BOOKS IN PARIS.

A Crisis in the French Publishing Trade.

Paris, January 7.

The season for holiday books—"livres d'étrennes"—comes considerably later in France than in other countries, and is never in full swing before the last week of the year. This winter the French book trade is undergoing a severe crisis. Leading publishers declare that for over thirty years they have not experienced a period more disastrous or discouraging than the present season. According to the representatives of the firm which has the reputation of issuing the greatest number of holiday books in France, "the book business is in complete decadence."

The unanimous complaint of the booksellers is that people "write more and more, and read less and less." Out of upward of six thousand new books that have made their appearance on the stalls and in the windows of the retail shops, there are scarcely six or a dozen which have attained a sale large enough to be profitable either to authors or publishers. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the daily newspaper, with its weekly supplement of eight pages treating of literary or historical subjects, and profusely illustrated, provides in convenient form for five cents intellectual material that could not be issued in the shape of a book for less than 50 cents. It is the daily and weekly newspaper that is killing the book trade. Then, again, a goodly number of 10 cent magazines, monthly or fortnightly, have caught the popular taste, and reach enormous sales in Paris and in the smaller towns, where they are exhibited at the railroad stations. The newspaper and the magazine—the two legitimate competitors of the book—have diminished the sale of books during the last three years by at least 20 per cent.

The book market has also suffered from the alarming increase of unsavory illustrated papers, sold for three cents each, which have become an abominable feature of the public newsstands in the streets of Paris and throughout France. These papers, the pernicious influence of which is enhanced in many instances by the cleverness of the illustrators who contribute to them, have, in the opinion of Senator Bérenger, become a "national danger." The attention of young persons of both sexes is unavoidably attracted by the disgracefully obtrusive display of this vile rubbish, and the literary appetite of the younger generation is gradually perverted by daily inoculation with what might be called an intellectual absinthe, becoming diseased and incapable of wholesome diet. There are, unfortunately, too many authors who, in the hope that by setting their sails to catch this breeze they may find a good profit, have inundated the market with "yellow" novels and "pink" stories, bound in meretriciously decorated paper covers and bearing such titles as "Chair en Folie," "Courtisanes des Salons," "Un Corps de Femme," etc. In short, the book trade in this period of decadence is characterized by spasmodic attempts to tickle the public palate by highly seasoned sauces and aromatic condiments. These efforts, however, have failed. Stimulated by a passing curiosity, the sales of two or three works of the sort just described have risen for a few days, only to fall to the zero point, and newspapers and magazines continue to enjoy their wide popularity.

It is only fair to the French publishers to call attention to their courageous efforts to supply the nation with sound, wholesome, yet bright and amusing, books. The annual publication of the French Publishers' Club, "Le Cercle de la Librarie," contains lists and brief descriptions of holiday books issued by eighty-three Paris publishing firms. The total number of these works exceeds four thousand. It is estimated by an expert that the average sale attained for these books will not be over three hundred copies. A few exceptional works may mount up to fifty thousand, while the sale of other works of merit, produced with taste and at considerable cost, will not find as many as a hundred purchasers. A salient feature in the holiday field is that works treating of military adventure have almost completely disappeared. Hairbreadth escapes and ferocious encounters with pistol or sword are replaced in popular favor by retrospective descriptions, such as D'Allemagne's "History of Toys" and the history of dancing. Narratives of travel hold their own, as exemplified by the "Pays de Ménélik" of Martial de Salviac, published by Oudin; by "La Chute de l'Empire de Rabah," of Emile Gentil, and by the "Tour de Monde," published by Hachette. There is a profusion of holiday books illustrating picturesque parts of France—Dauphiny, Bretagne, Auvergne, etc. Artistic publications are of unusual merit this year, and the firm of Hachette has issued a French translation of Sir William Armstrong's sumptuously made life of Raeburn. A holiday book that meets with considerable demand is the "History of the Château de Chantilly," by the Comtesse de Clinchamp. After Versailles there is no other name more closely associated with the glory of France than Chantilly. The authoress for many years enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the late Duc d'Aumale, who bequeathed the château to the French nation. She describes Chantilly from 1485 to 1897. It is the Chantilly of the Montmorencys and the Grand Condé, the Chantilly of which Bossuet celebrated the splendor, and the Chantilly of the Duc d'Aumale. It is a beautiful volume, containing twenty-four excellent illustrations. The firm of Plon has issued a superb history of Paris from 1800 to 1900, with six thousand cuts and illustrations. This is the most comprehensive compendium yet published of Parisian life during the nineteenth century, is edited by Charles Simon, and fifty-six prominent writers contribute to the work. Among them are Jules Claretie, François Coppée, Pierre de Nolhac, Funck-Brentano, Henri Houssaye, Albert Sorel, Charles Normand, Albert Vandal and Henri Wallon. The illustrations, many of which are reproductions of old prints in the collections of the National Library, the Louvre and the Carnavalet Museum, are of great interest. The streets of Paris, theatres, actors, actresses, public ceremonies and festivities, fashions in dress of men and women, are all illustrated, and there are hundreds of caricatures by Daumier and Gavarni.

"Le Mobilier Royal Français," being a description, with elaborate illustrations, of French furniture during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Emile Molinier, conservator of the Louvre, published by Goupil, contains 150 plates, of which twenty are in colors. It is an invaluable work of reference for amateurs, but owing to its high price ($200) must necessarily have a limited sale. "Louis XV et Mme. de Pompadour, 1744-'64," by Pierre de Nolhac, published by Goupil, comprises two hundred pages of text with fifty photogravure plates. It is a favorite holiday book, in which the conservator of Versailles presents new episodes and witticisms of those graceful but frivolous days. The covers are the facsimile of a magnificent binding executed by Padeloup for Louis XV.

Among the most successful holiday works published by the firm of Armand Colin, which makes a specialty of books of instruction and education, is "Les Maîtres de la Peinture," containing forty reproductions in color of celebrated masterpieces in the galleries of Paris, Rome, Florence, Dresden, Berlin and other art museums of Europe. "Les Missions Catholiques Françaises," by Père Piolet (Armand Colin), consists of six solid volumes, each with over two hundred illustrations, in which French missionary work is comprehensively and readably treated. The sixth volume relates to French missions in America. One of the brightest and most successful holiday books for girls is the "Histoire Merveilleuse d'un Pomme d'Api," by Lucien Perey, published by Calmann-Lévy, a delightfully amusing story. C. I. B.

HATTERS.

Andrew Lang on Their Alleged Lunacy.

From The London Morning Post.

"As mad as a hatter" is a saying current in the popular mouth, implying an extreme degree of mental derangement. What can be the origin of this proverbial phrase? The relations of the general public with hatters are not intimate, but fleeting and unfamiliar. Of the hatting psychology we know little. Of our dentists we see much, or at least we have long interviews with them. While our vocal organs are under restraint, when we are bitted and bridled with a great flap of india rubber, or when a diabolical kind of drill is playing in one of our teeth, our dentist gives us extracts from his autobiography, deprecates an urban existence, praises the rus amœnum, and recounts his adventures as an angler for roach or chub. Thus we know a good deal about our dentist, and when he assures us that he is not going to hurt us we appreciate the meaning of the French proverb. When the Gaul would imply that a person is not accurate he says that he "lies like a dentist," or "lies like a bulletin." This phrase, of course, applies to the dentist only in his professional practice, when he wanders from the precise truth with the best and most humane of motives, aiming less at deception than at "suggestion." If you are "suggestible" you may, perhaps, by an extension of the principle of faith healing, not be hurt when the dentist takes liberties with your most sensitive nerves.

Of the hatter, as has been said, we know much less than of the dentist, the physician, the hairdresser, the solicitor or even the shoemaker. The hairdresser appears to be interested in many engaging themes—politics, the turf, the dramatic art; on all he expresses himself with freedom; his criticism is sound and sane. We do not suspect his sanity even when he recommends hair restorers. The conversation of the shoemaker is practical, confined to the matter in hand—perhaps I ought to say the business on foot. Of bakers I know little. To butchers I always long to put a question concerning their private theory of the origin of Lent, but a certain bashfulness has hitherto prevented me from entering a butcher's shop merely to propound this problem, and I await an opportunity, hitherto denied to me (except on one occasion), of meeting a butcher in private society. On that occasion (it was a Burns dinner) a butcher suddenly and unexpectedly arose and drew a trenchant parallel between the clerical and the butcherly character and morals, charging heavily against the clergy. I felt that this was an intelligent man, irritated probably by the institution of Lent as prejudicial to his profession and unduly favorable to that of the fishmonger. A theory of the origin of Lent he may have entertained; but as he did not seem to be in a very good temper I hesitated to approach him.

Nobody calls members of any of these useful callings mad. We do not say as mad as a solicitor, a publisher, a grocer or a plumber. We say "as mad as a hatter." I am unacquainted with any history of "Eminent British and Foreign Hatters," which might throw light on the subject. This work is a desideratum. I am acquainted with no historical evidence tending to show that hatters on any occasion exhibited marked eccentricity in public or private life. The inquiring intellect is therefore thrown back on mere hypothesis, as in the case of Biblical criticism, which is almost purely hypothetical, and apears to be "run" by hatters of the most dishevelled description.

Though averse from baseless conjecture, I shall throw a purely provisional hypothesis. As to the origin of the proverb which (quite undeservedly) attributes deficient sanity to the manufacturers and venders of headgear, the truth, perhaps, is that they have never yet coped successfully with the central problem of their existence. They have never, to my knowledge, made a really adequate hat—a head covering at once comfortable in wind, rain and sun, and also becoming. Of the hat of the present day it would be superfluously cruel to speak in disparagement. It is ugly beyond belief; it is expensive; a nothing injures it; it is stained and ruffled by a touch; it is a mere dust trap; it does not shade the face in sunshine; it is "ruined by rain" (as Mr. Swinburne sings); it is of an odious uniformity; and in all weathers it is exquisitely uncomfortable. No man, no hatter, was maniac enough to invent this hat. It is the result of more than three centuries of evolution, always steadily degenerating from worse to worse. About 1570 the Regent Morton wore a hat from which ours descends by lineal generation. He was a bad man, and it was a shocking bad hat. The rims were wider, and not so stiff as in our headgear, and the superjacent cylinder was immensely tall, retreating to a blunt, conical top. There was round it a silken band of five to two inches in breadth, fastened by a golden brooch. Bad as this hat was—for it invited being blown off by every breeze—still it was of felt, not of the shiny silken stuff on our hats. Rain did this nat no harm. Fancy might be shown in the silken band. The hat worn by Charles I at his trial was bigger, taller, black, broader in the brim than Morton's; there was no fancy about it; it was heavy, unbecoming, and wooed every zephyr. On a windy day Charles must have found it as hard to keep his hat on his head as his head on his shoulders. Still, it was of black felt, and not apt to be ruined by rain.

From such hats descend those in which, through much of the nineteenth century men played cricket and golf and went out shooting and fishing. A bulgy top-heaviness characterized such hats, especially in France. The hatter had his way; he imposed on mankind his delirious dream, and had Tennyson not possessed the courage to revert to the Charles I type, his contemporaries might have lacked a poet as much as we do, or, at least, like us, had a crowd of poets who can only be venturously tried as change bowlers, so to speak. 'Twas his hat that made the life of Mr. Carlyle so sombre; he, too, fell back on a thing in soft felt. The broad Cavalier hats of the Civil War are only compatible with love locks and high boots; they were becoming, and they gave shade, but on a wet, windy day they must have been intolerable. The little three-cornered hat of the eighteenth century was becoming, but the rims held about a gallon of water when it rained, as do those of the soft modern Tyrolese or brigand hat. The socialist or Bible reader flat soft black hat is really more comfortable than most, but every one does not wish to advertise his political opinions. The cocked hat was only saved from ridicule by Nelson, Wellington and Napoleon, and is abandoned to superior officers. The bishop's hat was invented in a lucid interval of the hatting frenzy, but we cannot all be bishops. The common "bowler," or "billy cock," (bullycock?) hat is hard, heavy, vulgar and uncomfortable. The cloth cap is not a hat, and comfort is its only merit. Thus it is plain that hats, through their modern history, do raise a serious presumption against the sanity of their inventors. Will no hatter arise, and, in a flash of genius, invent a comfortable, cheap, enduring and becoming hat? It must not convey the idea that its wearers are Boers, or Imperial Yeomanry, or Blue Bonnets over the Border, or Tam o' Shanters, or anarchists, or bishops, or generals in the army. As to women's hats, women have taken to wearing a horrible flat thing which it were derogatory to the baker's art to call muffins. Till something much better than anything we have considered is invented the populace will continue to regard hatters (in their inventive capacity, I argue) as des hallucinés.

PREPARING NEW DRUG CODE.

Dr. Lederle Finds Great Adulteration in So-called Phenacetine Powders.

President Lederle, of the Board of Health, announced yesterday the result of his investigation concerning the adulteration of drugs in this city.

Joseph A. Deghnee, the chemist of the Health Bureau, has analyzed 373 samples of phenacetine gathered by various inspectors in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Of this lot 315 powders were found to be impure.

In his report to President Lederle, Mr. Deghnee says:

Of the 373 powders supposed to be phenacetine given to me to analyze, I find that 58 of them are pure; 267 of them are mixtures of phenacetine and acetanilid, 2 of phenacetine and sugar, 4 phenacetine and starch, 32 pure acetanilid, 4 acetanilid and cane sugar, 1 phenacetine and milk sugar, 3 acetanilid and starch, 1 antipyrin, and 1 quinine sulphate.

"The evil effects of acetanilid, especially in quantities such as are given in substitution for the usual dose of phenacetine, are well known to all physicians," said Dr. Lederle, in speaking of this report. "Acetanilid is a heart depresser and a menace to health, if not to life, especially in cases of persons whose heart action is abnormal. Phenacetine is a household remedy for headaches, and it is an outrage that the public has been imposed on by unscrupulous druggists.

"The prices paid by the inspectors for three ten-grain powders of phenacetine varied between 15 and 30 cents, making a fair average of 20 cents. If pure phenacetine is sold at this price, an ounce costing $1 is sold for $3.20, a profit of over 200 per cent. Such a profit does not, however, appear to be sufficient. Acetanilid, costing about 2½ cents an ounce, is substituted and sold at the same price as pure phenacetine."

President Lederle is revising and adding to the sanitary code, particularly that part that relates to the purity of drugs and food stuffs. Last night he and an assistant worked until midnight on the code. He hopes to have it in shape to be voted on soon. The work was begun over a month ago. The amended code will be practically the same as the State laws. President Lederle says that as the code now staids it is full of contradictions and superfluous sections.

Phenacetine, which is a proprietary drug, is not at present mentioned in the "United States Pharmacopœia," although recognized in the pharmacopias of several other nations. President Lederle said last night that it would doubtless be incorporated in the pharmacopœit now in preparation, because of its increasing use here.

BUCKLIN WARM IN COLD CORRIDOR.

Secret Inquiry Witnesses Identify Him as What He Knows Not.

District Attorney Jerome's secret investigation to get evidence against Richard A. Canfield and other alleged proprietors of gambling houses went on yesterday in the library of his office, and most of the time it was in progress David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, was pacing restlessly in the corridor outside the room. Bucklin was accompanied by his counsel, Forbes J. Hennessy, and they resembled each other in two respects. Both wore long overcoats with astrakhan fur collars and both were angry.

Bucklin had a subpœna calling him before the inquisition, and keeping him waiting in a corridor, without a chair to sit on, for two long hours, was not the only indignity he suffered. Two or three other men he knew by sight, but whose names were kept from the reporters, were ushered into the library ahead of him. After one of the men was questioned awhile, Bucklin was called to the door of the room and the man in the witness chair was asked:

"Is that Bucklin?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Then Bucklin was allowed to resume his walk in the corridor. Presently another witness was called out into the corridor by one of Mr. Jerome's assistants, who pointed at Canfield's manager with the question:

"Is that the man?"

"Yes, that is Bucklin," was the answer.

Then the witness was taken back into the room. The corridor was cold, but Bucklin seemed to grow uncomfortably warm. He and Mr. Hennessy talked together with flushed faces. Just before 4 p. m. Mr. Hennessy saw Assistant District Attorney Sandford emerge from the library, and said to him that Bucklin had answered the subpœna and had been kept waiting two hours and would leave at 4 o'clock. Then Mr. Sandford called Bucklin into the library. When Bucklin emerged a few minutes later he said no questions of importance had been asked him, but he merely had been on exhibition before some witnesses he did not know. He rushed away with Mr. Hennessy.

After Bucklin departed, George A. Kessler was called as a witness. Justice Leventritt had declined to issue a writ of prohibition, deciding that Mr. Kessler must appear as a witness. Mr. Kessler said, after he had been before the inquisitors, that he was asked if he knew Richard A. Canfield, and he replied that he did. He was asked if he had met Mr. Canfield in the house No. 5 East Forty-fourth-st., and he replied that he never was in that house. Then he was asked if he had played roulette there, and he replied that since he never was there he could not have played roulette there. He mad a similar reply to a question if he ever had played faro in the house. A few more such questions, which seemed to him to be absurd, in view of the fact that he had no knowledge of the house, were asked him, he said. Then he was allowed to go.

LEXOW BUYS A NEWSPAPER.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 14.—"The Nyack Evening Star," the only Democratic daily paper in Rockland County, has been sold to ex-Senator Lexow and some Republican friends, who will make it a Republican or independent paper. The purchase price was not made public.

FIFTY YEARS AN USHER.

A reception and dinner for the clergy and officers of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was given last night by ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold in celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as an usher in the church. Elijah R. Kennedy presented to Mr. Griswold a silver loving cup. The cup is fourteen inches high.

DR. WORTMAN INJURED.

It was said yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Denis Wortman, of East Orange, who was run over by a cab at the corner of Church and Barclay sts., this city, on Monday afternoon, was severely injured, but would recover.

Foreclosure Sales.

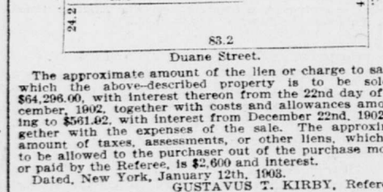
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Thomas J. O'Donohue, Plaintiffs, against Franklin Bien, as Substituted Trustee of the Trusts created by the first codicil of the Last Will and Testament of Stasey Pitcher, deceased, and others, Defendants. In pursuance of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those several certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, known as Numbers 213 and 215 Duane and 190 West Street, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Duane and West Street and running thence northerly along the easterly line of West Street twenty-four feet and two inches to the centre line of the party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot next adjoining and northerly thereof, and known as Number 191 West Street; thence easterly along the middle line of said party wall parallel, or nearly so, with Duane Street forty-two feet nine inches, more or less, to the centre line of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly thereof known as Number 215 Duane Street, and also hereby conveyed, and thence northwardly parallel, or nearly so, with West Street, and along, through and beyond the continuation of said party wall, standing partly on said premises known as Number 215 Duane Street and partly on the premises adjoining the rear thereof, and known as Number 191 West Street, twenty feet five inches; thence eastwardly parallel, or nearly so, with Duane Street thirty-nine feet four inches to Caroline Street; thence southerly along Caroline Street forty-four feet nine inches to Duane Street, and thence westerly along Duane Street eighty-three feet two inches to the place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Referee.

W. P. & R. K. PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Broadway (Manhattan), New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 213 and 215 Duane St. and 190 West St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $64,296.00, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $561.62, with interest from December 22nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,600 and interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Referee.

Notice of Summons.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—Albert R. Shattuck, Francis B. Hoffman and Lucy E. Hoffman, as trustees under the last will and testament of William B. Shattuck, deceased, Plaintiffs, against Charles D. Levin and Ethel A. Levin, his wife; Rachel Axelrod, Joseph C. Levi, Trustee; Jean C. Towler, Walter T. Sheppard, Charles Powell, Mamie Duer, Maurice Baumfeld, Martin A. Diaz, Edward Martin, John J. Pickett, Henry J. Havanor, Thomas Eule, Henry Kruck, Thomas M. Caffrey, Henry F. Clarke, John R. Eakins, Mary Bates, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiffs, said defendant being a tenant of a portion of the premises described in the complaint herein; Mary D. Hart and Katharine M. Golden, Defendants. Second Amended Summons.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the 2nd amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint, amended complaint and 2nd amended complaint.

Dated November 14th, 1902.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Mary D. Hart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of January, 1903, and filed with the 2nd amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirteenth day of January, 1903.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

A FRENCH UPHOLSTERER.

GRAND CHOICE of Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Screens, Tables and Console Styles Louis XIV, XV, XVI; terms reasonable. DOGNIBENE, 113 East 27th-st. Telephone 3,313 Madison Sq.

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LOVERING'S BOOK STORE.
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Everybody in New-York and for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is the headquarters for book lovers and book buyers. Special prices for books suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents. All kinds of books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc., etc. Anything you want, and positively at the lowest possible prices in the United States. Encyclopædias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers's, Britannica and People's. Books and libraries purchased. LOVERING 823 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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NO MORE SUFFERING from this terrible disease. Write for particulars or come and see us. We will cure you. Godsend to humanity. ARBUSCINA MANUFACTURING CO., 411 Temple Court Building, 5 Beekman-st.

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A!—A!—A!—ATTENTION!
Attractive floors, suites with private bath, with or without board; single rooms; doctors' offices; all desirable locations; highest references given. Information from S. C. LELAND & CO., 2 West 33d-st.

ST. ALBANS, 7 EAST 31ST-ST. Rooms, single, en suite, with private baths; doctor's office; dining room, parlor floor; electric light; excellent table board.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Lady having light apartment can accommodate two or three ladies desiring home privileges; ample closets; heat; reasonable terms; board optional. HUGHES, 933 Park-ave.

AMERICAN couple offer beautifully furnished large parlor suite; southern exposure; bath; steam heat; exceptional board; no other boarders; reasonable. OGILVIE, 135 West 103d-st.

LARGE, comfortably furnished room; also single room. 16 West 84th-st.

82D-ST., 117 WEST.—Small suite; select boarding house; references; table board; all conveniences.

11 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; also single room; references.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of The Turkey Red Oil Co. is $7,500 actually paid in. The existing debts do not exceed five hundred dollars ($500). New York, Dec. 31, 1902. Joseph Danzig, Henry W. Everett and David Marx, trustees. Sworn to before Frederick A. Booth, Notary Public, Jan. 13, 1903.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

MANUFACTURERS of billiard and pool tables; high grade bowling alley builders; lowest prices. MARX BROS., 24 Union Square.

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CARPET CLEANING. Established 1875.

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DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker; first class cutter and fitter; go out by day, $2; references. EULALIE, care of Smith, 159 West 20th-st.

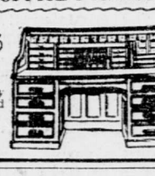
DRESSMAKING.—Street, reception and evening gowns; also coats and wraps; latest styles; home or out. Mme. HAVERTY, 59 East 84th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; will take in work very reasonable; evening gowns and waists specialty; going out by day. Mme. ROWE, 953 Amsterdam-ave.

EMBROIDERING LACE, mending fine lingerie, marking of trousseaux, layettes; curtains mended and cleaned equal to new; satisfaction guaranteed; prices reasonable; established eight years. FELICE CONSTANT CO., 945 6th-ave. near 54th-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

ROLLTOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.



MACHINERY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—500 second hand wood and iron working machines; fully guaranteed; machinery bought and exchanged. GEO. B. EDDY, 398 Madison-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 211 East 42d-st. First class domestics are supplied; also managing housekeepers, matrons, governesses, tutors, etc.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments; all makes; your rental money will purchase typewriter here; free instructions. 361 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUNNY, handsomely furnished rooms, for one or two; bath; telephone; excellent restaurant; extremely moderate; take Amsterdam cars. Mrs. C., 414 W. 118th-st.

LAWYERS.

SMITH & ENGEL, reliable lawyers, 309 Broadway, New-York; accidents, domestic difficulties quickly adjusted; consultation free.

LOST.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 393,361 on Dry Dock Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days or the said book will be declared cancelled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 386,748 on Dry Dock Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days or the said book will be declared cancelled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 746,837, Bank for Savings, 250 4th-ave., New-York. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 292,441 on Dry Dock Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days, or the said book will be declared cancelled and extinguished, and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 149,127, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 345,583, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall-st., New-York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bankbook No. 420,182, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Passbook No. 395,089, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers-st.

PAWNBROKERS SALES.

L. L. FIRUSKI, Auctioneer, 70 Bowery, sells, 10 a. m.
Jan. 15—By Mayer & Co., jewelry.
Jan. 16—By S. Mayer, Jersey City: D. Mayer, Hoboken, jewelry, etc., pledged prior Jan. 6, 1902, all older dates.
Jan. 19—By M. Hammerschlag & Co., 129 Park Row; A. H. Samuel's Sons, 417 Grand-st., Brooklyn, diamonds, watches, jewelry, all pledges prior to Jan. 9, 1902.
Jan. 20—By M. Simons & Son, 94 Hester-st., diamonds, watches, jewelry, all pledges from No. 101,748 to 104,470.
Jan. 22—By Wm. Simpson, 91 Park Row, diamonds, watches, jewelry, all pledges prior to Nov. 22, 1901, to No. 74,569, and all goods received from previous sales.

JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, Auctioneers, salesrooms, No. 94 Bowery.
Jan. 15—Clothing, etc., pledged to Jan. 8, 1902, B. Fox, 72 8th-ave.
Jan. 16—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, etc., J. J. Aaron & Son, 191 Grand-st.
Jan. 20—Men's and women's clothing, etc., H. & C. Lang, 120 Avenue C.
Jan. 21—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, etc., Ned Harlam, 490 Hudson-st.
Jan. 21—Clothing, M. Levy, 2,616 3d-ave.

ELI SOBEL, Auct., 98 Bowery, sells 10 a. m., all goods pledged to Jan. 15, 1902.
Jan. 15—Clothing, women's goods and jewelry, J. Blaurock & Son, 324 Bowery.
Jan. 16—Clotaing, dresses, shoes, etc., Dreyer & Naftal, 353 8th-ave.
Jan. 19—Clothing, dresses, shoes, etc., Joe Sobel, 1,704 3d-ave.
Jan. 20—Jewelry, watches and diamonds, P. Sobel & Son, 1,426 2d-ave.
Jan. 21—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, odds and ends, etc., Thos. Newman & Son, Brooklyn.

ANDERSON & MINTZ, Auctioneers, 54 Bowery, sells 10 a. m.
Jan. 21—Jewelry, diamonds, pledged prior Jan. 1st, 1902, by B. Mintz, 768 B'way, B'klyn.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO., M. Sheehan, Auctioneer, 152 and 154 Canal-st.
Jan. 15—By B. Gutter & Co., 449 6th-ave., diamonds, jewelry, etc., pledged to Nov. 15, 1901, Nos. 32,991 to 37,155, and goods held over.
Jan. 16—By E. Berger, 460 6th-ave., and 460 W. 42d-st., diamonds, jewelry, etc., to Jan. 10, 1902.
Jan. 19—By H. McAleenan, 469 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, diamonds, jewelry, etc., Nos. 26,319 to 28,479, and old goods held over.
Jan. 20—By J. Simpson & Co., 225 Park Row, diamonds, jewelry, etc., pledged to No. 33,656, Sept. 15, 1901, and goods held over.
Jan. 20—By H. Freel, 29 New Chambers-st., clothing to Jan. 10, 1902.
Jan. 22—By E. Berger, 460 6th-ave., and 460 W. 42d-st., clothing to Jan. 10, 1902.

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LADDERS, DERRICKS, POLES.

PORTLAND LADDER CO., 40 World Bldg., N. Y. Tel. 2475 John. Best of ladders delivered at 20c. per foot.

HELP WANTED.

Male.

ATTENTION, MEN!—By doing an easy work you can travel to England for $5; to Germany $10; also free transportation return passage. Apply ATLANTIC SHIPPING OFFICE, 115 1st-st., New-York.

EARN $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $5 per column for work in spare time; experience unnecessary. We will help you get started. If you write plainly and desire permanent profitable employment, send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.—March 1st, young married man on dairy farm; must be a good butter maker and understand handling and feeding Jersey cattle and thoroughbred hogs; state experience and wages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED.—Young man (single), to work on dairy farm; steady employment; must be a good milker and understand general farm work; state wages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED.—Capable newspaper and book canvassers; one of the most attractive propositions ever presented in New-York. Apply to WILLIAM H. GUTELIUS, Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Men everywhere to sell tea. BRADBURY, 244 Milk-st., Boston.

HELP WANTED.

Female.

AN EXPERIENCED ladies' hat trimmer and designer can secure a first class and permanent position. Address R. BALLERSTEIN & Co., Hartford, Conn.

COOK and laundress or experienced houseworker in a family of three; short distance in the country. Apply J. H. T., Room 98, Tribune Building, New-York City.

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