whole American claim. This has now been accomplished in a manner to which Canada is powerless to take any exception, and the most serious controversy between the two great English speaking nations is permanently removed.

FORMAL AWARD MONDAY.

Portland Canal Weakest Part of the American Case.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Hay to-night received a cable dispatch from London announcing that the Alaskan Boundary Commission expected to hand down a decision on Monday, but that no final agreement had been reached. No further details of the dispatch were given out.

Commenting on the Associated Press dispatches, a high administration official said:

While the Alaskan Boundary Commission has not handed down a formal decision, the Associated Press announcement may be taken as a correct forecast of the nature of the decision, which will probably be made public on Monday. The contention of the United States regarding the Portland Canal was the weakest part of the American case and the strongest point in the Canadian contention. It is but a minor detail of the controversy. The Canadians contended that the Portland Canal channel ran to the north of two small islands; the American contention was that the channel ran alongside of these islands. On this point there was ground for argument. Pearse Island and the other small island are both of little or no importance, and their acquisition gives Canada practically no additional advantage.

The decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, rendered along the lines indicated by the Associated Press, will be a complete victory for the United States. State Department officials are naturally profoundly gratified that an agreement has been reached favorable to the American contention. As was pointed out to-night by a high official, the decision is "a complete justification of our claims, an evidence of the skill with which the American case has been presented, and a tribute to the fairness and broad-mindedness of the British member of the commission, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone."

The effect of the decision, it is stated here, is to leave the boundary practically where it is now. The main point of the Canadian contention involved the outlet from the Klondike gold fields at the head of Lynn Canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike business is transacted. These ports remain in American territory. The decision is taken to concede the American claim to a strip of territory ten leagues in width from tidewater, and extending from the head of Portland Canal to the 141st meridian of west longitude. The Americans laid especial stress on their contention that this strip should be measured from the heads of estuaries or bays, while the Canadians argued that the measurement should be from the main water of the ocean. Control of the sites of Skagway and Dyea was involved in this controversy.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

Seven Points the Boundary Tribunal Passed On.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 17.—Article four of the Hay-Herbert treaty of January 24, 1903, provides that the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions in interpreting the treaty of 1825:

I—What is intended as the point of commencement of the line of demarkation between the two countries?

II—What is the Portland Channel?

III—What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland Channel?

IV—To what point of the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

Fifth—In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such a line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

Sixth—If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisière which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisière was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

Seventh—What, if any exists, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?

The concluding articles of the treaty, which become operative as soon as the decision is reached, and which are now of particular interest, are as follows:

The decision shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the members of the tribunal assenting to the same. It shall be signed in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be given to the agent of the United States of America for his government and the other to the agent of his Britannic majesty for his government.

When the high contracting parties shall have received the decision of the tribunal upon the questions submitted as provided in the foregoing articles, which decision shall be final and binding upon all parties, they shall at once appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts, who shall, with all convenient speed, proceed together to lay down the boundary line in conformity with such decision.

BUTLER AND JEWELS MISSING.

Supposed To Be One of Several That Carry Forged Letters of Recommendation.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Oct. 17.—William Ellis, alias Arthur, butler for J. L. Putnam, a wealthy Bostonian, has been missing several days and is charged with the larceny of $3,000 worth of jewels, taken while the family were away. The Boston police have found that the same man is wanted by the New-York police, and say he had a letter of recommendation purporting to come from Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. Ellis is also wanted by the California police.

The police think he is one of several butlers who have forged letters of recommendation, which they pass along to one another as needed.

STORM DRIVES VESSELS ASHORE.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 17.—Eight vessels, in addition to those already reported, have been driven ashore at different points on the coast as a result of the gale of Thursday. Their crews were saved, but their cargoes of codfish were lost.

It is feared that the steamer Wales, bound for this port with a cargo of coal, has foundered with all hands. She was several days overdue.

DEVERY WAS ALL RIGHT, TOO.

We meet here again to-night to indorse the Democratic administration that has been presided over so ably and so successfully by that unswerving, fearless Democrat, Robert A. Van Wyck. We have no apologies to offer. We have nothing for which to apologize.—(McClellan's speech at Tammany convention in 1902.

CANADA ASTOUNDED.

Continued from first page.

is felt in Toronto over the decision in the Alaska boundary case.

"I would not like to criticise Lord Alverstone's decision until I have read its text, but the result is a very great disappointment to me," said Thomas Hoggins, K. C., the master in ordinary, who has made a special study of the boundary dispute, and it expresses the feelings of Canadians generally.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION.

Professor Goldwin Smith had the decision placed before him this afternoon, and in commenting on it said:

I cannot pretend to criticise the decision. No doubt the investigation was thorough and the judgment was impartial. But in these cases of delimitation, where the framers of the original treaty or arrangement, whatever it was, knew little about the territory, the data must always be unsatisfactory. What I want to impress on you is that the interests of Canada have never been neglected by the British Foreign Office. It has always done the best for them that diplomacy could do. This is true of the Ashburton treaty, as well as of all the treaties that have followed. If the British Government has not got for Canada all to which she was entitled, it has got for her more than she could have got for herself. To going to war with the United States for anything on this side of the Atlantic, the people of Great Britain would never consent. No government which proposed to do it could live for twenty-four hours.

AWAITING FURTHER NEWS.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—The absence of any information as to whether Sir Louis Jetté and A. B. Aylesworth, Canadian Commissioners, agreed to the reported decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission makes Montreal people chary of expressing any opinion regarding the merits of the decision, so far as understood. It was the general opinion among public men seen to-day that if the Canadian Commissioners do not agree with the decision as reported, the complexion of affairs will be materially altered. If they are agreed, it was said, or if one of them is in line with the majority, Canadians will be content to accept the decision as a satisfactory compromise. The great hope of Canadians was that the line would be so delimited as to give Canada a port through which she could obtain access to the Yukon country without traversing American soil, as at present is necessary. Establishing the line in the Portland Canal somewhat further north would not of itself give Canada that entrance, if the contention of the United States is upheld regarding the distance of the line from the heads of the inlets, such as the Lynn Canal, on which Canada desired to locate her Yukon port, and which she could have done had the decision been entirely in her favor. Still, if the Canadian Commissioners sign a unanimous report, Canada will, in the opinion of Montreal people, willingly accept it. It all depends on the unanimity of the decision.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission will cause no loss to the American miners who are operating on and at the head of Portland Canal. Some days ago these miners relocated their properties, and had them recorded in the Canadian Mining Recorder's office in this city.

THE ALASKAN DISPUTE.

Contentions of the United States and Canada—Mode of Settlement.

The Alaskan boundary question has been in active contention since the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1898, although as long ago as 1872 the Canadian Government called the attention of the State Department at Washington to the need of action to define the boundary of Alaska. It was in 1867 that the territory was bought by this country from Russia, and the limits were defined as they had been in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. This gave the latter jurisdiction over a strip along the Pacific Ocean from a point in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degrees of west longitude, to the 56th degree of north latitude. "From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summits of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude," and then follow that degree.

In regard to the interpretation of the above provision the treaty said: "That wherever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel with the coast (between the 56th and 141st degrees), shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The contention arose over the question as what the coast meant; Canada on the one hand holding that it meant the outward coast, while this country contended that the boundary line followed the inland shore along the borders of the bays and inlets of the coast.

The treaty with Russia ceding Alaska to this country for the sum of $7,000,000 was signed on March 30, 1867, and ratified by the Senate on July 27, 1868. In 1871 British Columbia was admitted to the Canadian Dominion, and Canada thus became a party to the dispute over the boundary. Various tentative efforts to secure action were made, but Congress failed to do anything up to 1892, when a convention was approved setting forth that a survey should be made to ascertain the data necessary for the permanent delimitation of the boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia. Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of carrying out this agreement and their reports were submitted to their respective governments on December 31, 1895. The commissioners failed to agree on the chief points of issue—whether the ten marine leagues should be computed from the western coast line adjoining the open sea or from the extreme point inland of the inlets.

On January 30, 1897, a treaty was signed that provided for commissioners to survey the 141st meridian of longitude, to determine whether the site of the town of Forty Mile, which was laid out in what the settlers thought was Alaska, was really so. The survey showed that it was within Canadian territory, and jurisdiction over it was given to the Dominion by the United States.

An agreement was made in May, 1898, between the United States, Great Britain and Canada for the creation of a joint high commission to negotiate a treaty which would settle all subjects of controversy between this country and Canada. The members of it held a number of sessions and settled some of the minor matters in dispute, but in August, 1899, it adjourned indefinitely, as "an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary."

To settle this the present commission was provided for last year in a treaty signed by Secretary Hay and the late Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador at Washington, and ratified by the Senate. The British members of the commission are Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, A. B. Aylesworth, of Toronto, and Sir Louis Jette, of Quebec; the American commissioners, Secretary Root, Senator Lodge and ex-Senator George Turner. Lord Alverstone was elected president. The commission chose Reginald Tower, of the British Foreign Office, as secretary, and John R. Carter, second secretary of the American Embassy, and Mr. Pope, of Canada, as assistant secretaries. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, was the American agent, and he was assisted by Jacob M. Dickinson, of Chicago, D. T. Watson, of Pittsburg, Hannis Taylor, former Minister to Spain; C. T. Anderson, former secretary of the Behring Sea commission, in Paris; Dr. O. H. Tittman, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Robert Lansing, son-in-law of Mr. Foster.

The commission met in the Foreign Office, in London, on September 3, and the arguments were finished on October 9.

The American contention was that the original treaty gave control of the tidewater to Russia, and that there was no contrary contention until after 1872. It was the desire of Canada to secure control of the Lynn Canal for a port from the Klondike region and of the Portland Canal for British Columbia that brought the matter to a focus. The decision gives to the United States jurisdiction over the Lynn Canal and the cities of Dyea, Skagway and Juneau, and fixes the rights of the settlers in all these places on the route to the Klondike, and gives this country control of the newly discovered mineral wealth in Southern Alaska.

LAWYER FIXED UP ALIBI

THAT'S FARLEY STORY.

District Attorney Confirms Walking Delegate's Confession of Perjury.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lakeville, Conn., Oct. 17.—Three lawyers are concerned in the remarkable midnight confession made by Walking Delegate Farley, the confidant of "Sam" Parks, who, facing an indictment on a charge of perjury, committed to save Parks, finally decided that he would no longer stand by the man who had abandoned him, and, going to the District Attorney, told him not merely the truth in the case of the Hoboken pier contractor, Josephus Plenty, from whom Parks extorted $200, and for perjuring himself about which incident Farley was indicted, but the whole story of the methods and various jobs of Parks in the extorting line.

District Attorney Jerome to-night confirmed the story of the confession, and when asked if he knew that Farley was in hiding said he was, because he feared for his life.

"Yes, I know Farley is in hiding. He told me that two members of his union, who had been indiscreet in the opinion of some of the leaders had been found floating in the East River, with their cards, showing their union, still on their bodies. He told me he was afraid they would kill him, too, after this confession, and that is why he is in hiding. Farley, in his confession, told that one lawyer had advised framing up a false alibi, and then this advice carried with it the perjury, for which he and Barney Lynch, the saloonkeeper, are at present under indictment.

"Moreover, it is the main development of this confession that Parks also perjured himself, and on this charge he will be indicted on Monday. In point of fact, the plan was to have Parks indicted to-day, but it had to go over. Despite reports to the contrary, however, it has by no means been decided to drop the many indictments against Parks for extortion in labor cases. There is no reason, moreover, to believe that Farley, despite his confession, will entirely escape the legal punishment for his own perjury, although his confession may result in a reduction of the penalty. When Parks is indicted on this charge of perjury he will face the possibility of a twenty years' sentence, this being the maximum for the offence. Lynch is also under indictment. The sole witness in the Plenty case who has not been involved in a perjury charge is Plenty, and it is believed that his testimony will entirely confirm Farley's confession."

While no legal steps may be taken against any of the lawyers involved, it is more than probable that the entire text of the confession will be made a court record some time during the trial. Mr. Jerome last night expressed great satisfaction at the turn things had taken.

"After all," said he, "whatever question might be raised about extortion, and whatever charges might be made about our case, there can be no two opinions about perjury."

Mr. Jerome also admitted that Farley had in his confession suggested that W. E. D. Stokes could tell where thousands had come from, thus intimating that Mr. Stokes had been a large contributor to the extortion tribute levied by Parks and his walking delegate associates.

The announcement, published in "The World" yesterday, that Farley, who testified at the Parks trial that he had not seen Parks receive the money from Plenty, and that he had not seen Parks that day, had confessed that he had in that testimony perjured himself, implicated Parks, McCarthy and "Barney" Lynch, the saloonkeeper, and declared that the perjury had been concocted and suborned by a prominent lawyer, brought consternation to the ranks of Parks's followers. As one lawyer expressed it, the story left a bad taste in the mouth of every one who had been connected with the case, and there was a general inclination on the part of everybody to deny connection with at least this phase of the case.

None of the lawyers who have been counsel for Parks in the various stages of the suits brought against him would admit that they knew anything about this new development, and even Devery, who has been supporting Parks with money and advice, for the first time had nothing to say.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who has been assisting Parks recently, denied emphatically that he had anything to do with this part of Parks's career.

"I wish it understood that I came into the case long after the Plenty trial was over, and had absolutely nothing to do with it or any of its developments. I have been retained only in the case about the Tiffany charges. Yes, it certainly does look pretty rotten. Of course, I don't know anything about this new story, and I can't say what I may or may not do."

He was asked if Parks had seen him during the day.

"Well, Parks says he isn't scared. He says that Plenty was not deep enough in the affairs of the union to have known anything about the business dealings."

Levy & Unger, whose names had been mentioned as counsel for Farley, said that they had been retained in the perjury case in a tentative manner, on certain conditions, but that their whole connection with the case had not lasted a day, and they had dropped out by mutual agreement, as Farley preferred to continue the case with the lawyer assigned by the court.

Henry A. Brann, ex-City Magistrate, and one of the counsel for Parks in his first trial, was quoted as saying: "I only appeared in the case at the beginning, and have paid no attention to it since. They're a bad lot, and I didn't want to be mixed up with them. I never met Farley but once. He is a scoundrel. He was deserter from the British Army, and was fired from the police force. Jerome and I have not been friends since we were on the bench together, and he may try to involve me in this."

"Big Bill" Devery was looking rather glum when seen at his headquarters. He didn't like to talk about the subject.

"I have nothing to say about that," he said. "I haven't seen Parks for nearly two weeks, an' I don't know anything about these things they're saying."

Farley's confession, as published yesterday, has been confirmed by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, who is assisting Mr. Rand in the prosecution of the labor indictments, as well as by the District Attorney. Mr. Corrigan said the main effect of the confession was to make it easy to find witnesses in the other cases. Such witnesses are being and will be sworn before the grand jury, and their standing put on record.

The confession, of course, relates primarily to the perjury in the Plenty case. Farley says that, after the arrest of Parks on the charge, he and Parks went to the office of a lawyer, and told him that the story told by Plenty in his affidavit was true. The lawyer, he says, told him that an alibi must be found for Parks, and instructed him in the story he should tell on the stand. The story, as told, was that he had met Plenty in Lynch's saloon, that he had gone across the street and cashed a check for him and given him the money, that Plenty then put the money into his pocket and went away, and that he did not see Parks that day. Farley then says that he himself, Parks, and a third person, met the lawyer again, and got the story "fixed." He says he would not have been able to concoct the lie himself. He admits perjury before the grand jury, and at the trial, and declares that the story told by Plenty was correct.

But this is not all of the confession, and it is the uncertainty as to just what else he told that is worrying Parks and his friends most. The confession goes on to tell of other deals in which Parks was engaged, and of other cases of extortion by the labor leaders.

One of the cases was that of the extortion of $5,000 from W. E. D. Stokes, to allow the completion of the big Ansonia Hotel, at Seventy-third-st. and Broadway, which was under construction.

The confession was made by Farley after long consultation with John R. Heinzelman, the lawyer assigned to him by the court, and with his wife and friends. He says that he knew the case against him was practically hopeless, and that he felt that after he was sentenced and in prison Parks and his friends would consider him a fool and that he could no longer endure the self-reproach which he suffered. It was said by his lawyer yesterday that he thought the real reason why Farley deserted Parks and turned against him was the way in which Parks had treated him while in prison, and the fact that he had done nothing to help his wife, who is in absolute destitution.

"If Parks had taken care of Farley's wife I really believe the man would have gone to prison for life for Parks," he said. "But after he saw that Parks would do nothing for him he was going to make a confession. Then Parks came around and took him out on bail, and he put it off. But the longer he thought of it the surer he became that he would be sentenced, and that his wife would not receive any help from Parks, but would be left to starve. The case against him was very strong."

Before Farley made his confession he had a talk with District Attorney Jerome, in which the latter told him that he could not offer any promise of reward for the confession, and that he did not need it to convict Parks and Farley of perjury, and finished by saying that if he wished to tell the truth and make amends for what he had done he would treat him as any decent man would treat another who was doing and who intended to do the best that he could.

There was talk yesterday of disbarment and some heavier penalties for the lawyer accused in the confession, but no steps were taken. It was said by one lawyer who discussed the subject that, admitting all that Farley had said, it would be difficult to obtain conviction for the lawyer under the evidence, as the proof of perjury and the evidence of the perjurer are not held sufficient proof of subornation without confirmation from other sources.

It is understood that there are large parts of the confession relating to other deals which have not been made public, but which will be of great value in the cases already begun against Parks and in furnishing witnesses and grounds for other suits.

The members of the Building Trades Employers' Association were unwilling to discuss the case of Farley or Parks yesterday. President Charles L. Eidlitz said:

I do not think it would be proper for me to discuss the confession. The whole of the prosecutions goes to show that the agitation of the employers to do away with extortion and punish the "grafters" has borne some fruit.

Mr. Eidlitz also said that the employers in the association would not stop prosecuting guilty persons if any more cases came up, even if the unions to which the culprits belonged had signed the arbitration agreement.

With the exception, perhaps, of the Criminal Courts Building, in Centre-st., which was held up by strikes from the time of digging the foundations, until it was finished, the Ansonia Hotel, in Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth sts., holds the record for continuous strikes.

The building of the hotel was started by W. E. D. Stokes in 189. To avoid labor troubles, Mr. Stokes was the general contractor himself, and sublet the different branches of the work. Strike after strike occurred, and Mr. Stokes made several visits to the Board of Walking Delegates, which was then at feud with the Building Trades Council, a rival organization. Union wages were paid and union conditions observed, but soon after one strike was settled, another was on, and this state of affairs lasted for many months.

The principal strike occurred because of the jurisdiction of certain work which the Metal Lathers' Union (which was in the Building Trades Council) and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers (which was in the Board of Walking Delegates) both claimed. The metal lathers would agree to nothing but the absolute recognition of their union, and this meant a strike of the other trades. Mr. Stokes consented to act as arbitrator himself, and on June 12, 1901, paid a visit to the meeting of the Board of Building Trades to arrange for a settlement. This resulted in nothing, and Mr. Stokes then sent a letter stating that he offered $1,000 out of his own pocket to pay the men out of work for the time they had been idle and to pay each man 50 cents a day extra wages if the trouble could be ended. At this time he had just left a hospital, where he had been suffering from an illness largely brought on by the worry caused by the labor troubles. At the same time, while he expressed a hope of settling the trouble, he felt very much discouraged.

About a week later F. H. Croker, son of Richard Croker, and secretary of the Roebling Company, was appointed as arbitrator of the trouble. He managed in some way, it appeared, to bring about a settlement. At one time, when it was supposed all was settled, trouble came from an unexpected source. A plasterer put in a claim for money for alleged extra work which Mr. Stokes disputed. The master plasterer declined to finish the work until his claim was allowed. Pending the taking of the case to the court, Mr. Stokes arranged with the plasterers at work on the building to do the work under the superintendence of a foreman among themselves, to be selected by themselves, under union wages and conditions.

The Plasterers' Union, however, met soon afterward and decided to support the claim of the master plasterer. This meant that the plasterers were on strike, and it was some time before this trouble was settled.

MUST RESIGN FROM EXCHANGE.

The following notice, sent out yesterday by Superintendent Howe of the Produce Exchange, indicates that some of its members are letting their membership lapse:

Complaints having been made to the Board of Managers recently by some of those who have been suspended from the privilege of membership and their memberships ceased for non-payment of dues and assessments who had sold their certificates and paid all assessments due at time of sale, attention of the members is directed to Section 20 of the bylaws, printed below, which provides the only proper method of terminating membership in the Exchange, viz., by written resignation.

Therefore, any member desiring to sever his connection with the Exchange should first deposit his written resignation with the superintendent, and this will avoid notices of assessment against him and suspension and ceasing in the interim between sale and transfer of membership on the books of the Exchange.

SPEND MONEY TO GET MONEY.

There is no better and surer way than by inserting an advertisement among the "Little Ads. of the People."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

This week's offerings will comprise new Imported Novelties, just opened in the following departments:—

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Imported Cotton Half Hose, 20 patterns of fancy designs, including hand embroidered, in neat patterns.
Values 25c. and 35c.; at 19c. pair.

Men's Natural Wool Winter Weight Shirts and Drawers.
Value 85c.; at 69c. each.

Men's fine All Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Value $2.00; $1.50 each.

Women's Gloves.

Women's one pearl clasp Cape Gloves, saddle sewn back; the best value ever offered at this price.
$1.00 pair.

Women's two clasp Kid Gloves, all the leading colors, including Black and White; equal to the best Value offered for 75c.;
at 58c. pair.

Many pronounced Novelties in **Rich Furs.**

Sable Stoles, . . . $8.75 each.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, eight and ten tails, excellent value.
$11.50 and $14.75 each.

Flat Persian Lamb Muffs.
From $12.50 up.

Small neck pieces in four-in-hand and other shapes, with Muffs to match.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

One of the first thoughts of every mother is, where she can best outfit her offspring. Their wants are many and to provide them to advantage and at lowest cost, is a problem that confronts her.

It is generally admitted that in no other place can this be done so thoroughly or from the same variety for selection.

The certainty of finding the very best article to be had for the price, is coupled with the fact that a large portion of our wares are novelties not to be found elsewhere.

Our range is from the lowest grade, consistent with true economy, to the finest hand-made goods to be had in Europe or America.

60-62 West 23d Street.

WEAPONS, DOGS AND AXE.

Eight Poles Went Up Despite Her—Then She Chops Them Down.

Mrs. Amelia Pattison, of Freeport, Long Island, held a gang of telephone linemen at bay for a couple of hours with a cocked revolver yesterday, threatening to shoot the first man who stuck his spade in the land belonging to herself and her husband. The Pattisons live at Smithville South, between Freeport and Merrick.

The New-York and Long Island Telephone Company, a new corporation, organized to cut the rates of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, is erecting poles at various points on Long Island. The route led over part of the Pattisons' property, and the company prepared to plant its poles there. Mr. Pattison was away. The company had begun condemnation proceedings, but thought the poles might just as well be erected.

The men found Mrs. Pattison sitting in a chair on the lawn with the revolver.

"The first man who sets his spade in my ground will be shot," said Mrs. Pattison.

Then the foreman sent this message to his manager:

"Woman on the ground with pistol will shoot. Answer."

The manager sent word to go ahead and erect the poles and let the woman shoot. The men started to do so. Mrs. Pattison dropped the revolver. When the first hole was completed she jumped into it.

"Now let's see you plant a pole here," said she.

But Mrs. Pattison could not occupy more than one hole at once, and the poles, eight of them, were planted and the dirt packed around them.

Mrs. Pattison then went into the house and reappeared with an axe and with two bulldogs in leash.

Fastening her dogs to a pole by a rope, she began using the axe on it. One pole came down finally and she moved to the next, the bulldogs keeping the men away from her. At last the eight poles lay on the ground.

"They may beat us in court," said Mrs. Pattison, "but they didn't get the best of me this time. See what a fine lot of firewood I've laid in for the winter."

MURDERED BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

Reported That Mrs. Gettringers, a Missionary, Was One of the Victims.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Warsaw, Wyoming County, says that Dr. A. B. Harding, of Castile, N. Y., has received a communication in a roundabout way from a person in New-York City who declares that Mrs. Harding's sister, Mrs. Lua Gettringers, who was a missionary in Haffa, Persia, had been murdered by Turkish soldiers. He adds that the heads of their victims were cut off, placed on poles and exhibited in the streets. The description of the house where the crimes were committed corresponds with that of the place where Mrs. Gettringers's friends know she was staying. She was formerly Miss Lua Moore, of Hume, Allegany County, N. Y.

SUED FOR STAYING OUT OF TRUST.

Wilmington Company Decided Not to Enter Car Wheel Combine.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 17.—The Lobdell Car Wheel Company, of this city, has been sued by P. H. Bundage, of New-York, because the officers decided not to go into the car wheel trust. The suit was filed in the United States Court to-day. It is alleged that a number of the most important car wheel manufacturers in the country, including the local concern, formed an agreement to consolidate into one concern known as the National Car Wheel Company. The combine was formed, and all the companies except the Lodbell went into the trust. At the time the negotiations were on, it is said, W. W. Lobdell was appointed on the board of appraisers to put a value on the different plants. It was after Mr. Lobdell visited the other plants that the Wilmington concern refused to go into the trust.

"Then I'll see you at Vantine's Tea Room."

A Special offering in

Oriental Rugs

150 Fine Large Shirvans, average size, 3.6x5.6 ft. at $6.75.

150 Fine Mousoul Rugs, Sizes, 3x4 up to 6x9 ft. at 12.00 to 26.00

75 Turkish Rugs,
5.10x8.8 ft., at 30.00
6.10x9.10 ft., at 42.00
7.3x9.10 ft., at 45.00
7.6x10.2 ft., at 50.00
8.9x11.7 ft., at 55.00

1st Floor Table at Elevators.

Very Special Japanese Satin Cushion Squares, Size 23x23 inch, Floss and Gold Embroidered at $1.00 each.

Grass Linen Doylies, Hand embroidered and drawn work, at 60c. each.

4th Floor.

Japanese Screens, 4 fold 4½ foot cloth, floral decorations in Pink, Green, Blue and Red, at $2.50.

4 fold 5½ foot cloth, floral decorations, various colorings, at $5.00.

A. A. Vantine & Co
B'way & 18th St.

Some Chairs of Character.

Of individual worth in our production of pieces for the Living Room and Library are the "Hepplewhite" Cosy Chair of inviting depth, the deep Georgian Chair with its quaint side wings, the Davenport Chair with its soft luxurious cushions. These pieces are built on a theme of comfort with value as to design, and each piece brings a sense of individuality beyond the commonplace.

Hand-made upholstery, combined with carefully selected oak or mahogany, are brought to a perfect meeting point.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS.

Last Sunday in this column I informed you that an important bull movement was about to start, and urged you to buy stocks. My subscribers were told Monday morning to buy Copper around 55, Atch., 63, Paul 135, Steel pfd. 89, R. T. 31, 106, Pacific 80, L. & N. 96, and so on right through the list. Subscribers were further informed that three points margin was ample to hold such purchases. All the week I continued to urge buying on every little reaction. I have been criticised for bulling railway stocks on breaks for ten weeks past. And yet they have been creeping up ever since August 10 (Atch. 54 then, 67 now).

When we had that 12 point rally in August, I distinctly advised taking profits and selling short for a six point decline, which came. The Industrials I didn't pretend to know anything about, so was slow to advise their purchase. If you can get a better Daily Market Letter than mine at any price, I should like to see it.

Terms $5 per month. Something good now.

A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY DAY AT 2 P. M.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY.
THE PECONIC STAKES and Five Other Events, Including Hurdle Race.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road, and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Special Trains on Long Island Railroad leave Long Island City 12.20 and 1 P. M. By 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connect with special trolley cars.

Meetings.

NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will meet October 20, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the League for Political Education, 23 West 40th Street, instead of Academy of Medicine, as announced.
JESSIE M'CALLUM, Secretary.

WAR PENDING OVER AMALGAMATED.

The Company Reported to Have Sold Its Control of Anaconda.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Oct. 17.—A rumor is current here that a contest is coming for the control of Amalgamated Copper, which, however, may not develop until next year. One large New-York banking house, representing over thirty thousand shares, is ready to cast its proxies for the overthrow of Standard Oil management. It is also declared that the Amalgamated company has been selling out its control of Anaconda, reducing its holdings from 75 per cent to about 50 per cent. This is said to be the secret of the Amalgamated's $17,000,000 cash in the treasury.

PERPETUAL MOTION

is still far off, but numerous good bargains are within your reach to-day if you consult the "Little Ads. of the People."