster Tuck and spoke of the great changes going on at Cornell: of the six-fold increase in registration in twenty years; of the erection of Goldwin Smith and Rockefeller halls and the coming dedication of the former, at which, as well as at the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell, he invited in behalf of President Schurman, the attendance of all Cornellians; of the new playground and athletic field, and the women's field in the natural amphitheater of Cascadilla gorge; of the partial abolition of compulsory drill; of the new Junior week program; of athletic triumphs afloat and afield; of the recent additions to the library from the collection of Professor Willard Fiske, and of the musical revival in the University. He decried the hysteria now prevalent in athletic circles and expressed his conviction that in the scheme of interclass and inter-college contests at the University will be found the remedy which will purge athletics of disease. The speaker then begged the alumni to take a more active interest in University affairs, to visit frequently their Alma Mater, and to exercise, judiciously and in greater numbers, the privilege accorded them of choosing ten trustees of the University.

TRIBUTE FROM ROCHESTER

Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, responded to the toast "Greetings from a Sister University." He said: "There was a time when the other institutions of learning in the state hated Cornell; there came a time when they envied Cornell; and the time has now come when they are proud of Cornell. For whatever of merit is to be found in one such institution adds to the good repute of every other such institution, just as surely as evils and shortcomings in the one reflect discredit upon the others." He echoed Dean Crane's assertion that such assemblages as this

were of the highest value to the alumni and to the University, and added that, in his opinion, they were equally beneficial to the communities where they were held.

Professor John Craig of the College of Agriculture, chancing to be in the city, was gladly welcomed to the banquet hall and added to the quota of speakers. He deplored Dean Crane's comprehensive review of University affairs, though heartily endorsing every word he had uttered, because it left so little unsaid. But the speaker found seemingly sufficient solace in the dean's omission, through inadvertence or delicacy, to refer to the new state College of Agriculture, which in elevation at least, the speaker said, is destined to tower above the Halls of Physics and Humanities. After a very pleasing account of the work of his college, he ended with a plea for the rating of "the man above the thing."

The following is a partial list of the alumni present:

- '74—H. L. Fairchild.
- '80—F. W. Smith.
- '88—Miss K. Gleason, C. W. Curtis, Mrs. S. M. Curtis.
- '89—W. C. Rogers, R. H. Gorsline.
- '90—J. F. Skinner.
- '92—W. C. Ellis, E. P. Allen, J. E. Gleason, H. W. Clark.
- '94—E. P. Bishop, E. G. Ashley.
- '96—Miss L. B. Coleman.
- '97—E. V. Rockwood.
- '98—W. O. Boswell, W. R. Price, A. E. Tuck.
- '99—D. C. Rockwood.
- '00—E. Harris, jr., E. M. Rogers.
- '01—Miss I. Rogers, Miss M. C. Gillette, Miss G. E. Mock.
- '02—Miss M. G. Heughes, J. H. Bosshart, G. T. Fries, W. E. Bowen.
- '03—Dr. J. K. Quigley, G. E. Gibson, W. B. Zimmer, J. H. Agate.
- '05—R. P. Bennett.
- '07—Orrin Barker.

A Good Government club is being formed by the students of the University, and a temporary organization has already been effected. About sixty students were present at the first meeting, and it was decided to send Neal D. Becker, '05, as representative to attend the intercollegiate conference of Good Government clubs which will be held next week in New York.



JAMES MAPES DODGE, '72

Trustee Nomination

To the alumni of Cornell:

James Mapes Dodge, class of '72, has been placed in nomination for alumni trustee before the electors of Cornell University.

The Cornell club of Philadelphia has endorsed the nomination and we commend him to your favorable consideration. He is an enthusiastic Cornellian and one of the successful business men of Philadelphia.

The following information as to his record may be of interest to you: President—the Link-Belt Engineering company, the Dodge Cold Storage company; past president—American Society of Mechanical Engineers; director in a number of active corporations connected in a general way with the mechanical arts; member—American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Union League, Philadelphia, Engineers' club, New York; honorary

member—Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania; vice-president—Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

Fraternally yours,
CLARENCE BEEBE, '73,
President.
EMMETT B. CARTER, '99,
Secretary.

Positions Open

The employment committee of the Cornell club of New York issues the following bulletin of positions for which it has been asked to supply men:

Two draftsmen familiar with detail mechanism and designing work and wiring diagrams similar to telephone switchboard; salary, \$22 per week; location, Maryland.

Telephone company wants men adapted for traffic engineering work; good opening for men to work into responsible positions in traffic department; location, New York city.

Law department of large real estate firm wants young lawyer as assistant to counsel; location, New York city.

Engineering department of railroad company wants two or three technical young men as draftsmen; must have general mechanical knowledge and as much practical experience outside of college as possible, and some electrical training; salaries, \$75 or \$80 per month; location, New York city.

Inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Employment committee, Cornell University club, 58 West Forty-fifth street, New York. The committee points out that positions are filled, so far as possible, from applications which are already on file. Blanks for such registry are supplied by the secretary.

Two Debates on Friday

Cornell-Columbia in Ithaca — Cornell-Pennsylvania at Philadelphia

The intercollegiate debates between Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia will be held Friday evening, March 9, at Philadelphia, New York and Ithaca. The debates promise to attract unusual attention on account of the general interest in the question to be discussed—the municipal ownership of street railways in American cities. The feeling on this subject is strong in both Philadelphia and New York, the homes of Cornell's opponents, and the debates are likely to be of the nature of a head-on collision.

The Cornell teams have been debating against each other for the past three weeks. This opportunity for good scrub debates is one of the advantages of the Triangular League system, in which two teams have to be developed to support opposite sides of the same question on the same evening. Next Friday Cornell will uphold the municipal ownership side against Columbia at the Lyceum theater in Ithaca, and the private ownership side against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Of the home team, the leader, G. G. Bogert, '06, is the most experienced debater. He was a member of various class and Congress teams, and last year was on the Cornell team which debated Columbia in New York city. H. G. Roig, '07, has also had considerable experience in the inter-club debates and was a member of the Congress team against Hamilton last year. H. G. Stutz, '07, is vice-president of

the Debate council, and H. W. Gillette, '06, alternate of the home team, has been on a number of inter-class and Congress debates.

The team pitted against Pennsylvania is younger and less experienced, but it contains promising material. The leader, Leroy R. Goodrich, is the first Sophomore to hold that position of honor in several years, and he is looked upon as one of Cornell's coming debaters. J. C. Kennedy, '07, is the most experienced speaker on the team, and has earned a reputation as a lecturer on Socialism and allied topics. He was a member of the victorious Congress team against Hamilton last year. G. W. Roesch, '07, won the '94 Memorial prize in debate recently, and W. W. Taylor, '06, alternate of the Pennsylvania team, made an excellent impression as an easy and graceful speaker in the same contest.

Third Football Session

Reforms Worked out More Fully—Next Meeting May be Final

The football legislators came together in New York city last Saturday for the third time since amalgamation. Everybody was on hand except E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, Dr. H. L. Williams of Minnesota and A. A. Stagg of Chicago. Professor L. M. Dennis of Cornell, W. T. Reid, jr., of Harvard, Walter Camp of Yale, F. H. Curtiss of Texas, John C. Bell of Pennsylvania, C. W. Savage of Oberlin, James T. Lees of Nebraska, Professor Babbitt of Haverford and Paul Dashiell of Annapolis were on deck to continue the work of improving the game and putting it on a better plane.

The changes tentatively agreed on Saturday were not as important as those adopted at the two previous meetings. Such radical changes in the rules as the committeemen deemed best had been suggested and acted on previous to this meeting, and having legislated so as to bring about a more open game and to reduce unsportsmanlike playing and brutal tactics to a minimum, the delegates proceeded on Saturday to supplement the big departures with definitions and changes not previously taken up.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on March 30, and at that session the rule makers hope to be ready to pass finally on the new rules.

No pronounced departures beyond those already taken are expected between now and March 30. There was less difference of opinion Saturday than at previous meetings, and it is the general opinion that the severe penalties for rough work prescribed, the ten yard rule, forward pass and other recommendations looking to making the game more open; the weakening of the defence, the suggestions to curtail mass plays, the prohibition of piling up and tackling below the knees and the various other ideas proposed to benefit the game will be ratified at the next meeting and become laws.

The length of the game was reduced to sixty minutes—thirty minute halves, with ten minutes intermission. Heretofore the halves for big games have been thirty-five minutes. A few years ago they were forty-five minutes.

If there are to be any "field laboratory" experiments they will probably start soon after the next meeting. Little has been heard of the field laboratory scheme since it was first provided for, and it may be that each college will do its own field laboratory experimenting.

An announcement regarding the report of the sub-committee on the formation of a central board of officials was that it was voted "that the rules committee recommends the adoption of a plan looking to the instruction and supervision of officials and suggests that different sections of the country appoint central committees that shall be charged with the introduction of such a system so far and so speedily as they may deem feasible."

There was no suggestion at Saturday's meeting to have the seven line men stay in line until the ball is put in play. It seems to be the sense of the committee that such a rule is not necessary to restrict mass plays. Professor Dennis, chairman of the committee, said: "The new rules will kill mass plays. The needed distance can't be gained by line plays. Of course, we did not legislate against line plays, because if all plays were directed at the wings all the defence would have to do would be to widen out and guard those points. The suggestion was made that there be no line plays, but that would have made the game farcical and killed American football. There must be uncertainty as to the point of attack."

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INTER-COLLEGE CREWS

The project for inter-college rowing is progressing finely. Within the past week the first active step has been taken toward making it an accomplished fact, by the issue of a formal call for candidates for the inter-college crews. This was accompanied by the announcement that the Athletic council would lend its aid by allowing the use of the boathouse and of two gigs for practice purposes, and that the regular crew coaches, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Colson, would co-operate actively in the movement.

This tender of the Varsity boats and the Cornell boathouse is, of course, only a temporary expedient. It was made by the Athletic council in order that the project might be carried into execution at once, without waiting for a new boathouse to be built and a new equipment to be assembled. It does not mean that the scheme for a separate boathouse is to be abandoned. On the contrary, that plan will go forward just as soon as the inter-college rowing

project shall have proved a success and shown prospects of becoming an established thing at Cornell. Meanwhile no time will be wasted, but the men volunteering for the college boats will have the benefit of the best coaching to be had in America.

The following arrangements for the season's practice are announced by those in charge of the movement:

Plans are now complete for the introduction of the sport of inter-college rowing in the University. A call is hereby made for candidates for the various crews. Active preparation will be entered into at once for the spring regatta which will be held in the early part of May.

The Athletic council has given its consent for the use of two gigs after they have been laid aside by the crew candidates and practice will be held on the inlet every afternoon before five. Mr. Courtney has consented to coach the crews during the month directly preceding the races. For a short time it will be necessary to work in the gymnasium and while there practice will be under the direction of Mr. Jones with the occasional advice and assistance of Mr. Courtney and Mr. Colson.

The captains of the various college crews will be chosen by Mr. Courtney, Mr. Colson and Mr. Jones from the crew candidates.

In order that every one may see them, the races will be held on the inlet, and the plan of the Henley regatta will be followed, two colleges rowing each day until the winner has been determined. The trophy to be contested for will be the cup offered by Mr. Barr and this will be held for one year by the college whose crew is victorious.

The money for a path along the inlet has been promised. This path will enable the undergraduates to run along the bank opposite their favorite crew and cheer it on to victory.

A STATE ASSOCIATION

The Detroit Alumni association is booming, as was demonstrated by the recent successful banquet, as well as by other signs of the times. Now the Detroit men have formed a scheme to make their organization the nucleus of a large alumni association to cover the

entire state of Michigan, with headquarters in Detroit.

The NEWS is heartily in sympathy with the idea and will be glad to co-operate. It is altogether likely that our Michigan subscribers will receive a more detailed announcement regarding the new scheme in the near future. We ask them to lend it their cordial support, setting an example which may be followed with profit by other states.

Cornell Notices**'96 Attention**

Our ten-year reunion occurs June 20 (Alumni day) and it is high time every one of us was laying definite plans to attend it. Few realize just what these reunions are, but once having attended, another will never be missed. A committee of twelve has been appointed to take charge of our reunion, and accommodations will be secured for every one expressing his intention of returning to Ithaca. Reduced rates on the railroads are also promised.

Have you decided to come back next June? If not, make up your mind now. Make plans now to be there and you will get there. Come and bring every '96 man, graduate or non-graduate, you can find, with you. Don't put this matter off for we want a record-breaking attendance. A large number have already decided to come but we want all.

Drop a line to our reunion secretary, George S. Tompkins, Albany, N. Y., together with 25 cents for expenses, and every '96 name and address you know. Watch for later notices.

C. R. WYCKOFF, Chairman.

'97 Notice

To the Class of Ninety-seven:

My "first call" some weeks ago in the ALUMNI NEWS was responded to by a goodly number of the best spirits in the class, but there are many more who read the NEWS who forgot to send in the information asked for, and the fifty cent subscription towards the cause.

Please don't delay a day longer. Our reunion is only sixteen months off, and there is no time to lose in getting done the preliminary work for the great day. The preliminary work con-

sists in compiling as complete a list as possible of the members of the class, and in getting and keeping in touch with them. Without further delay send me your present address, tell me what you are doing, whether married, and if so whether it was with the understanding that nothing domestic should interfere with your attendance at '97's great ten year event.

I want you who respond at this time and you who have already done so to sit down and, using your head, write me a list of all the '97 men whose addresses you know. Make it complete, and don't say to yourselves: "Oh, Mr. Hoy, or Louis Fuller or Freddie Colson will tell him

about him." And if you want your secretary to continue his efforts in a vigorous and cheerful manner be sure to enclose fifty cents to pay postage and printing bills.

Our class had no trouble in "getting together" when there was work to be done in college. Let's get together again on this proposition "fast," as Joe Beacham would say.

JERVIS LANGDON,
Secretary.

1901 Notice

To the class of 1901:

The following five year reunion committee for the class of 1901, has been designated by me:

Edward R. Alexander, 705 G

street, N. W., Washington, D. C., chairman; John S. Gay, Seneca Falls, N. Y., secretary; George D. Crofts, 933 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.; Bascom Little, 905 Citizens building, Cleveland, Ohio; William Metcalf jr., 1325 Farmers bank building, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Norris Oliphant, 20 Broad street, New York, and James O'Malley, 3 Erie County Savings bank building, Buffalo, N. Y., ex-officio.

These men have been selected after due consideration and consultation with the chairman and secretary of this committee. Mr. Gay has been made permanent class secretary in the place of Heatley Green, who was compelled to resign on account of other duties. He

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KNOW, MAY WEAR

FOWNES GLOVES

THE MAN WHO DOES
KNOW IS SURE TO.

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(Late Examiner, Electrical Division U. S. Patent Office)

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'96 M. E. (Cornell) Class of '96 '96

'96 Mem. A. S. M. E. Assoc. A. I. E. E. '96

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will no doubt put himself in immediate communication with the members of the committee and thus effect a working organization.

Let us all work earnestly and heartily for a successful reunion.

Yours for Cornell and 1901,
JAMES O'MALLEY.

Many Notable Lectures

Distinguished Speakers in Widely Different Fields Address the University

Cornell has been favored with an unusual number of good lectures during the past week. On Friday and Saturday alone seven addresses were given. The following is an outline of the most important lectures:

Justice Alfred Spring of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court gave an informal talk before the students of the Law school on Tuesday, February 27. His remarks were intensely practical and were illustrated with anecdotes from actual experience on the bench. Though the address was arranged at short notice, it was one of the most interesting and impressive that have been given before the Law school in several years. Judge Spring advised his hearers not to slight trial work for office work and gave many helpful suggestions as to procedure in the appellate courts. He laid emphasis on frankness, integrity and self-control as among the essentials of success in the legal profession.

Dr. Adna F. Weber, '94, formerly secretary to President Schurman and now chief statistician of the New York department of labor lectured in Sibley dome Friday afternoon, on "Labor and Citizenship." He showed that the weakness of the individual workman, in comparison with organized capital, has necessitated the formation of labor unions in order to preserve the rights of the employed. Labor unions of the present day realize, he said, that they can not get along without capital; they wish to co-operate with it, and at the same time promote their own interests.

W. C. Kerr, '79, of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of New York city, gave a comprehensive lecture in Sibley last Saturday on "The Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York city. He outlined some of the plans of the Pennsylvania railroad and described what work had been

done in carrying them out. This project includes as one of its minor details the electrification of the Long Island railroad, in itself a difficult problem. Mr. Kerr gave a vivid outline of the entire project, which ranks among the most important engineering works now being undertaken anywhere in the world.

Major L. L. Seamon, '72, who was surgeon of United States Volunteers during the war with Spain and more recently was with the Imperial Japanese army in Manchuria, gave a lecture in the Stimson amphitheater Friday on "The Humanities of War as Practiced in the Russo-Japanese Conflict."

President's Secretary Resigns

Joseph P. Harris, A. B., '01, has resigned his position as secretary to President Schurman, to accept an appointment in the New York office of N. W. Harris, bankers and bond brokers of New York, Boston and Chicago. William Wright Baldwin, A. B., '05, of Burlington, Ia., has been appointed his successor. The resignation of Mr. Harris will take effect March 15.

Mr. Harris has been secretary to the president since his graduation in 1901. He entered Cornell from Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, in September, 1898. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his Senior year and was identified with various undergraduate activities while in college.

Mr. Baldwin has been engaged in business in Minnesota since his graduation last June. He was elected to Sphinx Head and to Dunstan during his course, and was a member of various committees. In his Senior year he was head cheer leader and class prophet. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

The Freshman Banquet committee has decided to hold the banquet in the Armory on Saturday evening, March 10. A strong effort is being made by the faculty to abolish the underclass strife which usually precedes this event and the accompanying interference with University work. A resolution has been passed requesting President Schurman "to prohibit the banquet unless assurances are given by the students that it will not be accompanied by any disturbance on their part."

Cornell Alumni Notes

'69, A. B.—Dudley W. Rhoades is rector of St. John's church in St. Paul, Minn.

'72, B. C.E. ; '76, C. E.—Professor Charles L. Crandall, in charge of the College of Civil Engineering, is back at his desk in Lincoln again after a severe attack of fever which confined him to his home for several weeks.

'79—James M. Shackford is a mechanical engineer in Bloomington, Ill.

'79, B. S.—W. S. Edwards of Charleston, W. Va., has recently published a book entitled "On the Yukon," in which he relates his experience in Alaska last year.

'82—Crawford P. Ruger is practicing law, and his address is Englewood, N. J.

'82—Alvin H. Sanders is a journalist, addressed at 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

'87, A. B.—James Earl Russell has received the degree of LL.D. and is now dean of the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

'89, B. L.—George A. Smith is with Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

'93—John T. Rowland, jr., is supervising architect of the public schools of Jersey City, N. J. His offices are in the Commercial Trust building.

'94, M. E.—P. A. Robbins is a consulting engineer, with offices at 60 Wall street, New York city.

'96, M. E.—Louis C. Ralston is with the General Electric company at 44 Broad street, New York city.

'97, M. E.—Benjamin T. Babbitt is secretary and treasurer of the Babbitt Harris Co., wire manufacturers at Clayville, N. Y.

'99, B. Arch.—Frank Eurich, jr., is associated with the supervising architect of public schools of Jersey City, N. J.

'00—George S. Lang is in the New York office of the Electric Storage Battery company, at 100 Broadway, New York city.

'01, A. B.—Stuart H. Benton is in the law offices of Phillips & Avery, at 41 Park row, New York city.

'01, M. M. E.—A. S. McAllister has an article in the February number

of the *Sibley Journal* on the "Magnetic Field in the Induction Motor." After graduating, Mr. McAllister held the position of electrical engineer with the Berwind White Coal Mining company until his appointment as instructor in physics in the University. During the year 1904-5 he was assistant professor in the electrical department of Sibley College. He is now on the editorial staff of the *Electrical World*.

'02—H. S. Vail of the firm of H. S. Vail & Son, of Chicago, is acting as actuary for the Wisconsin legislative committee which is now examining life insurance companies of Wisconsin.

'02, B. Arch.—Herman Dercum, after an extended period of study in Europe, has been engaged as a designer by Hubell & Benes, Citizens' National Bank Building, Cleveland, O.

'02, A. B.—Carl M. Vail is with the firm of H. S. Vail & Son, consulting actuaries for policy holders, with offices at 400-404 Chicago Stock Exchange building, 108 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Vail's engagement to Miss L. Winifred Case of Chicago has been announced.

'03, M. E.—C. A. Whipple is engaged in engineering in Seattle, Wash.

'03, LL. B.—Felix R. Caldwell is addressed at 1102 Ninth avenue, Seattle, Wash.

'03, A. B.—Frank Ross Blair is a dealer in bonds and investment securities, with offices at 10 Post Office square, Boston, Mass.

'03, M. E.—J. D. Hull is employed by the Pacific Engineering company of 79 West Washington street, Seattle, Wash.

'03, C. E.—R. E. Marvin is with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company at its Seattle, Wash., branch, 338 Globe building.

'03, B. Arch.—George Feick, jr., was the designer of the new banking establishment in Sandusky, O., which has been the subject of much favorable comment. His address is 220 Central avenue, Sandusky, O.

'03, B. Arch.—W. G. Purcell, who has been engaged for the greater part of the last two years on new buildings for the University of California, under John G. Howard, the

architect, will leave for Europe about March 20 for a year of study.

'03, A. B.—John B. Smallwood is on the editorial staff of the *Washington Star*. His address is Room 512, Y. M. C. A. building, Washington, D. C.

'04, A. B.—Maxwell W. Scott is with the Oliver Iron Mining company at Bovey, Minn.

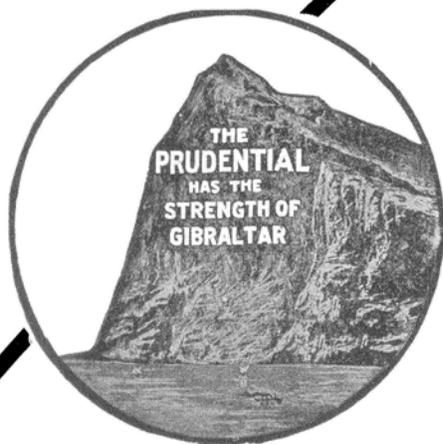
'04, A. B.—A. T. Banning, jr., is private secretary to the director of the U. S. Census bureau at Washington, D. C.

'04, M. E.—Manuel C. Velarde has left Pittsburg for his home in South America, and his address is now Villalta 62, Lima, Peru.

'04, M. E.—Clarence F. Adams is a draftsman with the Snow Steam Pump company, and his address is 95 Sage avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

'04, M. M. E.—Edward Duffy is superintendent of the Cedar River Power plant, which supplies light for the city of Seattle, Wash.

'04, M. E.—J. H. Klinck, who is commercial engineer in the industrial



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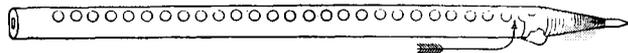


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and power department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, is the author of two recent papers,—“Electric Motor Applications,” read before the Ohio Electric Light association, and “Systems of Electrical Distribution in Railway Shops.”

'04, M. E.—B. B. Beckett is a draftsman with the Ocean Shore railway company and his address is 561 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

'04, C. E.—Arthur Monje is state engineer of bridges and roads of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic. His address is Morcuo 53, Santa-Fe, Argentine Republic.

'04, LL.B.—F. B. Humphrey has resigned his position with the National Cash Register company of Dayton, O., to enter the advertising business. He is located at 1540 Unity building, Chicago, Ill.

'04, M. E.—J. D. Mudge is engaged in hydraulic engineering in Washington and British Columbia. He is addressed at The Earl, Seventh and Marion streets, Seattle, Wash.

'04, M. E.—Charles M. Cross is in the meter testing department of the Hartford Electric Light and Power company. His address is 151 Capitol avenue, Hartford, Conn.

'04—Albert H. Doolittle is a draftsman engaged in automobile design work for the Pope Manufacturing company at Hartford, Conn.

'04, A. B.—Miss Myra T. Edgerton is teaching history in the Jamaica High school. Her address is Richmond Hill, New York city.

'04, A. B.—Charles P. Brady is in the employ of the Tonopah Mining company, and his mail address is Box 902, Tonopah, Nev.

'04, M. D.—Ralph E. Brodie spent a year as interne in the Elizabeth General hospital, after graduating, and is now a practicing physician in Albion, N. Y.

'04, LL.B.—D. M. Buckley is practicing law in New York city, and his address is 417 West 117th street.

'04—Alfred E. Budeli is engaged in manufacturing at 220 Broadway, New York city, and his address is Westfield, N. J.

'04, M. E.—Wilson G. Berryman is a draftsman in the employ of the American Car and Foundries com-

pany, and his address is 541 West 123d street, New York city. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Berryman on September 26, 1905.

'04, B. S. A.—George A. Bell is assistant animal husbandman in the bureau of animal industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 1212 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

'04, C. E.—Charles P. Utz has been transferred by the Ransom & Smith company from Despatch, N. Y., to Beverly, Mass., where he is employed on construction for the United Shoe Machinery company.

'05, M. E.—C. C. Adams is at Deerwood, Minn.

'05—Joseph H. Ramsey is with the Louisville Cement company at Sellersburg, Ind.

'05, A. B.—Miss Elizabeth Church is teaching in the High school at Silver Creek, N. Y.

'05, M. D.—O. L. Goehle is addressed at the New York hospital, West Fifteenth street, New York city.

'05, A. B.—Miss Elizabeth Myers is in charge of the English department of the Frankfort High school, Frankfort, N. Y.

'05, M. E.—C. C. Adams is superintendent of explorations for the Orlands Mining company at Deerwood, Minn.

'05, B. Arch.—A. E. Hann is supervising architect for the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Manufacturing company of Buffalo, N. Y.

'05, C. E.—C. N. Reitze is engaged in hydraulic and structural work in Seattle, Wash., his office being at 543 New York block.

'05, M. E.—Robert A. Smith, jr., is with J. G. White & Co., engineers and contractors, of New York city. His address is 292 North Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'05, D. V. M.—W. W. Dimock is first assistant to the chief of the department of animal industry of the Republic of Cuba. His address is Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

'05, A. B.—H. C. Smith, who has been teaching in the Tilford Collegiate academy at Vinton, Ia., has resigned to accept an appointment on the

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'05, LL. B.—Harry G. Underwood is with the Kenyon Lumber company & Thomson, dealers in timber, saw logs and real estate, at Underwood, Essex county, N. Y.

ex-'06—O. C. Spencer is engaged in hydraulic work in Oregon, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash.

ex-'06—John Moran is engaged in experimental designing of high speed launches for the Moran Bros.' shipyards. Several boats have been built and tried with encouraging results, and a launch will be placed on the market in the near future.

The Alliance Francaise gave the most elaborate program yet attempted by the society at its meeting on February 26. Besides a French monologue and chansons, a French play, "Le Klephte," was presented.

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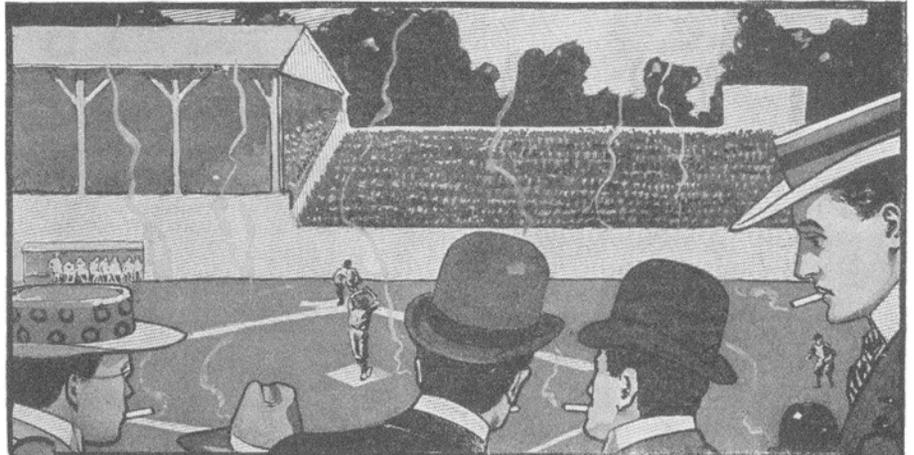
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